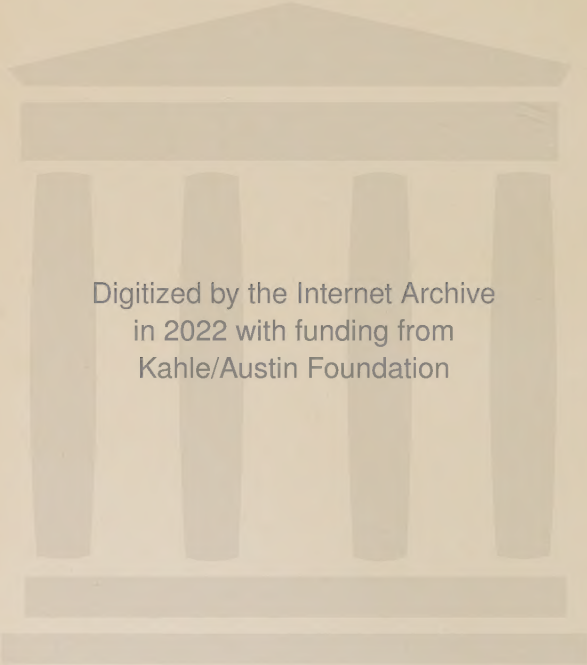


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Cambridge Historical Essays. No. xx.

DR JOHN WALKER

AND

THE SUFFERINGS OF THE CLERGY

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

London: FETTER LANE, E.C.

C. F. CLAY, MANAGER



Edinburgh: 100, PRINCES STREET

Berlin: A. ASHER AND CO.

Leipzig: F. A. BROCKHAUS

New York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS

Bombay and Calcutta: MACMILLAN AND CO., LTD.

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DR JOHN WALKER
AND
*THE SUFFERINGS OF
THE CLERGY*

by

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THE PRINCE CONSORT PRIZE, 1910

Cambridge
at the University Press

1911

Cambridge:

PRINTED BY JOHN CLAY, M.A.

AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS

BX

5075.

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PREFACE

THE book which goes by the abbreviated title of Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy* is little known nowadays, and it is probable that of those who are aware of its existence few have had the curiosity to peruse its contents. For the student of the Civil War period, however, it has a considerable interest. It contains a class of information which is not easily found elsewhere, and for an account of the events of the time as they affected individual localities or parishes and, even more, for an account of the clergy themselves, it may still serve as a valuable foundation.

Hitherto, however, no serious attempt has been made to appraise Walker's merits as an authority. Two epitomes of the book were indeed published in 1862¹, the bicentenary of the passing of the Act of Uniformity, but these were avowedly written with the object of reviving Walker's vindication of that measure and were wholly uncritical in character. More recently a reprint of those parts of the book which relate to the diocese of Exeter has been edited by Prebendary Hingeston-Randolph², but the notes, with which it is

¹ *The Sufferings of the Clergy*, epitomised by the author of the *Annals of England*, and *The Sufferings of the Clergy* by J. W., by Rev. R. Whittaker.

² The reprint was published in monthly parts in *The Church in the West*.

accompanied, are biographical only and do not extend to the history proper. No complete reedition of the book has ever been undertaken, though there can be little doubt that it would fill an obvious gap¹.

The object of the present work is on a far more modest scale. I have attempted to give an account of the circumstances in which the *Sufferings of the Clergy* was written, the materials of which the author was able to avail himself, and the manner in which he used them. I have not alluded in detail to the points on which his conclusions may be corrected or modified in the light of the fuller information now at our disposal, because, as it seemed to me, the results of such a review could be more suitably embodied in a separate account of the period. My purpose has been rather to indicate the point of view from which Walker set out and his equipment for the task.

Of Walker himself we know very little, for practically no details of a personal character have survived. On the other hand, he left behind him that which is of far wider interest and value in a Collection of letters and manuscripts, made in the course of the ten years in which he was engaged upon his book. This Collection, now in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, represents by far the greater part of the unprinted matter from which the book was written, and in the unsorted papers of which it is composed we obtain the best idea of the nature of the task and the way in which it

¹ A new edition of the book is said to have been contemplated by an organisation calling itself the Ecclesiastical History Society, but the "Society" itself experienced financial difficulties at an early stage of its existence, and the project was not pursued. See *Notes and Queries* for October 11th, 1851, p. 272.

was performed. It is partly for this reason and partly because the Collection possesses an independent interest of its own that I have prepared the Calendar which appears in the Appendix. The process of indexing a mass of material relating almost entirely to the lives of obscure persons is one in which the possibility of confusion is not easy to avoid, but I trust that, in spite of its imperfections, the Calendar may prove of some service to the local historians of the future.

I cannot close this short preface without expressing my sense of gratitude to Professor C. H. Firth for his generous encouragement and advice during the early stages of my work, to Mr Falconer Madan for his valuable assistance on several occasions while I was engaged in compiling the Calendar, and to Mr D. A. Winstanley for kindly going through the manuscript before it went to the press.

G. B. T.

TRINITY COLLEGE,
May 26, 1911.

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ERRATA

Page 136, line 40.	For "Aston" read "Ashow"
„ 140, „ 31.	„ "Coleby" „ "Colby"
„ 144, „ 41.	„ "Jno." „ "Tho."
„ 149, „ 39.	After "Halsbury" insert "[Hazelbury-Brian?]"
„ 203, „ 34.	For "King's Ash" read "Ring's Ash"
„ 207, „ 21.	„ "Stradbrook" „ "Stradbroke"
„ 212, „ 25.	„ "Hammerton" „ "Hamerton"
„ 230, „ 5.	„ "Spincks" „ "Spinckes"

CHAPTER I

THE GENESIS OF THE WORK

DR JOHN WALKER is an author of whom very little is known. No life of him has ever been published, and such brief notices of him as have survived are of the slightest description, while the materials which might supply additional facts are extremely scanty and insufficient.

This lack of information is rather remarkable. *The Sufferings of the Clergy* once occupied a not unimportant place in historical literature, and, though it did not attain the wide celebrity which its author had expected, its publication must have drawn him into public notice. A Prebend's stall in Exeter Cathedral, and an honorary degree at Oxford University, were conferred upon him in reward for the services he was considered to have rendered to the Church, and attest the fact that his efforts were not unappreciated. We are left, however, almost entirely uninformed as to the details of his private life, his character, and his circumstances, and are forced to fall back upon the few facts which may be gleaned from his writings and correspondence.

He was born in Exeter either late in 1673 or very early in 1674, being baptised at S. Kerrian's on January

21st in the latter year. His father was Endymion Walker, a man of some local importance, who became mayor of Exeter in 1682. At the age of 17, John Walker entered Exeter College, Oxford, the date of his matriculation being given in Foster's *Alumni* as March 19th, 1691¹. Of Walker's university career we know practically nothing. In 1695, he was admitted a Fellow of his college, and attained his full Fellowship the following year. He was ordained by Bishop Trelawney on January 16th, 1698, a few months before he took his B.A. degree. On August 22nd of the same year he became rector of S. Mary Major in Exeter. He took his M.A. on October 13th, 1699, and vacated his Fellowship in 1700².

These bare dates do not tell us very much, but they show that during his early years, Walker lived in an atmosphere a good deal affected by the politics of the time. As a boy, he may well have seen the troops of William of Orange march into Exeter in November, 1688, and heard the situation discussed among those who were "very fearful and very backward" in lending support to William's cause³. Oxford, whither he proceeded three years later, had been for a long time the stronghold of adherence to Church and King, and continued, during the period at present under review, to be distinctively Tory in tone, and to exercise a corresponding influence upon those whom it sent out to the world. The influence of the Universities, in

¹ Mr Winslow Jones, in his article in the *Devon and Exeter Daily Gazette* (Feb. 19th, 1887) gives the date as Nov. 19th.

² See Boase, *Exeter College Register*.

³ Burnet, *Own Times* (Fol. ed.), i. 790.

fact, and especially that of Oxford, accounts for the prevalence of High Tory principles among the clergy, and explains, to some extent, the general attitude of the Church¹.

Walker's subsequent writings show that he had imbibed to the full the political opinions of his University, and he entered upon his ministerial career at a moment when party feeling ran high. The ascendancy of the Whigs under William's government had lasted long enough to cause widespread dissatisfaction in the opposite party, and the "High" Churchmen had become jealous of the favour shown to the Dissenters, and apprehensive of the supposed danger to the established Church involved by their encouragement. The period, however, was already closing, and in four years' time the Tory reaction which accompanied Anne's accession had overspread the country. Walker's historical work, as we shall see, occupied almost exactly the limits of the Queen's reign, and it will be possible to trace the influence of the changing politics in the progress of his book and in the form which it ultimately took.

It would be impossible to summarise the events of those crowded years. It is important, however, to remember that throughout the whole period, the struggle between the Tories and the Whigs was reflected in the Church, and indeed largely took the form of a contest over religious principles. Amid the points at issue the question of Nonconformity held a prominent place. The division of opinion on this question dated back to the days which preceded the

¹ Burnet, *Own Times*, II. 380.

Civil War, had assumed different forms as time advanced, and had been fought out over various subsidiary issues, but the question which assumed the greatest prominence after the Revolution was whether the Dissenters were to be repressed or whether they were to be accorded a recognised position, either by means of a full toleration or by some limited scheme of comprehension. On the one side the Tories pointed to the effects of the ascendancy of Dissenters as exemplified in the Civil War, and argued the danger of granting power to the enemies of Church and State: on the other, the Dissenters, and a not inconsiderable minority of Churchmen, maintained that the real danger to the State lay in the Jacobite tendencies of the Tory High Churchmen, and complained of the unjust treatment accorded to the real defenders of the principles of the Reformation. Both sides, that is to say, looked to the past for their justification, and it was in a controversy arising out of this circumstance that Walker entered the field in the guise of an historian.

In 1702 had appeared the first edition of Edmund Calamy's *Abridgment of the Life of Baxter*. Edmund Calamy was a very fair example of the better class Nonconformist of the period. The son of Edmund Calamy, "the younger," who had suffered ejection in 1662, he had grown up in the evil days of Nonconformity, and had entered the ministry while his sect was still under the ban. He was a man of very considerable ability as a biographer, and possessed the additional qualifications of a more balanced judgment and a more even temper than were evinced by the great majority of contemporary party-writers. His earliest literary

effort of any importance had been an edition of Baxter's *Narrative*. This was followed in 1702 by the above mentioned *Abridgment*. In this work, first published as a single volume, he condensed Baxter's *Narrative*, and completed the history by bringing it down to Baxter's death in 1691, adding a summary of Baxter's *English Nonconformity Stated and Argued*. But the most important part of the book, for our purpose, was the ninth chapter, which he entitled "A Particular Account of the Ministers, Lecturers, Fellows of Colledges, etc. who were silenced and Ejected by the Act of Uniformity: With the Characters and Works of many of them." This title amply describes the scope of the chapter: it was a series of short biographical notices of the nonconforming clergy who had suffered deprivation between 1660 and 1662. What Calamy's real motive was for inserting such an account is not clear. Its most obvious result was to reopen a sore which was very imperfectly healed, and to stir up both Churchmen and Nonconformists, the former to vindicate the Act of Uniformity, the latter to recall their past sufferings. Even amongst many Dissenters it was felt that its publication was illtimed¹. The death of William III had deprived the Nonconformists of a powerful friend, and it was feared that Calamy's action, which was calculated at any time to rouse the anger of their enemies, would have the immediate effect of putting Queen Anne and her ministers against them. The Churchmen were, of course, indignant at the veiled thrust contained in the book, for, whatever might have been Calamy's intention, it was obvious that the

¹ *Dict. Nat. Biog.* "Edmund Calamy, 1671-1732."

narration of the sufferings of the Dissenters at "Black Bartholomew" was bound to cast reflections on the authors of their ejection, and constituted an attack upon the Church itself. The first reply from the side of the Church was contained in a pamphlet by Thomas Long¹, printed in Exeter in 1704 and entitled *A Rebuke to Mr Edmund Calamy*.

Long was well fitted to pose as the champion of the opposite point of view. He had himself suffered sequestration at the hands of the Puritans in 1652, and had taken a considerable share in the controversial literature of the day. He had made a thorough study of Baxter's writings, and had already, in 1697, published a *Review of Richard Baxter's Life*. The present pamphlet, which was to be his last published piece, was directed against Baxter's *Life* as a whole, and dealt with some points arising out of it and with the question of schism generally. In connection with Calamy's ninth chapter, he argued the absurdity of comparing the Dissenters ejected after the Restoration with the Churchmen ejected during the Puritans' ascendancy, either in point of quality or quantity. Counting all the clergy, University, cathedral and parochial, who had been deprived as a result of the imposition of the Covenant, he maintained that no reasonable man could compute the number to be less than ten thousand².

More elaborate replies on the same lines had, however, already been planned. Long himself, who

¹ See *Dict. Nat. Biog.* "Thomas Long, 1621-1707."

² *A Rebuke to Mr Edmund Calamy*, p. 31. Mrs Astell's *Moderation Truly Stated* (London, 1704) also contains some adverse criticisms on Calamy's *Abridgment*.

was reaching an advanced age and had already resigned his ecclesiastical preferments, apparently felt unequal to any larger work, and seems to have suggested to Walker, whom he knew as a neighbouring clergyman, that he should undertake a more detailed answer¹, which by recalling the treatment of the ejected Episcopalian, should shame Calamy's list into insignificance. But the first, after Long, to entertain the idea was probably Dr Charles Goodall, sometime physician to the Charterhouse, and the author of a vindication of the College of Physicians.

In November 1703², if not earlier, Goodall was in correspondence with some of his friends on the subject of an answer to Calamy's book. On December 2nd, John Hudson, Fellow of University College and Bodley's Librarian at Oxford³, wrote to him respecting his proposed work, and advised him to read Wood's *Antiquities of Oxford*⁴. On December 7th, Goodall writes from the Charterhouse to the "Reverend Mr Long Prebend of Exeter," apparently in answer to a letter on the same subject:

"As to what you are pleased to mention in relation to Mr Baxter's life and Mr Calamy; I consider it more proper to take notice of it in [an] Ans[wer] to his 9th Chapter, than to discourse him on that subject, I having

¹ See a memorandum in some rough notes in the Walker Collection [e. 11, fol. 3] headed 'Matter for a Preface'; "Owne old Mr Long put me on y^e work." See also a letter of Feb. 8th, 1703-4 from James Yonge to Charles Goodall [MS. J. Walker, c. 1, fol. 8].

² The earliest letter preserved in the Walker Collection is from Prebendary Long to Goodall, and is dated Nov. 24th, 1703. MS. J. Walker, c. 1, fol. 5.

³ See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁴ MS. J. Walker, c. 1, fol. 6.

no knowledg of him, or the least acquaintance with him: If you think fit to write a letter to him, I will take care that it shall be delivered to him: but am not fond of his acquaintance¹."

At the same time Walker had already formed a project for a similar reply, and about this date wrote a letter to Goodall, on behalf of Prebendary Long, in the course of which he seems to have proposed an exchange of information concerning their common design. On December 16th Goodall writes again to Long:

"I am heartily sorry that you was so ill when the last letter came to my [your?] hands that you could not conveniently answer my letter, especially considering that the Reverend Clergyman who wrote on your account hath sent a letter so difficult to read² that neither myselfe nor friends can thoroughly understand it tho' I perceive by the purport of it that he is engag'd on the same designe of which I acquainted you and proposeth that I might communicate what I design'd on that subject, As also that I would procure him White's Century."

"To the first of his proposals," Goodall proceeds, "I returne this answer, that I have been at very great charges for above 20 years past to stock myselfe with the most valuable Pamphletts which have been wrote on Subjects of this nature, and I have about two yeares more particularly engag'd to consult those Pamphletts

¹ MS. J. Walker, c. 1, fol. 342.

² This, as will be seen later, was a common complaint with those of Walker's correspondents who were unacquainted with his handwriting.

which relates to this Affaire. So that it would be very preiudiciall to my designe to give an account of what I intend to publish on that account. I doe not write this," he adds, "to discourage that Reverend and Learned Clergyman from proceeding in his own worthy designe doubting not but what he or my self may publish on that Subject may prove a good Service to Church and State."

He goes on to say that he has been unable to procure a copy of White's *Century* in spite of a long-continued search, and after mentioning some other pamphlets which he had sent to Long, he concludes by desiring his correspondent to "give my Service to your worthy and Reverend Friend...and let him know that I heartily wish him success [in] the design he is engag'd upon¹."

In spite of these courteous expressions of good will, it was obvious that Goodall regarded Walker somewhat in the light of a trespasser upon his particular preserve, and that he did not propose to go out of his way to assist him. Accordingly both the intending authors seem to have made up their minds to pursue their work independently of one another. A letter from James Yonge of Plymouth to Goodall, under date February 8th, 1703-4, throws additional light on their proceedings.

"Mr Long," writes Yonge, "doth not intend to use his pen any more, and Mr Walker, who is a very good man, notwithstanding his bad writing, was by him advised to consult you and me about his Answer to Mr Baxter's Life, and I am told he hath gone farr in

¹ MS. J. Walker, c. 1, fol. 359.

it." Yonge, however, had refrained so far from rendering him any assistance, and therefore prays Goodall to let him have his "full resolution" as to the undertaking, in order that he may hand over all the information which he had collected¹.

The reply to this letter is not preserved in the Walker Collection, but whatever its purport, Yonge seems to have abandoned his exclusive allegiance to Goodall and to have lent his assistance to both alike. On February 20th he writes to Walker recommending books, and desires that he will hand on the materials, which he is sending, to Goodall.

"I have had two or three letters from my friend Dr Goodall," he writes, "importunately craving my help to finish the design you and he have: I am willing to oblige you both, and therefore all I can say I now send to you....Dr Goodall tells me," he adds in a postscript, "that he is not able [to] read your writing and is therefore forced to leave your letter unanswered²."

Goodall's importunity is probably connected with a desire to avoid the possibility of being forestalled, by proceeding as soon as possible to publication. As a step in this direction he now drew up the following advertisement which duly appeared in the *London Gazette* of March 13th-16th. It is interesting as showing the form of the proposed "Answer":

"There is now preparing (and in a great forwardness)

¹ MS. J. Walker, c. 1, fol. 8. See also a letter from E. Dickman to Goodall, *ibid.* fol. 74.

² MS. J. Walker, c. 2, fol. 41. Several of Yonge's letters only give the day of the month on which they were written, but it is obvious from their contents to what year they belong.

for the Press, An account of the Clergy of the Church of England who suffered by Sequestration, Imprisonment, Banishment, Death etc. in Defence of the Religion, Laws and Liberties of their Country, and for loyalty to their Martyr'd Sovereign King Charles the First, with Characters of many who were most eminent among those pious Sufferers: and a faithful account of their persecutions: In answer to the Ninth Chapter of Mr Calamy's Abridgment of Mr Baxter's Life. The Nobility, Clergy and Gentry, (who have any Memoirs relating to these Affairs) are requested to send them to Robert Clavell, Bookseller in S. Paul's Churchyard, with all convenient Expedition. Any Directions from the Owners will be observed. A single sheet of papers may be sent by the Post, but a bigger bulk to be sent by the Carrier¹."

In a letter to Walker of March 21st, James Yonge alludes to the "Advertisement." He had been unable at first to decide whether it proceeded from Walker or Goodall, but the latter had just informed him in a letter that it was his.

"He tells me," Yonge proceeds, "'If Mr Walker's design is chiefly to undeceive the world in relation to the characters of those men which Mr Calamy hath so highly applauded, I think that he may do good service thereby, but as to my corresponding with him it is not possible until he employ an amanuensis; his hand not being legible, a great part of his letters are unintelligible²."

This allusion to the nature of Walker's design is of

¹ *London Gazette*, March 13-16, 1703-4.

² MS. J. Walker, c. 2, fol. 42.

some interest. It will be seen later that although Walker's completed work dealt only with the suffering clergy of the Church of England, he had originally intended to include an examination of Calamy's list. The passage just quoted suggests the possibility that he and Goodall may have agreed to divide the work, and that, while Goodall was to compile the list of royalist clergy, Walker was to devote his attention to the examination of Calamy's ninth chapter. The evidence of the letters of this date, however, proves that this was not so. Not only are there indications of a spirit of rivalry between the two, but the general character of the materials which Walker appears to have been consulting shows that he contemplated a more considerable work than that assigned to him in Goodall's letter to Yonge.

In May 1704 Walker was in London, "at the sign of the Feathers in Milk Street," engaged upon the search for MS. records. While he was there, he received letters from Thomas Rennell, Fellow of Exeter College, and Joshua Reynolds, Fellow of Corpus, Oxford, both of whom had been his contemporaries at Exeter College¹, and now took a lively interest in the progress of his work. They both mentioned interviews which they had had with the Bishop of Worcester. Reynolds repeated a conversation in the course of which the Bishop had said that he and all the Church were "obliged to Mr Walker for undertaking so good a work²," while Rennell recorded that the Bishop had advised Walker "to agree with Dr Goodall to make

¹ See *Alumni Oxonienses*.

² MS. J. Walker, c. 2, fol. 71.

one work of it if possible you can¹." Walker, however, was not disposed to consider the question of collaboration. During the time that he had spent in London, he had paid visits to the principal archives of official records and documents, and on his return to Exeter he wrote a long letter, which has fortunately been preserved², to Dr White Kennett, afterwards Bishop of Peterborough.

On June 10th Kennett had written to Walker, approving of his design and promising his assistance.

"By your letter," Kennett had written, "I found myself convinc'd of a mistake, in thinking you the person referred to in the several Gazettes. If that undertaker be Dr Goodall, I expect no accurate performance from him. I am glad you prosecute the same design, and I believe you can make a better application with more justice to the cause and to the world...If Dr Goodall's essay should come out before you, it would not forestall, but only prepare for a better reception of your book³."

Walker's letter, which is dated June 20th, is probably in answer to this, and is of extraordinary interest, partly from the fact that it is one of the very few of the letters written by him that are extant, but principally from the very full account which it gives of the nature and scope of his design and the steps he was taking to accomplish it. It at once sets at rest any question of whether he and Goodall had come to an agreement with a view to a division of the work or a possible collaboration.

¹ MS. J. Walker, c. 2, fol. 57.

² See the letter in full in Appendix II.

³ MS. J. Walker, c. 2, fol. 103.

"I propose in the first place," writes Walker, "to advance an account of the numbers and sufferings of y^e loyall clergy. In the next place to examine into the numbers, sufferings, and characters of those ejected -'62 as Mr Calamy hath given on each of them in his Abridgment under which head it will appear" that when the proper deductions have been made "his mighty numbers will be shrunk into less than one halfe....This point," Walker proceeds with some satisfaction, "I cannot learn that Dr Goodall thinks of meddling with tho' I take it to be a very material one."

During his visit to London, or about that time, he had an interview with Goodall¹, but the meeting does not seem to have been productive of any abatement of the jealousy with which Walker regarded his rival. Throughout the whole of his letter to Kennett, he evinces an almost indecent apprehension lest Goodall should become acquainted with the methods of research which he was pursuing.

"Permit me to say," he writes, after describing his visits to the various London archives, "I were in some payne lest my searches [for records and manuscripts] in these several offices should come to Dr Goodall's ears and awaken him, who as he hath not hitherto applied to any of y^e persons above mentioned so neither can I find that he hath to any one of these offices." He is particularly anxious to have a speedy extract made of certain papers "lest the Dr Goodall should prevent me," and begs his correspondent "to be as private in this and all your searches and inquiries as the nature of

¹ In a letter of June 25th to Walker, Yonge writes: "I am glad you saw Dr Goodall." MS. J. Walker, c. 2, fol. 46.

the thing will permit for fear Dr Goodall get intelligence of it and take y^e hint." Again he desires that Dr Kennett should make interest with as many Archdeacons as he is able, for the purpose of assisting in the work, "before they are engaged with Dr Goodall."

The letter bears witness to the magnitude of the task which Walker had put before himself, and the difficulties with which he had to contend. As the best means of overcoming the latter, he relied upon the assistance which his friends were able to afford him in collecting, copying and transmitting documents connected with his work. In this direction he was about to profit by an extraordinary windfall from a most unexpected quarter.

The letters, which James Yonge wrote to him during the summer make several allusions to Goodall's failing health, and begin to hint at the probability that he might abandon his proposed answer to Calamy's book. On July 18th he writes that he has sent Goodall a list of ejected Cornish clergy but "heare nothing how he proceeds. He useth at this season to be in the country drinking waters, but never fayles to write me though he have nothing to say, so that he is very sick or very busy, or layd his design aside¹."

A still more decided intimation is contained in a letter of August 1st:

"I had last post a letter from Dr Goodall. He enquires what progress you have made, desires my opinion of your fitness for y^e undertaking...I believe he will lay down his design and spare you his collections. He saith it can't be done without great charge and

¹ MS. J. Walker, c. 2, fol. 48.

paines, and that unless the Bishops, Archdeacons etc. give their assistance heartily the work cant be done to y^e purpose." And in a postscript he adds: "The Doctor complains of indisposition, want of health, unfitness for business¹."

Yonge's expectation was actually realised in the course of the month. In a letter of September 4th he congratulates Walker on the acquisition of Goodall's collection².

In the Preface to his book Walker acknowledges the great assistance he had received by Goodall's generous gift, and mentions the more important of the papers which by these means were placed in his hands. They consisted of "A Transcript of the Proceedings of the Sequestrators, in the Associated Counties; a Manuscript Copy of the List of the Clergy Sequestered in Hampshire...and about sixty-five letters, obtained partly by his advertisement in the Gazette," and partly by similar methods to those which Walker himself had employed³. This was a valuable addition, but when compared with the enormous mass of papers which Walker spent ten years in collecting and in the end found incomplete, it is a mere drop in the ocean. The fact that Goodall's advertisement represented his work as being "in a great forwardness" suggests the conclusion that he had very much underestimated the magnitude of the undertaking, and the realisation of this may have provided him with an additional motive for abandoning the attempt.

¹ MS. J. Walker, c. 2, fol. 51.

² *Ibid.* fol. 52.

³ *Sufferings of the Clergy*, p. xxvi.

The result of the rivalry between Walker and Goodall had been apparent in several directions, and must have proved a serious hindrance to the progress of the work. For example, Thomas Rennell, who had been commissioned by Walker to search for materials in Oxford, discovered that John Hudson, the Bodleian librarian, from whom he might have hoped for valuable help, was already engaged upon the same task on behalf of Goodall. On July 10th, he wrote to inform Walker of this, but added that Hudson "did not seem more forward to assist him [i.e. Goodall] than you¹," but in his next letter, dated August 9th, he writes that Hudson "thinks himself so far oblig'd to assist Dr Goodall" as to send him a catalogue of the names of those ejected, extracted from the Register of the Puritan Visitors. He comforts himself with the reflection that if Hudson "only take y^e names as they lye promiscuously in y^e lists where they are blended together, fellows, scholars, commoners, servitors, college-servants, it will do y^e Doctor little service²."

In the future, the united assistance of those interested in the undertaking was allowed to flow into a single channel, and it was in this respect that Walker derived the greatest advantage from Goodall's retirement.

Goodall himself seems to have remained on friendly terms with his former rival and to have continued, for some time at all events, to take an interest in the work. In a letter written to Walker, on January 23, 1704-5, he expresses a hope that successful progress is being

¹ MS. J. Walker, c. 2, fol. 60.

² *Ibid.* fol. 62.

made, and encloses some additional information. He desires that he may be provided with a copy of the letters sent by some of his acquaintances "so that I might be made sensible of y^e service they have done us in that affaire which will oblige me to return them a letter of thanks for y^e paines they have taken."

"I do likewise request you," he goes on, "to return me any papers of mine which may not be of use to you in y^e prosecution of your undertaking and likewise to oblige me in letting me know how you were received by Dr Hudson of Oxford, whether he was pleas'd with my delivery of his papers to you, because I have heard nothing from him of late so that I am fearful I have given him some offence¹."

His declining health, however, probably prevented him from taking any active share in the prosecution of the undertaking, and his name does not appear any more in connection with it. He died in 1712, two years before the publication of the *Attempt*.

The task which Walker had set out to accomplish was one of no ordinary difficulty. It is true that he was dealing with events which had taken place but sixty years previously, but the circumstances under which they had taken place, and even more the conditions under which Walker himself was forced to carry out the enquiry, rendered the careful collection of material no easy matter. As regards the first difficulty, Walker was undoubtedly in a less favourable position than Calamy. The sequestrations of the loyal Episcopalian clergy had spread over a considerable number of years, for the most part taking place between

¹ MS. J. Walker, c. 1, fol. 335.

the years 1642 and 1649, while a second smaller series of ejections during the fifties increased the possibility of confusion. Further, the sequestrations had been enforced by various local bodies, acting more or less independently of the larger committees which sat from time to time in London. The Nonconformists' sequestrations, on the other hand, had taken place either at the passing of the Act of Uniformity in 1662 or in the two previous years. But the greatest difficulty which confronted Walker was the fact that the records of the sequestrations, and of other facts relating to the subject, had been for the most part lost or destroyed, and even the less trustworthy evidence of private persons was by no means easy to procure. In a letter of April 11th (1704?) James Yonge alludes to this and reminds Walker that he labours under a great disadvantage since "all living witnesses are gone; records on our side are lost, never kept, or forgotten. We like good Christians," he proceeds with unconscious irony, "... have forgotten and forgiven what was done¹." Added to this was the natural disadvantage of Walker's position. Such materials as still existed were, of course, scattered over the country. Some were in private hands, as the records for Cambridgeshire²: others in town archives, as those for Leicester; but Walker's residence at Exeter left him out of touch with what he describes as the "great repositories of learning." The amount of travelling which the enquiry really required, was practically an impossibility at a time when journeys were not easily made, and especially for one in his

¹ MS. J. Walker, c. 2, fol. 44.

² *Sufferings of the Clergy*, Pt. I. p. 111.

situation. He was, therefore, often forced to be content with insufficient and imperfect data. Calamy had himself complained of the obstacles confronting an attempt of the kind, but Walker labours at some length to show that Calamy's difficulties were as nothing to his own. He gives a detailed account, in the Preface, of the methods which he pursued¹, and a summary of this, as well as a description of his materials, will be contained in a subsequent section. Here it is only necessary to say that his labours were not incommensurate with the size and nature of the task, and that if mere industry could surmount obstacles, he would have been well on the way to success.

Allusion has already been made to the friends on whose help Walker relied to overcome the difficulties of the work and the disadvantages of his position. On page xxvi of his Preface he gives a list of those to whom he was particularly indebted, and from this it will be seen that they were a numerous and an influential body, and were drawn from both the great Church parties. Many might approve the design who afterwards disapproved of the way in which it had been performed, and we find the names of Prideaux and Kennett, beside that of Francis Atterbury. His collected papers contain a quantity of letters from bishops and other dignitaries of the Church who had interested themselves in the promotion of his undertaking, but after his two Oxford friends, Rennell and Reynolds, his most frequent correspondent was Sir Philip Sydenham of Brympton, who supplied him with the names of books relating to his subject and rendered

¹ *Sufferings of the Clergy*, Pt. I. pp. xxiii-xxvii.

other material assistance¹. Another important contributor was Dr Thomas Bennet², rector of Colchester and formerly a Fellow of S. John's College, Cambridge, who appears to have been largely responsible for the information relating to his own University. But besides letters of this kind there are several which deserve special mention from the interest attaching to the names of their writers. For example on February 15th, 1703-4, Francis Atterbury writes from Chelsea in answer to a letter from Walker:

"I received your letter, and have look'd over my papers, and find no hint of anything there to your purpose, nor can I recollect, that ever any thing of that kind fell in my way, where I made my searches—which being directed to points of a very different nature, and relating chiefly to elder times, could scarce produce any such discoveries as you mention. I doubt if those proceedings you mention³, were lodg'd in y^e Archbishop's Office, that they were burnt there with most of y^e other records in y^e great Fire. If they are in the Bp of London's Office, I hope I may be able to procure your friend a sight of them, whenever he calls upon me.

I am with all my heart sorry that I can be no further assistant to you in so good and generous a design, wherein I wish you all manner of success⁴."

Another letter worthy of special mention is one

¹ His letters are mostly to be found in MS. J. Walker, c. 2, fol. 18-39 and are interesting as showing what kind of literature Walker was reading. The names of most of the recommended books appear in the marginal references in the *Attempt*.

² See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

³ Probably the proceedings of the Committees for Sequestration.

⁴ MS. J. Walker, c. 1, fol. 348.

from John Strype, dated from Low Leyton, October 9th 1704, which though of negative value as far as Walker's undertaking was concerned, is in itself of some interest.

"I wish I were in a condition to serve you," wrote the Annalist, "but you have laid a task upon me, that I am sorry I must entreat you to release me of. It is a sign you are a stranger to me, or els you would not have made choise of me for such a business, who have my hands at this time ful in preparing a public work, and that very voluminous, for y^e Press; which allowes me not any y^e least spare time. And besides I am in years, and live in y^e Country at a distance from Westminster; and so should be forced to leave my own house and conveniences, and take lodgings in y^e City in this declining time of y^e year, which, besides other inconveniences, might prejudice my health.

These things considered, as I must thank you for intending to intrust such a matter to my pains, so I hope you will excuse my undertaking of it.

I do acknowledge this design of yours will bring to light many remarkable passages in y^e history of our afflicted Church in those difficult times and open people's eyes to see how rigorously matters were then caried. I heartily wish you could meet with some proper person in y^e City, younger, abler and at more leisure to prosecute this your purpose¹."

There is also in the Collection of letters one from Richard Newcourt, the author of the *Repertorium Ecclesiasticum*, addressed to "Mr Spinks," and no

¹ MS. J. Walker, c. 1, fol. 169. See also another letter from the same. *Ibid.* fol. 145.

doubt forwarded to Walker. He expresses his willingness to assist in the work, but is doubtful whether he is in a position to do so. "I never saw the *Persecutio Undecima*," he writes, "but the observations that I have relating to the expelled and sequestered clergy in the dioces of London are taken out of *Mercurius Rusticus*, Mr A. Wood's *Athenae Oxonienses*, and the first century of *Scandalous and Malignant Priests* (out of which I have taken little more than the names of such as were of this diocess, omitting the false and scandalous characters are there given them). A second century I never saw¹."

Besides encouragement and practical assistance in the form of papers and documents Walker was the recipient of much good advice as to the method and manner of writing his book. As an avowed "Answer" to Calamy's *Abridgment* it was necessarily a work of a partisan character, designed to represent the case of the Church of England in the controversy which Calamy had raised. It was to be expected, therefore, that his book, when it appeared, would be subjected to a hostile and searching criticism from the opposite side. In one of the earliest letters which Walker received on the subject, his correspondent, John Prince, the author of the *Worthies of Devon*, while approving of the design and suggesting the names of several books which would be found useful for the purpose, ends with a warning and a piece of advice.

"First," he writes, "I fear you will find (as well as others) that you write for an ungrateful age. Next,

¹ MS. J. Walker, c. 3, fol. 234. Nov. 15 (no year).

you may remember that he that wrote the *Century*¹ of Scandalous Ministers hath left an ignominy on his name that never will be blotted out. And lastly, that you will stir an hornets' nest about your ears, that will sting you sufficiently before you have done²."

In view of the hostility which threatened his work, it is natural to find his friend Joshua Reynolds advising him to protect himself from contradiction:

"Dear Jack," he wrote, "I must begg leave to putt you in mind (at what I don't doubt but you have consider'd, however for fear of y^e worst) that all your accounts (as far as may be) be subscribed by y^e hands of y^e Narrators to be kept by you as long as you live (in case of denial of matter of fact) and after that repositied in some safe Archives, for there will be no occasion in your Narrative, but only in General to assure your reader, that you have sufficient Authority for all you say³." Whether as a result of this letter or not, Walker certainly acted on the advice given, and it may be that we see here the genesis of the collection of papers, now in the Bodleian Library, which bears Walker's name. The Bishop of Ely wrote in a similar strain, reminding Walker that "the greatest care will be to rely on no information but what come from good hands⁴."

The tone of the letters of this date which have been preserved in the Collection, show, with one or

¹ *The Century of Scandalous Malignant Priests*, by John White.

² MS. J. Walker, c. 1, fol. 95.

³ *Ibid.* c. 2, fol. 68, March 31, 1704.

⁴ *Ibid.* fol. 119.

two exceptions¹, a general consensus of approval of Walker's proposed history, but it is interesting to find that, even at a time of bitter controversy, several letters were written counselling moderation.

At an early stage of the work, Thomas Rennell wrote advising him to conduct his part "with temper" even though this "will make your book less entertaining and perhaps gain you the name of low-churchman into y^e bargain, for scandal," proceeds this observer, "whether true or false is strangely gratefull to y^e vitiated palate of y^e times²."

The Bishop of Chichester took a similar line, advising Walker to refrain from recrimination, since recrimination between Churchmen and Dissenters only gave pleasure to Papists and Atheists³.

Humphrey Prideaux, Dean of Norwich, was even more decided. Though willing to assist in compiling a list of the ejected royalist clergy⁴, he strongly urged that the second part of Walker's proposal, the examination of the characters of the ejected Nonconformists, should be omitted.

"As to the other part of your design," he wrote, "...that is to detract from y^e Characters of Mr Calamy, I advise you by noe means to meddle with it. This is taking upon you y^e Devill's office which will very ill become a good Christian or a Divine. Although that side hath too much practised it, this is an example not to be followed and may provoke the returning of y^e

¹ See letters from Mr Owen and N. Beard (MS. J. Walker, c. 1, fol. 9 and 99).

² *Ibid.* c. 2, fol. 73, March 19, 1703-4.

³ *Ibid.* fol. 121, June 2, 1704.

⁴ *Ibid.* fol. 148, April 5, 1704.

Argument upon us in such a manner as may prove a great prejudice to the Church¹."

It would be a mistake, however, to regard the approval evinced in the letters, which Walker received, as an accurate expression of the general attitude of the public towards his undertaking. It has already been seen that the connection between political and ecclesiastical parties was exceedingly close, and in one sense Walker's book might be considered as a party move. With or without the direct "recriminations" which moderate men deprecated, it was still an "Answer" to Calamy on a subject on which the two great parties were much divided. It is even possible to see in Calamy's book and in Walker's reply to it a reflection of the state of affairs in England at the time. The former, though actually published after William's death, was conceived and compiled during the time when the Nonconformist cause was favoured by the ascendancy of the Whigs, while the latter was begun during the High Church Tory reaction which characterised the opening years of Anne's reign². As an exposition, therefore, of the predominating ideas, Walker's proposed work was censured by those who represented the extreme section of the Whig party.

Within the Church of England itself, the disapproval was confined to those of the Latitudinarian school, and

¹ MS. J. Walker, c. 2, fol. 150, April 17, 1704.

² Mr Hutton remarks that "the strong Church feeling, linked to high Toryism, of Anne's reign is evidenced largely by the publication of historical works which had in all matters a conservative tendency ...There was a general interest in historical studies...and it was frequently made useful for party purposes." *History of English Church from Charles I to Anne*, p. 288.

foremost among these was Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury, who, as one of the promoters of the abortive Comprehension Bill and a constant advocate of toleration, was especially hostile to any movement which seemed likely to widen the differences with the Dissenters. There is no trace of any correspondence between the Bishop and Walker, but in the Preface to the *Attempt*, the latter suggests that a personal interview had taken place when he narrates that "a certain Rig^t Reverend Prelate," had "with angry looks, and rough words" driven him from his presence and told him "in plain terms that he did not like my design." But what made this reception particularly galling was the fact that Walker "had heard it confidently reported, that this lordship entertained Dr Calamy at his Palace: and not only applauded the good work he came about [marginal note: Namely to make up a breach betwixt two dissenting teachers in the City where his Lordship's cathedral stood, which was like to have been of ill consequence to the interest of the Dissenters] but in particular thank'd him for his performance in the Abridgment¹."

The circumstances of the Bishop's interview with Calamy, to which Walker alludes, though never intended to be kept secret, had come to the knowledge of some of Burnet's political adversaries in a curious way. They were not quite as Walker represents them. Burnet had expressed his approval of the *Abridg-*

¹ *Sufferings of the Clergy*, p. xiii. Calamy declared that this account of his interview with Burnet was incorrect; *The Church and Dissenters Compar'd*, p. 17. His own account of incidents about to be related are given in his autobiography. *An historical account of my own life*, by Edmund Calamy (London 1830), i. 466-474.

ment when it first appeared, and during a visit to Salisbury made for the purpose mentioned in Walker's marginal note, Calamy had obtained, at his own desire, an audience at the Episcopal Palace. The conversation, as reported by both Burnet and Calamy, seems to have turned upon Baxter's writings and the differences between Churchmen and Dissenters, and though unproductive of any definite result, was conducted with perfect good temper on both sides. Subsequently, Calamy and another Nonconformist divine had an interview with Burnet in London, when the subject of their conversation was the Occasional Conformity Bill, which was then before Parliament. The Nonconformists endeavoured to show how the practice of occasional conformity could be justified, and seem to have made some impression, since the Bishop's speech in the conference between the two Houses showed them that their labour had not been wholly in vain. In the meantime a friend of Calamy's had written an account of the Salisbury interview in a letter to an acquaintance in the Isle of Wight; the letter had miscarried and had been delivered to some one of the same name as the person for whom it was intended, but of very different political opinions; by this means the contents had been divulged and had ultimately reached Atterbury, who made them public, no doubt with appropriate comments¹. Walker had received the story from James Yonge, and it is interesting to see how the facts had been ornamented as a result of frequent relation.

¹ An account of the above circumstances is given in Clarke and Foxcroft's *Life of Burnet*, pp. 397-402.

"Mr Cornelius of Buckfast Leigh," wrote Yonge, "told me lately a story worth your knowing. There hapned lately a quarell among the discenters at Salisbury, which Calamy went to reconcile. The Bishop, hearing of his being there, invited him to the palace, and was privat with him an houre and a halfe. In which time he told him what a friend he was and would ever be to the party, that the difference between the Church and the Conventicles was trifling, and things of no moment, advized them to stand their ground [and] especial to prevent the Conformity bill: there was much more which I have forgot. Calamy sends an account of this matter to a friend in y^e Ile of Wight. It happned an honest man of y^e same name lived neare or at the place, and by that meanes y^e letter fell into his hands, and is divulged¹."

The feeling of the Latitudinarian Churchmen was expressed in quiet disapproval and censure. The hostility of the Nonconformists took a more aggressive form. Three pamphlets, according to Walker², were quickly published, *The Observer Revived*, the *New Year's Gift*, and the *Test of the Church of England's Honesty*, threatening, if Walker fulfilled his design, to make public the scandalous immorality of the ejected clergy, and generally endeavouring to throw discredit upon the work. "There is sufficient proof," the *Observer* was made to say in the first mentioned publication, "which evidently demonstrates that the Reasons why the then Clergy were turned out were of a quite

¹ MS. J. Walker, c. 2, fol. 46. The letter is dated June 25, (1704?).

² *Sufferings of the Clergy*, p. xx.

different nature from those for which the Ministers in 1662...were deprived," and the writer then proceeds to affirm that it was not for "base Nonconformity" but for the commission of every nameless vice, that the Episcopalian clergy were sequestered. This was the kind of attack which characterised the inferior polemics of the age, and had been foreseen by Walker. He devotes some space in his Preface to disposing of these threats and to protecting himself from similar onslaughts in the future.

In the meantime the work progressed very slowly. The acquisition of Goodall's papers had been a considerable asset, but a great deal still remained to be done. In order to diffuse the knowledge of the undertaking and so to expedite the collection of information, Walker had supplemented Goodall's advertisement in the *Gazette* by printing a number of circulars, an account of which will be given later, entitled *Queries for the Clergy*, and caused them to be distributed amongst the clergy through the agency of the Archdeacons. But the magnitude of the undertaking, and the length of time which it would occupy, had been very much underrated, while in addition to this, the scope of the work became enlarged as fresh material was collected. At the same time an unfortunate impression had been allowed to get about that an early publication might be expected. Goodall's advertisement in the *Gazette*, published early in 1704, had represented his work as far advanced, and in a letter to Walker of November 14th in the same year, the Bishop of Ely writes that Goodall had told him that Walker had made "such great collections, that he

believes you are sufficiently furnished for what you intend¹."

When, therefore, time went on and the work seemed as far from completion as ever, Walker's friends became impatient. The star of the Tory party was already on the wane, and they seem to have been apprehensive that a further delay would seriously prejudice the effectiveness of the reply. On April 10th, 1705, John Newte writes to Walker that he wishes the book "were in such forwardness as to be ready for y^e press. For, I doubt," he continues, "if it be delayed much longer, it will not be suffered to be printed at all, if it will be at present. We have almost a prospect of y^e like miserable times coming on very fast again²." Two of his publishers, Robert Clavell and Robert Knaplock, wrote in a similar strain on December 11th in the same year. The impression was getting about that Walker had given up the attempt in despair, and several "eminent men of the Convocation" were of opinion that one volume at least should be immediately prepared for the press, "the design of the work requiring expedition at this time more than ever, which when it appears will stir up all loyall persons to complete the work so far as possible." A third publisher, Richard Wilkin, added a note to this letter, and counselled Walker to go on in his own way³. Another letter, the full date of which is missing, but which seems to belong to this time, came from his friend Joshua Reynolds, also urging

¹ MS. J. Walker, c. 2, fol. 119.

² *Ibid.* fol. 445.

³ *Ibid.* fol. 460.

him to publish something at once, and informing him that people were beginning to laugh at his design and to say that the whole thing had been a piece of bluff¹. From a letter of January 26th, 1705-6, it would seem that Walker had at all events seriously considered this advice², but still nothing was done. One reason for his inaction was probably a question of health, for during the autumns of 1705 and 1706 he seems to have been suffering from a severe indisposition³. In December of the latter year, however, Clavell again brought up the subject of immediate publication, and there was some talk of employing an amanuensis to transcribe the copy for the press. The increasing influence of the Whigs now placed Walker at a disadvantage. The book could not be so acceptable as it would have been two years before, and there were difficulties of another kind. Clavell told him that he had lately printed "Mr Wesley's book," but that he could not "get it into y^e Gazet, which shows how y^e tide runs⁴."

In this last allusion probably lies a partial explanation of the fact that Walker's book was not published for about another seven years⁵. His work

¹ MS. J. Walker, c. 3, fol. 193.

² See *ibid.* fol. 22.

³ References to his illness are found in letters of Nov. 27, 1705, Aug. 31, 1706, and Sept. 7, 1706; see MS. J. Walker, c. 2, fol. 381; c. 8, fol. 197, and c. 3, fol. 240.

⁴ MS. J. Walker, c. 3, fol. 226, 231. The book referred to is probably Samuel Wesley's *Reply*, in his controversy with Samuel Palmer on the subject of nonconformist academies. See *Dict. Nat. Biog.* "Wesley, Samuel, 1662-1735."

⁵ There is one other allusion to publication at this date, and that

was still very incomplete, and the only reason which would have led him to publish an instalment of his work in 1705 or 1706 would have been to satisfy the importunity of his friends and to anticipate the rising tide of Whig influence. The success of works of a controversial kind, in which the "party" element was considerable, depended a good deal upon the state of political affairs at the time of their appearance, and it seems highly probable that Walker decided to wait until the return of a more propitious season. A marginal note in the preface¹ to his book implies that the beginning of 1711 was the date at which he began to put his work into its final form, and this was a few months after the return of the Tories to power under the leadership of Harley. But even after this lapse of time much remained to be done in the way of collecting material, and there is evidence that Walker hurried his work through the press before he felt that it was really complete. He apologises, in his preface, not only for having kept the public in expectation so long, but also for publishing his book so soon.

"An undertaking of so intricate and perplexed a nature," he says², "...ought to have lain by some years after it was drawn up, and to have been communicated to every friend, that would give himself the trouble to peruse it, before it had ventured to appear in publick; and had my own circumstances, or those of the times,

is in a letter from Archdeacon Hill of Nov. 7, 1707. Hill concludes that Walker's book is now in the press. MS. J. Walker, c. 3, fol. 396.

¹ *Sufferings of the Clergy*, p. xxxv.

² *Ibid.* p. li.

permitted me, I would gladly have made another search in all the Publick Offices, have run over a second time, and reexamin'd all the books and papers I made use of." But "the expectations and importunities of people were so great, the service of the Church (to which the work is directed) so manifestly requir'd me to take the first opportunity of getting it out...I readily determined with myself to let it go abroad with all its faults and imperfections, and therefore to the tender of all my past labour, and future quiet, do now cheerfully throw in that of my credit and reputation likewise, the last offering I am capable of making to the Best of Churches."

But before Walker's book appeared, Calamy published his second edition of the *Abridgment* (1713). Encouraged by the interest, as well hostile as friendly, which the ninth chapter of the former edition had occasioned, he had made considerable additions to this part of the work, and Chapter IX had been expanded into a separate volume. The title had been somewhat altered and now ran "An Account of the Ministers, Lecturers, Masters and Fellows of Colleges and Schoolmasters who were Ejected or Silenced after the Restoration in 1660. By, or before, the Act of Uniformity." Calamy had paid attention to the criticisms which had met his first edition, and now took the opportunity of answering them in his Preface to the second volume.

The first edition had stated the purpose of the list in the following terms: "That Posterity may be the better able to pass a Judgment on the Act for Uniformity, 'tis requisite they should know who and what sort of men were thereby cast out of the Church, and laid

aside as Useless¹." Calamy now further insisted on this, and met the objections which we have already noticed. "Should any ask," he says, "to what Purpose is so particular an Account of these Persons, and their Sufferings, published now? I would beg leave to ask them another question: Is there not a cause? For are not their Sufferings (tho' not to be equalld in any Protestant Country) frequently lessen'd²?" This, then, was the avowed object, to vindicate the characters of the Nonconformists from the attacks of their enemies, and to show how extensive their sufferings were. But though the work, as a whole, is in accordance with the purpose here laid down, Calamy himself must have been aware that his book, though ostensibly defensive, also contained an attack; nor is it, though comparatively moderate in tone, wholly devoid of traces of the natural rancour of one whose father had suffered at the hands of the Church. "I'm inclined to believe," he says, "the Persons mention'd would have been esteemed white enough...had they fallen in with the Establish'd Church³." He notices the preparation of Walker's book, "which has been so long expected," and expresses a wish that it had seen the light before the publication of his own second edition, yet promises himself the pleasure of "hereafter making my use of it." He professes to welcome its appearance, and takes up a moderate position with regard to the Puritan persecutions. "I am glad if I have been the occasion of its Publication. I am as far from vindicating the

¹ Calamy, *Abridgment of the Life of Baxter* (1702), p. 183.

² *Ibid.* (1713). Preface to Vol. II. p. xxvi.

³ *Ibid.* p. xvi.

Carriage of many towards them.....as any Man. I have great hopes that the reviving the memory of past Harshness and Severity on both sides...may produce at length...a general abhorrence of all Constraint¹." In spite of this broad-minded view, he evidently suspected that the forthcoming *Attempt* would endeavour to strike a blow at the Nonconformists, and he conjures his friends "if they find in it severe reflections on any of the ejected silenc'd Nonconformists which they can prove to be unjust and undeserved," to apprise him of their criticism. He then concludes his preface with a quotation from Isaiah. "Hear the word of the Lord, ye that tremble at His Word. Your Brethren that hated you, that cast you out for my Name's sake, said: Let the Lord be glorified: But He shall appear to your Joy, and they shall be ashamed."

To Walker it must have seemed that this was a renewed challenge. The assertion that the persecution of the Dissenters surpassed anything of the like nature in any Protestant country, and the half contemptuous allusion to the book "that had been so long talk'd of" and "so long expected," called for an answer, and incidentally served Walker's purpose by reviving the interest in the subject and giving additional point to his reply. His work was published early in the following year, 1714.

A copy of the advertisement of the book is preserved in the Rawlinson Collection². After alluding to the history of the undertaking, it goes on to state that since Goodall's retirement, "the design hath been

¹ Calamy, *Abridgment of the Life of Baxter* (1713), p. xxviii.

² Bodleian, Rawl. J. 4^o. 2. fol. 11. The copy is imperfect.

much enlarged, the manuscript collection, extracts of papers, letters, etc., have been augmented near eight parts in ten...and the whole frame of the undertaking... hath been alter'd and cast into a new model, which, together with the unconceivable trouble of a work of that nature in the hands of a single person, and such interruption as could not but happen in the course of so long a time, have been the true and only reasons why it was not sooner ready for the press."

CHAPTER II

CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM

THE title of Walker's book was modelled somewhat on that prefixed by Calamy to the *Abridgment*. He called it "An Attempt towards recovering an account of the numbers and sufferings of the Clergy of the Church of England, Heads of Colleges, Fellows, Scholars, etc., who were sequester'd, harass'd, etc., in the late times of the Grand Rebellion: occasion'd by the ninth chapter (now the second volume) of Dr Calamy's Abridgment of the Life of Mr Baxter. Together with an Examination of that Chapter." Following Calamy again, the title page contained, besides an extract from Bishop Bramhall's examination of Baxter's *Grotian Religion*, a quotation from St Matthew's Gospel: "Thou Hypocrite, first cast out the beam out of thine own eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye."

The book was printed "by W. S. for J. Nicholson, R. Knaplock, R. Wilkin, B. Tooke, D. Midwinter, and B. Cowse," and the agreement between Walker and his publishers is preserved in his Collection¹. It is dated December 14, 1711 and provides that Walker should receive half profits and £150 to cover out-of-pocket

¹ MS. J. Walker, c. 10, fol. 2.

expenses. At an earlier stage of his work his friend Rennell had recommended him to make use of the Oxford University Press as this would "give your book y^e greater credit and be a means of its being printed with a better paper and character than I presume you are masters of at Exon¹." London, however, was the most convenient place for its publication. Robert Clavell, bookseller, was Walker's agent, and his shop in S. Paul's Churchyard was the chief centre from which the work was carried on. Clavell himself died before the appearance of the book, in April, 1711².

According to the advertisement already quoted, the price of the book to subscribers was at the rate of three-half-pence a sheet, of which six shillings was to be paid in advance, and the remainder on delivery. "Considering the vast expense of the undertaking," the advertisement continued, "and the goodness of the paper 'tis to be printed upon, it is presumed all clergymen and gentlemen will think the price very low."

It has already been seen that the scope of the work became very much enlarged in the course of the ten years which Walker devoted to it. He had started with the idea of a much shorter work, giving a general account of the history of the Church during the Rebellion, followed by a list of those ejected from the two Universities, the Cathedrals, London and Devonshire "which last" he intended "to have made a standard for all the countys in England³," but he met with so

¹ MS. J. Walker, c. 2, fol. 53. Letter dated March 20, 1703-4.

² *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

³ See Letter to White Kennett. Appendix II.

much encouragement that he decided to extend his researches to the whole kingdom. Combined with this was to be, as the title indicates, an examination of the "ninth chapter now the second volume" of Calamy's *Abridgment*. The amount of material, however, which came into his hands, soon made it apparent that not only would he be obliged to deal with the subject on a much larger scale, but also that a certain amount would have to be omitted until some future occasion. "I thought indeed at first," he says, "to have compriz'd all these in this One Volume; but my papers swell'd so fast upon my Hands, (as is usual in such Cases) the Materials encreas'd so much upon me, and the Publick hath waited so long already for the Work, that I shall be forc'd to content myself with stopping short of that Design: But purpose, by God's Assistance, to proceed with the rest of it in such Time and Manner, as his good Providence shall enable me¹." It was impossible, in the first place, to treat at all minutely of the history of the period within the space which he had at first allotted to it, and, in the second place, the addition of biographical notices to the list of sufferers increased the volume to a very considerable size. A further modification of the original scheme is that the "examination" of Calamy's ninth chapter, though included in the title, is practically omitted in the text. There are, of course, frequent allusions to the list of ejected Nonconformists, but a systematic criticism of their numbers and characters does not form part of the work. It has been seen that Humphrey Prideaux had objected to this section of the proposed scheme, but it

¹ *Sufferings of the Clergy*, Part 1, p. 3.

is more likely that its omission was due to lack of time or suitable opportunity. There is a considerable amount of material, in Walker's Collection of papers, in the form of notes connected with a more detailed examination of Calamy, and it seems probable that some at least of these were drawn up at a late date and were intended for publication¹.

As it comes down to us, the *Sufferings of the Clergy* is really two distinct works. Part I treats of ecclesiastical affairs under the Puritan rule; Part II deals with the persecution suffered by the individual clergy. The whole is preceded by a Preface, which, for our present purpose, is not the least interesting.

The first twenty pages, roughly speaking, of this Preface are devoted by Walker to an elaborate justification of his undertaking, a subject to which he reverts again later on. His book was "wholly occasioned" by the ninth chapter of the *Abridgment*, before reading which he "never had the least thoughts, much less any designs of setting about an attempt of this nature²." "Had Dr Calamy indeed wrote that chapter," he says, "only to show, that though the Dissenters, when in power, exercised the utmost barbarities upon the Church, yet the Church, in his opinion, was not altogether to be acquitted of some severity...he might have continued unanswered for me³." He quotes extensively from the preface to the

¹ See particularly MS. J. Walker, c. 5 and c. 12. For a discussion of Walker's subsequent historical work see Chapter III.

² *Sufferings of the Clergy*, p. 1.

³ *Ibid.* p. xviii. It does not seem to have occurred to Walker that had this been the tenor of Calamy's book, there would have been nothing for him to answer.

second volume of the *Abridgment* (where Calamy had stated the reasons which caused him to publish his book), with the purpose of showing that there was a more pressing need for an Episcopalian than for a Puritan martyrology. For the further proof of this, he next proceeds (p. vi) to give a brief *résumé* of the historical events of the years previous to the time at which he wrote, and by depicting the behaviour of his opponents, both political and religious, in an unfavourable light, endeavours to magnify the dangers to be anticipated from their possible ascendancy. The whole of this section bears traces of the political atmosphere in which Walker wrote. As essentially a "party man," as a strong Tory, viewing the policy of the Whigs with the greatest aversion it was impossible that he should be unaffected by his environment, and that his writings should not be coloured by contemporary events. The general tone of his Preface recalls the language used by Sacheverell himself, and it is obvious that he sympathised with that rash exponent of the Tory faith¹. A further comparison between his own book and the *Abridgment* follows (p. xiv), and the subject is concluded by some answers to those who had opposed the design (p. xx).

The second section of the Preface, which may be said roughly to extend from pages xxiii to xxxiv, contains a description of his book and an explanation of his methods, a highly important feature.

The third section (p. xxxiv to the end) is chiefly occupied with apologies for the imperfections of the work, and a partial explanation of the defects them-

¹ See a marginal note on p. vi of the Preface.

selves. Here again he takes the opportunity (p. xxxiv) of comparing the difficulty attending his own task with that which confronted Calamy. He anticipates some of the replies which might be made to him, but announces his determination not to be led into answering every petty attack. After inviting correction and criticism, he finishes by apologising alike for the delay and the haste which had attended the publication of the book.

In Part I of the book proper Walker gives, with considerable detail, an account of the chief events bearing on the fortunes of the Church between the years 1640 and 1660. Besides this, he describes the institution and, to some extent, the workings of the various Committees appointed by the Parliament to deal with religious affairs. The Regulation of the two Universities is given at length and the account of the "Propagation of the Gospel" in Wales is perhaps the fullest of any. He deals, in a general way, with the oppressions to which the clergy were subjected, giving several individual instances in detail. He concludes with a computation of the numbers of the persecuted clergy, and explains why his own list in this respect is so deficient.

Part II contains seven separate lists of clergy, who, to use the somewhat verbose phraseology which was deemed necessary, were "Sequestered, Haras'd, and by other Methods of persecution kept out, or Dispossessed of, or forced to Relinquish, their Several Preferments and Freeholds, in the late times of the Great Rebellion." The lists are as follows: that of the Cathedral clergy; that of the clergy of Collegiate Churches and Chapels;

the Oxford University list; the Cambridge University list; the list of London clergy; the list of other parochial clergy throughout England and Wales; and an Appendix containing a list of "Schoolmasters, Lecturers, Curates, etc."

The book appeared probably in May or very early in June, 1714¹. We have seen that Walker had an eye to the political horizon in choosing an opportunity of publication, but as it turned out the moment was unfortunate, and the Preface, which was obviously the last portion to be written, gives some indication of the feeling of insecurity occasioned by Anne's illness². The intrigues which centred round the bed of the dying Queen are matter of common history. The fate of the English Crown itself for the minute hung in the balance, and with it the fates, not only of individuals, but of parties. Great things seemed imminent, and the possibilities of the moment could hardly be reckoned. Least probable of all would at one time have seemed the tame, prosaic ending which actually took place. Nor was it a question of a sudden excitement synchronising with the circumstances of Anne's death. The event, and the numerous results to which it might give rise, had been foreseen for some time, so that while before it took place, the public mind was busy with schemes and possibilities, so afterwards, it was accustoming itself to the change that had come

¹ Hearne notes on June 7, "that the History of the Sufferings of the Clergy, by John Walker, is just come out." *Reliquiae Hearnianae* (ed. Philip Bliss, 1869), I. 298.

² On p. x of the Preface, Walker is careful to protect himself from the suspicion of Jacobitism by alluding to "our only remaining hopes, the illustrious house of Hanover."

over the kingdom. Either period was equally unfavourable for the publication of a somewhat tedious book dealing with questions which, for the moment, were set aside. It was not that Walker's book had not an importance distinct from the quarrel between Church and Dissenters, but at such times of change events move quickly, and, in one sense, the *Attempt* was out of date almost as soon as it was published. In three or four months the House of Hanover was on the throne: the Whigs were in power, and the High Church Party was for the moment at a discount. Even the clergy generally had, especially during the last years of Queen Anne's reign, on the whole favoured the Jacobite cause¹, and if this were so, there was an additional reason why a book of this nature, written from a clerical point of view and in defence of the clergy, should fall flat.

The earliest criticism of the book which has been preserved is contained in the letters of Archdeacon Burscough and another unknown writer to whom Walker seems to have submitted his MS. or his proofs². The second, whose letter is the more interesting of the two, devotes a certain amount of attention to Walker's style. He perceived that Walker's "attention to such an infinite variety of matters" would not suffer him "to study exactness in it"; and although "an historical work should not consist of labour'd periods: however there is a natural plainness and easiness and purity,

¹ Overton and Abbey, *The English Church in the Eighteenth Century*, i. 85.

² MS. J. Walker, c. 4, fol. 144 and 142. Neither letter is dated and the signature is missing from the latter.

which would fill the reader with a secret pleasure, and much recommend a book of this nature." Faults of orthography "ought to be carefully amended, for tho' the learned men of our nation, in the last age, were not very solicitous about it, yet the humour of the present is very different." Passing from form to substance, he finds fault with Walker on the score of impartiality. Although this was an attribute "very becoming an historian," Walker carried "the matter too far" in being too severe to his friends and too favourable to his enemies. He instances Walker's "reflections" on various well-known churchmen and takes exception to the expression "old fashion quibbler" as applied to Dr Weeks of Bristol¹. "I know not," he remarks, "what obligation you are under to discover the infirmities of these, who were some of them very good and great men." On the other hand, Walker had erred in suppressing the names of the Puritan "Intruders." Why, he asks, should one be afraid to charge them with the crimes which they were not afraid to act? "The reverence some deluded people have for the memory of these men, contributes much to the schism in some places."

Archdeacon Burscough took a similar line, although he had read over the papers "with great delight." If Walker had no better authority than Antony Wood "for magnifying the parts, learning etc., of an apostate" he had better let it alone. The expression "old fashioned quibbler" was "not fit for history. I should rather," proceeds Burscough, "chuse to commend him

¹ In deference to this criticism, Walker apparently expunged the obnoxious phrase.

for his loyalty and then add: 'but he addicted himself to a way [of] jesting which was common in those times (or something like that).'

He doubted whether it was proper to mention the immoralities that were charged upon the suffering clergy by their malicious enemies, but, on the other hand, Walker ought to give the names of the Puritan "Intruders" when he only charged them "with the ill things which they acted upon principle." If they were charged with immorality, the initial letter of their names would be enough.

This view of the historian's office is put with even greater force by Hearne in the allusion to Walker's book, noticed above. Hearne thought the book "a very injudicious mean performance," and regretted that the task had not fallen into the hands of a more able person. A skilful writer would have reduced it to an octavo volume and made it more pertinent and useful. There were many things in it which reflected on the character of the clergy and were to their discredit. "Things of this nature should have been concealed," writes Hearne. "A wise man would have passed over such accidents, as infirmities of humane nature, and confined himself purely to the virtues of the clergy, which were certainly much greater than their vices¹."

A very considerable chorus of approval, however, greeted the appearance of Walker's book. One friend told him that it met "with very great and just applause²"; another wrote that, in his neighbour-

¹ *Reliquiae Hearnianae*, i. 298.

² MS. J. Walker, c. 5, fol. 187.

hood, it was "mightily valued and approved¹," and other correspondents follow in the same complimentary strain². The *Examiner* for February 23-26, 1715, expressed the wish that it might be "chained up in all churches, with Fox his Martyrs that the cruelty of each party may be understood, and the better avoided and abhor'd³," and a certain Dr Bisse, took the occasion of a sermon before the "Sons of the clergy," to commend the execution of the work⁴. The size and expense of the book were against its wide circulation, and two of his friends urged the publication of an abridged edition⁵.

On the other hand, the violence of his attack on the Whigs, which formed part of the Preface, aroused great hostility and met with censure even from some of his friends. "Many gentlemen," one critic told him, "who...love the Church of England as well as any in it, do think those pages might very well, and ought to have been spar'd," for Walker had committed the common mistake of representing everyone as an enemy who differed only "in political notions and maxims⁶." Other writers allude to the resentment without endorsing it⁷.

¹ MS. J. Walker, c. 5, fol. 234.

² See particularly MS. J. Walker, c. 5, fol. 197, 204, 208, 217, 228, 267, 269, 298, and c. 7, fol. 109.

³ A copy of this number of the *Examiner* is in MS. J. Walker, c. 5, fol. 315.

⁴ See *A Sermon preached before the Sons of the Clergy*, by Dr T. Bisse.

⁵ See MS. J. Walker, c. 5, fol. 228, 307.

⁶ MS. J. Walker, c. 5, fol. 11.

⁷ See *ibid.* fol. 232, 265 and c. 7, fol. 109.

But the first systematic criticism to which the *Attempt* was subjected is contained in some letters and papers addressed to Walker by John Lewis, at that time vicar of Margate.

Lewis, like Walker, had been a member of Exeter College, Oxford, where they were contemporaries, for though Lewis matriculated three years later, he took his first degree a year before Walker¹. The political and religious views of the two men must, however, even at that time, have been very opposite. Lewis had been educated and sent to the University by the charity of friends, and had been for some time the pupil of Samuel Conant. The atmosphere of his early training before he entered Oxford had tended to imbue him with the views and opinions of the Low Church. He was ordained much about the same time as Walker, and soon obtained a small cure in Kent, where also he afterwards successively held two or three different livings. Here, both in his writings and preaching, he gave early proof of his religious tenets. The former were largely, though not entirely, of a controversial kind, while, on one occasion at least, that of a sermon preached at the archiepiscopal visitation of 1712, "his Whiggish and Low Church views excited the open hostility of his hearers." At the same time, his attitude was not that of the bigot who assailed all who failed to agree with him, but was rather one of opposition to the exaggeration and intolerance of extremists on both sides. He had already, before the time of his correspondence with Walker,

¹ See article in the *Dict. Nat. Biog. passim*.

quarrelled with Edmund Calamy on the subject of some remarks in the *Abridgment*¹.

He had found fault with a statement there made to the effect that the authorities of the Church of England under James II had refused to license books written by Dissenters against Rome, in order to keep the honour of confuting Popish doctrines for themselves. This Lewis characterised as a "very stupid and improbable reflection," and further gave it as his opinion that Calamy was "too much biassed to have anything he said concerning the party he had espoused, believed on his bare word." His criticism was followed by a somewhat angry contest of words, and though their differences were afterwards outwardly adjusted, Calamy did not forget his resentment, and in the edition of the *Abridgment* published in 1727, he made "some unkind and disingenuous reflections" on his critic. Lewis' general opinion upon Calamy's history is contained in his manuscript autobiography. He states that "Dr Calamy was led into many mistakes through his ignorance of the constitution of the Church of England, and that his account of the ministers, etc., ejected at the Restoration was very partial and enthusiastic."

But this manuscript *Life* which contains the above details relating to the controversy with Calamy, is strangely silent with regard to Lewis' relations with Walker². There is, in fact, only one passing mention

¹ See Lewis' MS. autobiography (*Brit. Mus. Add. MSS.* 28651), pp. 43 *et seq.*

² Lewis had rendered Walker some slight assistance in sending him some information for his book. See MS. J. Walker, c. 1, 164 and c. 7, 111.

of him. In describing Lewis' own attitude of adherence to the Protestant establishment and the results of the Revolution, the *Life* quotes Archbishop Wake to the effect that several among the clergy had done their best to overthrow both, and goes on to say that "this was particularly exemplified in the writings of Dr John Walker of Exeter and of Mr Johnson [whose writings upon the Eucharist Lewis had assailed] in which God was said to have given us King William in His anger and to have taken him away in His wrath," while "the friends of this establishment were represented as atheists and infidels and the worst of heretics¹."

Failing information in this quarter, therefore, we must be content with the evidence supplied by a few letters from Lewis preserved in the Walker Collection. As this correspondence is one-sided and manifestly incomplete, it is difficult to obtain a clear idea of their relations, but the interest centres round some notes on Calamy's *Abridgment* and Walker's *Attempt*, drawn up by Lewis and apparently transmitted to the two authors. At what date the papers containing these notes were sent and returned, it is not possible to decide, but the Walker Collection contains some thirty-five folios of notes, headed "An extract of some papers sent me by the Rev. Mr J. Lewis of Margate in Kent," which probably represents Walker's abstract of the notes in question², together with his own comments upon them.

The notes display a very careful examination of Walker's book. A good deal of severe criticism is

¹ Lewis' *Autobiography*, p. 71.

² MS. J. Walker, c. 6, fol. 63 *et seq.*

directed against the Preface, and several instances of inaccuracy and exaggeration are given. There are some notes on the subject-matter of the First Part, but the bulk of them relate to Part II, which Lewis seems to have compared carefully with Newcourt's *Repertorium Ecclesiasticum* and the *Valor Beneficiorum*. At the end are a few criticisms of the *Abridgment*.

The principal fault in the *Attempt* which Lewis attacks is the misrepresentation of Walker's political enemies. The chief instances of this are found in the Preface, in the accounts of the Bill for the Naturalisation of Foreign Protestants, the murder of the Duke of Hamilton, and the burning of the French Ambassador's house, in all of which Walker had professed to discover the evil genius of the "party"—"the jumble of Whiggs, Atheists, Latitudinarians, etc., who fall in with the Dissenters in their notions and practices in their political capacity¹." Lewis dissects these and other statements to show that they are without foundation, and then proceeds, in the course of his examination of the later parts of the book, to defend the Government during the Interregnum from many of the charges of misrule and persecution. With regard to Part II, Lewis objects that it does not answer the proposed design. The list is composed, not of those who suffered for their loyalty to the Church of England, but of (i) Those that were in actual war against the Parliament, (ii) Pluralists, (iii) Those that were notoriously vicious and immoral, and (iv) Those who lost their

¹ See MS. J. Walker, c. 6, fol. 63, and the *Sufferings of the Clergy*, p. ix.

places by the alteration in Church government. Most of those in the lists lost their places through their support of the royalist cause. Many of the ejected Episcopalians got possession of other livings, and conformed, at least partially, to the new order. Many who were ejected for plurality were allowed to keep one living. In connection with the morality of the clergy, Lewis maintained that, although Walker had "very ingenuously owned the immoralities of some," many more cases had been omitted. "I don't in the least doubt," he says, "but in the time of confusion, when the people had all the encouragement imaginable given them to pick holes in their ministers' lives, many worthy men were slandered as immoral," but there was grave cause for reproach, and such men ought not to have been numbered among the "confessors¹."

It is obvious from Lewis' criticisms, that he took a fundamentally different view from that which Walker held of the Civil War times. A certain amount of his remarks are just, though an examination of the facts does not support his contention that a large number of the clergy were deprived on account of pluralism, or that many afterwards obtained other livings. On the other hand, he is perfectly right in saying that most lost their places through support of the royalist cause, and Walker would have been the last to dispute such a statement. The point at issue between them was whether those who were so deprived were to be regarded as martyrs in an honourable cause or as the natural victims of a revolution which was on the whole justifiable. The question of the alleged immorality of the

¹ MS. J. Walker, c. 6, fol. 74-6.

clergy is very difficult, but here again Lewis underrates the amount of slander and injustice which frequently characterised the proceedings of local sequestration committees. But his criticism of Walker's "excessive heat" and "want of temper" is more just, and indicates the weak point in the book. "I wish both you and Dr C.," he writes, in a letter which Walker had copied, "had taken more care to be assured of the truth of many of the facts you have asserted. I am affraide you have both been guilty of misleading ignorant and unstable souls¹."

The first letter from Lewis is dated February 19, 1714-5, and implies that Walker had taken umbrage at Lewis' criticism contained either in the above-mentioned papers, or in some other collection of notes which have not been preserved. He was sorry, he wrote, if any expressions he had used suggested that he thought Walker unreasonable and uncharitable, but he had thought that to send "a rough draught" of his "first thoughts" would be regarded as "an act of friendship and an argument of the confidence I placed in you....I own very freely," he proceeds, "I was much scandalised at y^t part of your preface. I have hitherto met with none but who were so as well as myself. Nay, if my information be not ill-grounded, (as I believe it is not, since I had it from Booksellers, some of whom are your friends) that part of your preface has spoild the sale of y^e Book. I did not indeed imagine that my old friend could possibly have been wrought up to write with so much warmth and

¹ MS. J. Walker, c. 6, fol. 95.

indignation. But this thing called Zeal sanctifies even the worst of passions¹."

The friction between the two did not abate as the correspondence advanced, and in a letter of Aug. 13, 1716, Lewis remarks that Walker seems "too much heated and exasperated already," and disclaims the thought of being instrumental in raising anyone's passions at a time of so much ill-feeling. He tells Walker that he is mistaken in his computation of the numbers of the ejected clergy, and that Bishop Patrick, who lived at the time, only put the number at a thousand. He then returns to the Preface again

"I do...very sincerely assure you," he writes, "I would not have been the Author of your preface for all the world. So many uncharitable untruths; so many notorious falsehoods as there are in that small compass. I could never have born the reflecting upon y^m; the burden of y^m would have been intolerable to me. Especially if I considered, as I should have been apt to do, that these rigorous censures, and lying calumnies had been but too instrumental in raising the passions of my Countrymen and causing y^m to break out into those tumults and disorders which had lately been like to have ruined us²."

Walker seems to have replied to this, for the next letter³ from Lewis, which is dated September 18th, 1716, mentions the receipt of "yours of the 10th."

¹ MS. J. Walker, c. 5, fol. 270. Writing on Aug. 2, 1714, Richard Wilkin, one of Walker's publishers, told him that 1400 copies of the book had gone, but these were probably sold to subscribers. See MS. J. Walker, c. 5, fol. 232.

² *Ibid.* fol. 27.

³ *Ibid.* fol. 29.

"I am very sorry," the letter goes on, "y^t I have in my plain and homely way said such things as I find have displeased both you and Dr Calamy. W^t I have to say in my own behalf is y^t I believe y^u just, and y^t I have had no other end than to convince you both of your excessive heat and partiality. As to y^r second part," Lewis continues, "I dont charge you with any Untruths or falshoods in it. Whatever there is of y^e kind there I'm sensible they who sent you y^e Reflecti: are accountable for it. But then the by Reflecti: you make are I suppose your own, and how much many of y^m deserve y^e Character of Uncharitable Untruths let any man judge who knows anything of y^e subject Matter of y^r book, or y^e present time."

But the portion of the book to which Lewis took chief exception was that part of the Preface (pp. vii-x) where Walker gave an account of the recent conduct of the Whigs and Nonconformists. "Here you pretend," the letter proceeds, "to give a History of the practices of the party for the Thirty years last past. But if this be the way of writing History, it would be sure very well for the world y^t nobody employed their talent y^t way. If you'll bear it, I say agen, it is endless to note all y^e falshoods, or to call y^m by a softer name, Mistakes of y^e Acc^t. Theres scarce a Line without something of y^e Nature."

Appended to the letter are some detailed criticisms on the same lines as those already referred to. Between this letter and the next which appears in the Walker Collection is a long interval, but the tone of the latter suggests that a somewhat bitter correspondence had been going on in the meanwhile. The main topic is

no longer the subject-matter of Walker's book, but differences of a more personal character, the precise nature of which is rather obscure. In the letter appended to the paper of criticisms, Lewis had asked that his notes might be returned to him, but Walker seems to have disregarded this request and to have expressed a wish to keep them, no doubt with the intention of adding them to his collection of papers relating to the work. In this letter, Lewis replies with considerable warmth that he sees no reason why the papers should be withheld from their right owner.

"My only design in them," he writes, "was to make the D[octo]r himself sensible of his, as I apprehended it, want of that Candor, Impartiality and Temper, which I wish every writer to have, especially every writer of History. And, y^rfore, when I receive my papers, I shall take effectual care that nobody else sees what I have written....The Doctor seems to imagine," he continues in defence of his own attitude, "that this Attempt of his is the cause of the Church established among us. And everybody therefore who does not approve of it, or who refuses to engage in its service, must be sentenced as not in the Church's interest.... I for my part neither value High Church nor Low Church any further than I think w^t they say or do is agreeable to the Truth. They may both, as I hope they are, be in some things right, and I am sure in many things, they are both wrong. And I wish the unhappy zealots on both sides don't lose betwixt them what is the True Church or cease to be Members of it, which I'm sure none can be who sacrificed Vertue and

Integrity, Charity and good will to their Passions and Worldly Interests¹."

Here the correspondence, or such part of it as is preserved in the Walker Collection, comes to an end, but in a pamphlet published in the same year², Lewis had attacked the *Attempt* in even less measured terms than he had employed in his private letters. The occasion was an answer to the same Dr Bisse who had praised Walker's book, entitled *Some English Notes on a late sermon preached before the Sons of the Clergy*³. The pamphlet takes the form of a letter to "the Reverend Dr — Dean of —" and bears the date January 30, 1716-7. Here Lewis describes the book as "a farrago of false and senseless legends," and intimates that, instead of a list of those who "lost all that they could not keep with a good conscience," which he had expected, he had found "a huge heap of the most heterogeneous characters, and, like the Popish Bead Roll of their Saints and Martyrs, a great many of them much more deserving to have their names blotted out, than their memory to be preserved." He criticises the list severely, but "the masterpiece of this splendid performance, is the history of the last two reigns in its Preface....One would imagine," he goes on, "that when he wrote it, he [the author] was in Flamstead's dark room, where he shows people objects all reversed; men and woman walking with their feet upward, and ships sailing, with their masts and sails turned Topsy-turvy."

¹ MS. J. Walker, c. 5, fol. 40.

² The last letter is dated April 27, 1717.

³ London 1717. The quoted passages will be found on pp. 14—26.

The first direct answer to the *Sufferings of the Clergy* was the *Remarks on Dr Walker's late Preface to the Attempt* by John Withers, published in 1717.

John Withers may almost be said to have been an old antagonist, for though Walker had never been engaged with him as principal, he had at least taken part as second in some one else's quarrel.

Not many years after Walker had settled in Exeter as rector of S. Mary Major, a controversy arose between the Churchmen and the Presbyterians in the town. The champion on the side of the former was a clergyman, John Agate¹, while John Withers, who seems also to have resided in Exeter, represented the latter. The circumstances under which the controversy arose are shrouded in some obscurity, but in the event John Agate challenged a Presbyterian named Hallett to a disputation before a select audience. Agate was supported by Walker, and Hallett by Withers. In the end the disputation came to nothing, since the Presbyterians refused to have it conducted on the lines proposed by the Churchmen, and no other basis agreeable to both parties could be found. Both afterwards published "true accounts" of what had taken place, together with strictures on their adversaries' conduct, but it is worthy of notice that Withers, in his narrative of the affair, disclaims any desire to quarrel with

¹ Agate is unknown to history. A person of his name graduated at Sidney Sussex College in 1699, M.A. 1706, S.T.P. 1720 (*Graduati Cantabrigiensis*, 1659-1787) and one or two small pamphlets by him, shortly to be mentioned, are extant. There are several allusions to him in the Walker Collection, and one letter from him to Walker. See MS. J. Walker, c. 3, fol. 294 : c. 4, fol. 126 : c. 7, fol. 109, 148, 150.

Walker who "behaved himself with civility and candour to his antagonists¹." The contest was continued two years later, that is to say in 1709, by the publication by Withers of a pamphlet entitled *Truth Try'd* in which a pamphlet of Agate's, *Plain Truth*, was confuted. Some idea of the points at issue may be derived from the former of these two effusions² which is concerned to prove four points, "(i) that our late unhappy war began (principally) upon a civil, not a religious account; (ii) that the most eminent leading men, who first engaged in the Parliament quarrel, were Churchmen, for bishops and liturgy; (iii) that the Presbyterians did oppose the murder of King Charles; and (iv) did very much contribute to the restoration of the royal family." It will be observed that the questions involved were closely connected with the history upon which Walker was engaged, and it is natural that he should take an interest in the contest. There is an allusion to it in a letter³ written to him about this time by Thomas Rennell, his Oxford friend.

"I return you my thanks," Rennell writes, "for Mr Agate's and his antagonist's papers. Mr Agate, to whom pay my humble service, writes smartly, but truly I think with too much fire though I grant he has received sufficient provocation, but if another man forgets himself and looses his temper 'tis no good reason why he should loose his."

Agate is mentioned in Walker's Preface amongst

¹ *A true and impartial account of what occur'd at the late Conference in Exon*, J. Withers (Exeter 1707), p. 5.

² *Truth Try'd, or Mr Agate's pretended Plain-Truth proved an Untruth*, J. Withers (London 1709), p. 4.

³ MS. J. Walker, c. 8, fol. 257.

those from whom assistance had been received, but little more is known of him and his writings cannot have obtained more than a local and transient celebrity. The incident itself is trivial enough, and only has an interest in the present case because of the persons concerned, and as giving an additional illustration of Walker's environment. It was the age of pamphlets and controversies, and it is instructive to note Walker's connection with this branch of party warfare.

Withers was the author of several other pamphlets of a similar kind relating to political or ecclesiastical questions. Two years before his criticism of the *Attempt*, he had published a tract entitled *The Whigs vindicated*, in which the Ministry of the time were proved to be the best friends "to the Church, the Monarchy, the Lasting Peace, and real welfare of England."

His criticism of Walker took the form of some ten *Remarks*, almost entirely directed, as the title indicates, against the Preface, and the lines adopted were not dissimilar to those followed by Lewis. Many of the criticisms are trivial and frivolous, and few have any real value. Thus the second "remark" speaks of "the occasion he takes to pass many scurrilous and base reflections upon the memory of King William." The only reflection, however, upon the memory of William III is the phrase "God gave a king in His Anger, and took him away in His wrath¹," a somewhat cryptic sentence which had similarly aroused Lewis' resentment. Again, the fourth remark complains of "the frequent occasions he takes to ridicule Godliness," which appears

to turn solely on Walker's ironical use of the epithet "godly" before the name of a Dissenting divine. The next remark asserts the impossibility of Walker's being well informed, a criticism which might have had same weight had it been properly worked out.

The sixth remark deals with Untruths wilful and known, and here the writer delivers his main attack, selecting thirteen passages from the Preface for detailed criticism. In one or two cases they afford a clue to an allusion which might otherwise remain obscure, as for example, in the following passage from Walker's book: "And if anything can add to these Insolences, it must be, Firing the Houses of such Ambassadors as Her Majesty Receives, Murthering those she prepares to send Abroad¹," etc.

According to Withers, the first allusion is to the fire which took place at the house of the French ambassador, the Duc d'Aumont, but he asserts that this event had never been attributed to a conspiracy². The second allusion is to the fatal duel which took place between Lord Mohun and the Duke of Hamilton, the latter of whom was an ambassador³.

Walker's statements with regard to the "lewd Occasional Conformity," by which the Whigs "possessed themselves of all the great places of Profit and Trust in

¹ Walker, Preface, p. ix.

² Withers is not quite correct here. According to Smollett (*Hist. of England*, II. 270) the Duc d'Aumont had received anonymous letters threatening to set fire to his house, before the fire actually took place, but he was unable to tell whether in the event it was due to malice. He was very unpopular with the Whigs.

³ Stanhope does not mention that the Tories ever attributed this to a Whig conspiracy. Smollett (II. 256) discusses the charge, showing that Col. Hamilton's evidence rather broke down.

the Kingdom¹," and the Act for naturalising Foreign Protestants also engage this critic's attention, but the only other alleged "untruth" which we need notice is number fourteen, where Withers examines Walker's computation of the numbers of the sufferers.

Walker had, on more than one occasion, when speaking of this matter of numbers, quoted White, the Chairman of one of the Parliamentary Committees for Religion and a zealous sequestrator, to the effect that eight thousand Episcopalian clergy had been turned out². This was, of course, an absurd exaggeration, as will be seen in a moment, but Walker makes considerable capital out of this statement, coming, as it did, from the other side. Taking hold of this number, Withers proves elaborately that it was impossible. There were at the time only 9284³ parishes in England, and in 1644, the date of White's death, half the country was in the possession of the royalist forces. It is hardly worth while to go any further into this question here since it is White's statement rather than Walker's with which it is concerned.

Withers goes on to notice that Walker's actual list only contained 2399 names, and that in Hampshire only a third are known to have been sequestered, which, allowing the same proportion throughout the whole of England would mean a total of some 3000. Then follow one or two small calculations, aided by the

¹ Walker, Preface, p. vii.

² This boast was attributed to White by his antagonist, Thomas Pierce, in *The New Discoverer Discovered* (p. 140). See article on John White in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

³ According to the *Valor Beneficiorum*, published in 1695, the number of livings in England and Wales at that date was 8693.

“rule of three,” to show, firstly, that the proportion of sequestrations in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridge was low, and secondly that at least six hundred must be deducted from Walker’s total for uncertainties and pluralities. Withers further charges Walker with falsity in many of the accounts of individual cases, but the two or three instances he produces are wholly inadequate and unsatisfactory.

This practically ends the *Remarks*, a work of very little value and a very imperfect criticism. The really important part of Walker’s book, that is to say, the history proper, is avoided in favour of the Preface which, as it apparently created the greater interest, also offered better opportunities for attack.

In 1719 came Calamy’s reply, *The Church and the Dissenters compar’d as to Persecution*. In comparison with the last mentioned work, it is tolerably comprehensive, but as an answer it is hardly satisfactory. A good deal of space is taken up with idle recrimination and sarcasm, but there is little attempt at disproving the passages to which the writer objects.

Calamy makes a good deal of capital out of John Lewis’ hostile attitude. As a result of the remarks which he had made in the 1713 edition of his *Abridgment*, he says, Lewis “sent me a letter wherein he freely expostulated with me for censuring the work of his chumm, Mr (since Dr) Walker, before I had seen it¹.” After the publication of the *Attempt*, Lewis was loud in denunciation, and Calamy quotes extensively from the above-mentioned pamphlet on Dr Bisse’s sermon.

¹ *Church and the Dissenters compar’d*, p. 4.

Walker's "Historical Introduction to the whole," Calamy avers, "is as confus'd an Heap of Scandal as the Press has been delivered of for many years¹." Elsewhere he describes the work as "voluminous Scandals," and characterises certain passages as "ridiculous and malicious." He enjoys a laugh at Walker's disappointed hopes for the book's reception. "So far," he says, "has every week been from producing a pamphlet against him, that I find scarce any that have thought it worth their while to take notice of him. Except his old friend [John Lewis] and Mr Withers People have kept their resentments to themselves²." He admits that "the Church was most certainly at liberty to preserve the History of her Sufferings," and declares that he himself "is far from thinking that they who are now call'd Dissenters have been free from Blame³." He adheres to his former contention that the persecutions levied by the Church were greater than those for which the Nonconformists were responsible, but, in view of what Walker had said on the subject, he adds an explanation. "When I said that the Former outdid the latter (at which the Doctor discovers himself so uneasy) I took in all the times that passed before⁴," that is to say, under Elizabeth and the first two Stuarts. As a matter of fact this idea is quite foreign to the *Abridgment*, which only purported to deal with the ministers etc. who "were ejected or silenced after the Restoration in 1660."

In actual criticism, however, Calamy is not wanting,

¹ *Church and the Dissenters compar'd*, p. 20.

² *Ibid.* p. 17.

³ *Ibid.* p. 23.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 24.

and occasionally shows a certain moderation in speaking of the Puritan excesses. With regard to the petitions against the clergy, which, according to Walker, were procured by "undue methods," he admits that if such were really the case "it was certainly very justly blameable¹." He admits again that some of the clergy were unjustly condemned, but, on the other hand, quotes Fuller to show that "some of their offences were so foul that it is a shame to report them²."

In this connection, too, he complains that Walker had misrepresented his statements, and had made it appear that he approved of John White's *Century*. He, therefore, insists again that he strongly deprecated any attempt of that kind to make such scandals public. He admits also that the ordinance which prohibited the use of the Prayer Book was more severe, in some respects, than the Act of Uniformity, but many of Walker's statements he altogether denies. The old accusation of setting the French ambassador's house on fire comes in again, and a further insinuation, on Walker's part, that some of the Parliamentary jailors had poisoned their prisoners' food, is scouted with contempt.

Calamy concludes with some general remarks, which, without giving details, are roughly as follows: that Walker's book contained "more shew than substance"; that it failed to make out its case; that there was much vain repetition; that much was ridiculous; that

¹ *Church and the Dissenters compar'd*, p. 28.

² Fuller, *Church History*, Book xi. p. 207. Fuller, however, also states that "some clergymen, blameless for life, and orthodox for doctrine, were only ejected on account of their faithfulness to the king's cause."

Walker made doubtful or even false statements as if they were true; and that in certain cases there was absolute perversion of the truth.

The instances of error which he adduces in support of this last remark are, as in the case of those given by Withers and Lewis, no more than what might have been occasioned by oversight. Calamy and Walker had both postulated a certain amount of inevitable error, and their books had justified this precaution. It is, however, characteristic of their temper that, while apologising for their own slips, they should pounce so eagerly on the mistakes committed by the other.

With regard to *The Church and the Dissenters compar'd*, the chief defect is that there is too much assertion and too little proof. It is a more satisfactory reply than that contributed by Withers, but it suffers, to some extent, from the same drawbacks of being incomplete and superficial.

Viewing, then, the contemporary criticism of Walker's book, as a whole, it cannot be said that it provides us with much information which is of value. It certainly picks out the weakest spot in the book, that is to say the Preface, and it enables us, to some extent, to see the events, midst which the book was written, from the other side. It acts as a valuable antidote to Walker's violent partisanship, which is seen at its worst in this portion of his work, and it provides us with some data on the question of the book's reception.

Going beyond the Preface, the most noticeable fact which we encounter is that the numerous statements in Walker's book, which challenge contradiction, are

suffered to remain unanswered, at all events by Withers and Calamy.

It is not safe to use this lack of refutation as an argument that there was little to be refuted. The book is obviously not one in which the errors lie upon the surface, patent to the eye of each casual critic, and it is likely enough that Walker's opponents preferred to dismiss his book with general strictures rather than to undertake the arduous task of checking his statements. But the result of this omission is that the value of the criticism is very small as a commentary on Walker's historical ability. Equally noticeable is the fact, to which allusion has already been made, that, besides the criticism being meagre and prefatory in quality, the critics themselves were very few in number. It is not possible to explain this comparative silence on the ground that the *Attempt* was merely a failure. The book provided ample food for controversy, and courted both contradiction and answer, and we should be in some difficulty for a satisfactory solution, were it not that the course of current events partially provides one. The call for a refutation of the charges was less pressing; the quarrel, though not dead, was temporarily silenced; the Whigs, now more or less secure in their position, were not obliged to defend themselves.

Some twenty years later, however, Walker's book was brought into temporary prominence by the controversy between Daniel Neal and Zachary Grey. This controversy, occasioned by the publication in 1735 of Neal's *History of the Puritans*, in its form was not dissimilar from the early debate between Calamy and Walker, and was almost equally barren of result. In

the course of the third and fourth volumes of his history Neal dealt with the period covered by the Civil War and the Commonwealth and, while quoting extensively from Walker, had occasion to make some trenchant criticisms upon his hostile attitude and general methods of writing. "No man," he says in his preface, "has declaimed so bitterly against the proceedings of parliament upon all occasions, than this clergyman¹."

It would not, of course, be possible to touch upon all the points in which Neal's account differs from that given by Walker, for his whole attitude towards the history of the time is different, but it may be worth while to allude to certain particulars in which their respective views are more especially opposed.

In speaking of the county sequestration committees Neal contends that the form of proceeding was certainly unexceptionable, inasmuch as they "were obliged to give proper notice to the party accused to make his appearance; the witnesses were usually examined upon oath in his presence; a copy of the articles was given him if he desired, and a reasonable time assigned to prepare for his defence." At the same time he admits that the commissioners were "too forward in exposing the failings of the clergy, and encouraging witnesses of slender credit²." He admits further that it is impossible to account for the particular proceedings of all the committees, and allows that most of the royalist writers complained loudly of the character of the witnesses on whose evidence the convictions were made. He shows, on the other hand, that "the writers

¹ Neal, *Hist. of Puritans* (ed. 1754), Vol. II. p. vii.

² *Ibid.* p. 19.

on the side of the parliament deny the charge, and complain as loudly of the contemptuous behaviour of the king's clergy to the commissioners" which obliged the latter "to behave with some sharpness¹." He wisely refrains from a too definite decision between the contending parties, and attributes their faults to the "passion and prejudice on both sides" and the "violent resentments of each party²."

On the subject of the ejected clergy, however, he accepts the unfavourable estimate given by Baxter, and quotes him to the effect that in all the counties which came under his notice "six to one at least, if not many more, that were sequestered by the committees, were by the oaths of witnesses proved insufficient or scandalous or especially guilty of drunkenness and swearing³." He appears to give credence to the substantial truth of John White's *Century of scandalous malignant priests*, and implies that Walker had failed to throw discredit on the accounts there given⁴. Most of the crimes, he says, for which the clergy were sequestered "were confessed by themselves," but he makes the considerable admission that, while superstition and doctrine were hardly ever objected to, "far the greatest part" were cast out for "malignancy⁵."

Dealing with Walker's computation of the total number of ejections, Neal makes use of the arguments put forward by Calamy and Withers and gives it as his opinion that, even if the number amounted to the two thousand four hundred odd given in Walker's

¹ Neal, *Hist. of Puritans*, p. 23.

² *Ibid.* 19. ³ *Ibid.* 23.

⁴ *Ibid.* 22. ⁵ *Ibid.* 24.

index, "yet when such were deducted as were fairly convicted upon oath, of immoralities of life etc. (which were a fourth in the associated counties) and all such as took part with the king in the War, or disowned the authority of the parliament...the remainder that were displaced only for refusing the covenant, must be very inconsiderable¹."

Passing from the account of the ejected royalists to the account of the Puritan "intruders," Neal accuses Walker, as well as Clarendon and others, of unfairness and partiality, notably in the case of Oxford University². He also defends the Commissioners appointed by Cromwell for the trial and approbation of public preachers, commonly known as the "Triers." "They had a difficult work on their hands, lived in times when the extent of Christian liberty was not well understood, had to deal with men of different principles in religion and politics; and those who were not approved, would of course complain³." In a similar way he justifies the wholesale ejections which took place in Wales, and defends the "Propagators of the Gospel" who were appointed to supply the vacancies.

"Dr Walker thinks," he writes, "the sequestered Welsh clergy need no other vindication than to let the world know that many of them were graduates in the University, as if every graduate must of course be possessed of all ministerial qualifications. There might possibly be some few pious and industrious preachers among the ejected Welsh clergy: but they who will argue very strenuously in favour of the body of them,

¹ Neal, *Hist. of Puritans* (1754), II, p. 94.

² *Ibid.* 322.

³ *Ibid.* 451.

must know very little of the country, or their manner of life¹."

Of the later sequestrations, which took place as a result of the ordinance for "ejecting scandalous, ignorant, and insufficient ministers and school-masters," passed on August 28, 1654, Neal does not think much. "Upon the whole the industrious Dr Walker says, he can find no footsteps of the numbers of the clergy that were ejected by the commissioners, though he imagines that they might be considerable. But I am well satisfied, there were none of any considerable character: for there were not a great many zealous loyalists in livings at this time, and those that were had the wisdom to be silent about public affairs²."

Zachary Grey's "examination" of Neal's history is unsatisfactory for the reason that, in order to refute his opponent, he relied to a very large extent on the writers whose accuracy Neal had impugned. This method of procedure is, indeed, characteristic of the controversy as a whole and illustrates its peculiar fruitlessness. Neal had quoted extensively from Baxter and Calamy and other writers with Puritan leanings, and from the royalists only so far as they suited his purpose, though in fairness to him it must be allowed that while stating his own opinion, he often includes that of his adversaries. Grey, in his answer, reverses the order, and his refutation takes the form of large extracts from Walker and other royalist writers, designed to show how far Neal's account differed from their more highly-coloured narratives³."

¹ Neal, *Hist. of Puritans*, II. 458.

² *Ibid.* 455.

³ See for instance Grey, Vol. III. pp. 51-89; IV. p. 172.

It is clear, from what he says in his preface, that at the time his volume went to the press, Walker contemplated the issue of a supplement or appendix at some future date. Only this intention, we are led to believe, persuaded him to publish his book before his work was really complete¹. He warned his readers, indeed, not to expect any hasty answer to his critics, and expressly says that no second edition, even if one were required, would be published in his life-time. But he as expressly states that, after the book had lain "under the Examination of the Publick," all "such Additions and corrections as are sent me, shall be Publish'd in an Appendix²."

It is clear also, from letters and papers in his Collection, that for six or seven years at least after the appearance of the *Attempt*, he was working intermittently at what he sometimes describes as "the remaining parts of the work." What form he intended it to take it is difficult to say. By far the greatest amount of unused notes in his Collection relates to a detailed examination of Calamy's *Abridgment*, or those parts of it with which Walker was more directly concerned. Some of these notes, from dates attached to them, and from allusions to Calamy's "ninth chapter," instead of "second volume," are proved to belong to a time prior to the publication of Calamy's second edition in 1713, but others bear some appearance of having been drawn up at a much later date³. Such an

¹ *Sufferings of the Clergy*, p. li.

² *Ibid.*

³ The total lack of arrangement in the Walker Collection makes it very difficult to deduce any conclusions as to the date of particular papers. The notes relating to the examination of Calamy are to be

examination of Calamy formed, as has been seen, part of Walker's original design, and it is possible that he had not abandoned the idea of printing it.

On the other hand, most of the letters which can with certainty be attributed to a date subsequent to the publication of the *Attempt*, are concerned with additions or corrections to that work itself, and with matters which would more properly be contained in an Appendix. In August 1714, Richard Wilkin writes to Walker about the transcription of a book belonging to the Committee for Sequestrations in Leicester¹, and there are two letters from Thomas Baker regarding the loan of some similar manuscripts². There are also a few notes and letters of the year 1718³, and one solitary contribution bearing the date October 1725⁴. Lastly, Walker's annotated edition of his book, now in the Bodleian, contains a certain number of notes and corrections, probably inserted with a view to future publication.

No supplement or appendix, however, appeared. The explanation for this probably is that the occasion for such things had gone by, and that the times were unpropitious. The result of Walker's first venture seems to have disappointed his hopes, and certainly caused less of a stir than he had anticipated, and he

found chiefly in Vols. E. 4 to E. 12. Vol. E. 12 is headed *Materials and Collections for the remaining parts of the work*, and on the back of the last page Walker has written: "1721, The last paper of each head of Collections for Sufferings of the Clergy. Not yet made use of." See also E. 5.

¹ MS. J. Walker, c. 5, fol. 232.

² *Ibid.* c. 7, fol. 148, 150. See *post* p. 114.

³ *Ibid.* fol. 96, 98; E. 12. fol. 148.

⁴ *Ibid.* fol. 84.

may well have felt unwilling to enter the arena of controversy again while his own party was discountenanced. Early in 1715, he seems to have been making some researches on the subject of the Episcopal Succession in Scotland¹, but his only other published work was a sermon preached before the High Sheriff in Exeter Cathedral in 1723².

We have seen that, at an early stage in his work, Walker had been recommended to preserve the MS. sources of his information as the authority for his statements and as evidence of his honesty, and he stated in his Preface that he had done so and intended his papers to be deposited ultimately in some public archive³. All the papers, therefore, which were connected with his work, were thrown together in one large collection, from the important original documents to the mere scraps of paper on which he had jotted down a memorandum or a note. Indeed in his anxiety to perfect this Collection he not infrequently violated the canons of strict honesty and retained in his possession papers, both public and private, which had been lent to him in the assurance that they would be returned. This practice, however reprehensible in the abstract, in this instance may be justified by the benefit conferred upon posterity, for it is to these purloined papers that the Walker Collection owes its chief importance.

In the meantime, Walker passes from the public gaze almost completely, and what little is known of

¹ See MS. J. Walker, c. 7, fol. 202, 206, 208, 212, 213, 217, 221.

² MS. Rawl. J. 4^o, 2 (Bodleian).

³ *Sufferings of the Clergy*, p. xlvii.

his subsequent life is soon told. In 1714 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity of Oxford, and in the same year was made a Prebendary of Exeter. In 1720 he was presented to the rectory of Upton Pyne, four miles from Exeter, and there he spent the remainder of his life, leaving his former church, which he still retained, to be served by a curate.

Walker died in June 1747¹, and was followed, in little more than a year, by his wife, Martha Brooking, to whom he had been married on Dec. 17, 1704. Eight children² were born of this marriage, of whom three daughters, all successively named after their mother, died in infancy. Henry, the eldest son, died in 1744. John, the third son, took Orders, and was an assistant minister at Crediton. During the last few years of his father's life, he officiated as curate at Upton Pyne. William became a druggist in Exeter, and it was he who presented the Walker Collection to the Bodleian Library in 1754 or 1756³.

Well as one seems to know Walker in his writings, the attempt to reconstruct an account of his life reveals

¹ Buried at Upton Pyne June 20, 1747. His wife was buried on Sept. 14, in the next year.

² The following are the dates of their baptisms, as recorded in the Register of S. Mary Major :

1. Sept. 8, 1706. Martha, sepult. Aug. 26, 1707.
2. Jan. 18, 1707-8. Henry.
3. June 4, 1710. Endymion.
4. Jan. 13, 1711-12. John.
5. Jan. 11, 1712-3, Martha, sep. Mar. 26, 1713.
6. June 20, 1714. William.
7. Aug. 14, 1715. Martha, sep. May 1, 1716.
8. Aug. 1719. Another child. Name obliterated.

³ W. D. Macray, *Annals of the Bodleian* (2nd. ed.), pp. 230-1.

the fact that he is a complete shadow to us. Of his private life or personal appearance we know nothing, while the surroundings with which his life was most intimately associated have changed or passed out of existence. His house, "nigh S. Bartholomew's Church-yard" in Exeter, and the old rectory at Upton Pyne have both disappeared, and the original church of S. Mary Major, with the remains of a Norman tower, has, within the last fifty years, been demolished and replaced by a modern building. He was buried on the north side of the chancel of Upton Pyne Church, in ground now covered by the organ aisle, and his unassuming grave is in keeping with his obscurity as a personality and bears the legend—"Underneath was buried a late Rector of this parish, 1747."

CHAPTER III

WALKER AS AN HISTORIAN

THE position of one who set himself to construct history from the public records two hundred years ago was indeed unenviable. Although in 1706 Lord Halifax had brought forward a scheme for a public library and had instituted an enquiry into the state of the records in the Tower¹, archives for public papers of interest and importance can hardly be said at that time to have existed at all. For the most part such papers remained in the offices to which they belonged, but for the invaluable historical materials of past years there was no place. They seem to have been regarded somewhat in the light of troublesome lumber which only a sentimental conservatism preserved from destruction. "I was permitted," says Walker, "in pursuit of this undertaking, to search the papers at Lambeth, and among others of 'em, to turn over a very great Heap, that were confus'd and unsorted, and seem'd to lie neglected on the Floor of an outer Room there²." The committee of lords who, on Lord Halifax's motion, had gone to examine the records at the Tower, found them "in great disorder, and in a visible decay" as the result of

¹ Burnet, *History of my own time* (folio ed.), II. 440.

² Walker, Part I, p. 151.

neglect and from the want of a larger staff of officials. Under their auspices, some improvements were inaugurated, but very little had been done in Walker's time towards systematising or cataloguing the manuscripts even in the public offices, and the searcher had few aids and little encouragement in his task.

On the other hand, there were few irksome restrictions imposed upon him as to the use of the manuscript once it was found. Dr John Nalson, who chronicled the events of the Rebellion about 1682, borrowed, from various sources, a considerable number of Committee books and other manuscripts, many of which were not returned, and have either been lost or only recovered in comparatively recent times¹.

Very different was the state of affairs in university and college libraries, where the student not infrequently was confronted with obstacles of another kind. The most obvious difficulty, no doubt, was the imperfect cataloguing. It cost John Hudson, the librarian of the Bodleian, some months of search to find the Register of the Puritan Visitors, and those who presided over the libraries seem to have been almost as vague as to their contents as the officials of the government offices were on the subject of the state papers². But of a scarcely less serious order was the initial difficulty of obtaining admission to the libraries or of making use of them, when admitted. There are two or three interesting letters, printed in the Calendar of State Papers, which

¹ See W. A. Shaw, *History of the English Church during the Civil War*, II. 459, and Mr F. H. Blackburne-Daniell's introduction to the Duke of Portland's Papers in *Hist. MSS. Commission* (xiii. *Report*, Appendix).

² See Walker's letter to Kennett, Appendix II.

throw light on the regulations of the library of Corpus College, Cambridge, rather less than fifty years before Walker began to write. They are both addressed to Mr Williamson¹ of Queen's College, Oxford, and are written respectively by Thomas Lamplugh and T. Smith. The former writes, on February 27, 1659-60, as follows: "I had a request from Dr Jer. Taylor about searching a MS. in Bennet College about the marriage of cousins-german, but I was flatly refused. For your sake I have allowed the bearer the benefit of our library, but strangers here have not as much freedom as at Oxford. None was ever admitted, not even an M.A. of Scotland, without a Master of Arts standing by him all the time he was in the library. We have not a book chained, seldom anyone in the library but the under-librarian, no engagement taken by any admitted, and therefore we have to be more careful whom we suffer to come in²."

The second writer gives a more vivid picture.

"I went to Bennet College about the MS.," he writes, "and stayed three hours before I could get together the three persons who had the keys: & when they were come, old Mr Dobson said he had to preach a fast sermon the next week, in a church within a mile of Cambridge, and till that was done, he could spare no time: I begged half-an-hour but he was obstinate and angry. Last Thursday, after waiting nearly as long to get the keys together, I found the MS., though with much difficulty....I begged to borrow it into their Master's lodge to transcribe, it being but sixteen

¹ Afterwards Sir Joseph Williamson, Secretary of State.

² *Cal. of S. P. Dom.* 1657-8, p. 289.

leaves 4°. They said this could not be granted without a meeting of the Master and Fellows. I asked what MSS. had been added since James catalogue, to which I desire to publish an Appendix for the whole University, but they told me Mr Dobson could not stay to search, but I must return on Aug. 6th a year hence.... It is a difficult matter," he concludes plaintively, "to deal with a Cambridge man about MSS.¹"

Even when allowance has been made for a certain amount of exaggeration in the above account, it still gives an idea of the state of some college libraries in the middle of the seventeenth century, and it is probable that there had not been much change before the beginning of the eighteenth. No doubt conditions varied, and were much more favourable to research in some places than in others. Much depended also upon the amount of help which the local authorities were able or willing to supply, and in this respect it was perhaps natural that Walker's own University should be more forward than Cambridge. A letter from Dr Thomas Bennet, himself a Cambridge man, to Walker certainly suggests that this was so. He complains that, though he has communicated the design to his particular friends as the "properest persons," he will be obliged to carry out the work of collecting material in Cambridge almost entirely by himself, for Cambridge men "much want that activity of soul which is so commendable and visible in Oxon²." Sir Philip Sydenham, also, deplores the attitude of his friends at Cambridge. "So cold and careless they

¹ *Cal. of S. P. Dom.* 1659-60, p. 171.

² MS. J. Walker, c. 2, fol. 81. Ap. 17, 1704.

generally are or rather proud of all their MSS. and Register,...Mr Baker, one of y^e seniors of S^t John's (who intends y^e History of y^e University) cannot obtain... Registers and Accounts¹."

The general conditions, therefore, were not favourable to historical research, and to this must be added the further consideration that the State Papers for the Rebellion period were and are very imperfect, partly, no doubt, because many were destroyed or lost at the Restoration, but principally because it was nobody's business to see that they were preserved.

In considering, therefore, the materials for Walker's *Attempt*, it must be borne in mind that in practice his resources were more limited than would at first be supposed, and that even where a manuscript was known to be in existence, it might well not be within the reach of a country clergyman living in a somewhat remote part of England². It will easily be seen that the collection of material was a matter fraught with many obstacles and difficulties, a consideration which must not be lost sight of in dealing with the questions of what materials Walker actually did use and what he possibly might have used.

A list of the printed authorities quoted by Walker is given in the Appendix. They included most of the standard histories of the period, such as Clarendon's *History of the Rebellion*, Dugdale's *Short View*, Fuller's *Church History*, and Heylyn's *Cyprianus Anglicanus*,

¹ MS. J. Walker, c. 2, fol. 35. Sept. 29, 1705.

² "My distance from the great repositories of learning, the public libraries of the Universities, and from that best supply of them, the City of London, prevented me from the use of several of those, which I had gotten notice of." Walker, Preface, p. xxiv.

besides the two great collections of the acts and ordinances of Parliament made respectively by Husband and Scobell. These were backed up by a considerable number of contemporary tracts, and it will at once be noticed that in these, as well as in the larger works, the royalist point of view predominates almost to the exclusion of books or pamphlets emanating from the opposite side. It is interesting to find, among Walker's letters, allusions to the Thomason Tracts. Thomas Rennell, in a letter of May 5, 1704, writes that Dr Cave, a mutual acquaintance, had mentioned one thing "which may be of great use to you, which is, one Thomason's Collection of pamphletts from 1640-1660, which is a complete one, and y^e Doctor thinks is still kept together....Some of the oldest booksellers in St Paul's Churchyard may be able [to] tell you where y^e Collection is to be found¹." In a later letter², the same writer informs Walker that "there is in Trinity Coll. library, Camb., as perfect a collection of pamphletts as any perhaps in England relating to y^e times of '41." It does not appear, however, that Walker made any use of either of these collections.

His manuscript materials were of all kinds. Of official records, he tells us, he had very few, as the conditions of the time, and his own situation, rendered them difficult of access. Failing original MSS., therefore, he was obliged to make use of copies and extracts,

¹ MS. J. Walker, c. 2, fol. 55. At this date the Collection was probably in the hands of the Sisson family. See Catalogue of Thomason Tracts, Pref. p. xviii. See also another allusion to the collection in a letter from Humfrey Wanley. MS. J. Walker, c. 4, fol. 21.

² Of Oct. 17, 1704. MS. J. Walker, c. 2, fol. 63.

as in the case of the Proceedings of the Second Class in Lancashire, the Proceedings of the Sequestrators in the Eastern Association, the Register of the Visitors at Oxford, and the Parliament Journals. But what perhaps he used to a greater extent were some collections of papers, which, since they had in most cases been preserved with the express purpose of recording instances of persecution, were of a sort to fall in with his purpose. One of the most noticeable of these collections was that made by Jeremy Stephens, a former prebendary of Lincoln, who had been ejected from his preferments. It is very largely upon his authority that Walker bases his computation of the numbers of those who suffered.

His chief source of information for the Second Part of his book, was the stream of letters which came to him in answer to his *Queries for the Clergy*. The substance of those queries is important, since it shows us on what lines Walker was proceeding. They were printed on a small leaflet, and were distributed throughout the Archdeaconries. The text is as follows:

“ Queries for the Clergy.

REVEREND SIR,

Mr Calamy (in his late Abridgment of Mr Baxter's Life) hath published a list of those who were sequestered at S. Bartholomew's day 1662 for Nonconformity: and hath lain many grievous imputations upon the Act of Uniformity on that account. As one part of an Answer to which it is proposed, to advance an account of the Loyal and Episcopal Clergy

which suffered in the late times of the Grand Rebellion. For this purpose you are humbly desired to inquire in your Parish whether your then Predecessor might not be one of those very many Sufferers, who were at that time either formally Sequestered from their Livings, or at least so much harass'd and Threatened that they were forced to resign or quit them. And if you find he was so: to bring and transmit his Name and Degree (together with the Name and value of the place, the County in which it lies: as also whether a Rectory or Vicarage) either to your Archdeacon or his Register (who will be ready to receive it), at the next Visitation. If there were anything peculiar in his Sufferings, or character, as likewise in the characters of the Persons who Succeeded in his place at that time: and you can get them from good Hands, or if you hear of any Papers Relating to those Matters, be pleased to send an account of either the one or the other by a Post Letter to Mr Clavel, Bookseller in S. Paul's Church-yard, London.

If any of your Neighbour Parishes be Peculiars you are requested to communicate your Paper to the Ministers of them, because they have none sent them."

Prior to this, Walker had written a circular to the Archdeacons¹, asking for their good offices in collecting material throughout their districts. In it, he complains of the paucity of official records as a reason for requiring this assistance. "I have not as yet been able," he writes, "to discover any one original Book of the

¹ A copy of this and other similar circulars is preserved in the Walker Collection (c. 8, fol. 6-17).

Proceedings of those many Committees and Commissioners, under which the clergy suffered....Four Committee Books of the Associated Counties and the *Registrum Visitatorum* at Oxon, alone excepted." The appeal, however, was not at first very fruitful, and shortly afterwards a second circular was sent to the Archdeacons complaining of the barren results of the first issue of *Queries*¹. Similar letters were sent to the Deans, and to the Cathedrals.

Such importunity could not but have a considerable effect, and accordingly we find that the first five volumes of papers in the Walker Collection are almost entirely filled with letters, most of which were probably occasioned by these means. They were of all kinds, some full and some meagre. They are arranged apparently in hundreds, probably as they came in, and as there is no index or any intelligent system of collection according to counties or initials, any attempt to find particular letters has hitherto been extremely difficult.

Undoubtedly the harvest of letters varied considerably in the different counties, and according as the work of enquiry was carried on energetically or the reverse. In Cambridgeshire, for example, very few persons seem to have troubled themselves, for only about a half-dozen letters relating to the county are extant in the Collection², and there is evidence that notice of his proposed work never reached the more

¹ In the Rawlinson Collection in the Bodleian is a copy of a circular addressed to the Archdeacons, dated, March 1st, 1706, Rawl. J. 4^o, 2. fol. 10 B.

² See also a note by Walker (MS. J. Walker, e. 8, fol. 26), "In Cambridgeshire I had scarce any before I got the Committee Books."

remote parts of the kingdom¹. For Suffolk, on the other hand, a good deal of information was provided. This fact is of importance, as will be seen later, in comparing the lists given for each county by Walker with the probable number actually sequestered.

But though it was upon this sort of material that Walker greatly relied, the manuscript records, or copies or extracts from them, are more important for the present purpose as providing a more perfect test of Walker's methods. Those which we can state with tolerable certainty to have been original were as follows²: (i) the original account of the Treasurer to the Sequestrators in Cornwall; (ii) the original accounts of the Sequestrators in Wales; (iii) some papers at Lambeth relating to the same country; (iv) the Admission Books for 1654-59; (v) the Books of the "Commissioners for the Approbation of Public Preachers" for about the same period; (vi) some original petitions to the Corporation of Ministers' Widows; (vii) a book of the Sequestrators in Leicestershire for 1646, containing the articles preferred against thirty-seven clergy of that county, with, in some cases, the answers given by them; and (viii) some loose papers and orders of various descriptions.

Of these, numbers three to six were probably examined by Walker in the archives where they lay: the others actually came into his hands, and form part of his Collection.

The account of the Treasurers to the Sequestrators

¹ See a letter about the ejections in Wales, MS. J. Walker, c. 7, fol. 117.

² See *Sufferings of the Clergy*, p. xxv.

in Cornwall¹ is a very interesting document, containing a record of payments and receipts for the years 1646–9. The payments are of all kinds, and are devoted to the relief of distressed persons, the payment of ministers for the service of cures, allowances made to the wives and families of delinquent clergymen and others, and payments for military expenses and the support of regiments, etc.

The original accounts of the Sequestration in Wales² consist of balance sheets provided by the Treasurers to the Sequestrators in seven counties of South Wales, showing the annual income from leases of church property and the expenditure for salaries to ministers and for other purposes. Besides these, Walker examined, at Lambeth, two other sources of information relating to Wales. The first was "An Account from the Commission by Act of Parliament for Propagation of the Gospel in Wales, of all the Sequester'd Tithes, Church livings, and Impropriations, within the counties of South Wales and County of Monmouth; together with all the Proceedings made in obedience to the said Act of Parliament, and the said Commission, drawn up the 20th of April, 1652"; the second was the "Return of Edward Williams, High Sheriff of Brecon, to the Committee of Parliament, appointed to consider, how Wales was supplied with a ministry, by virtue of a letter to the Chairman, in 1658." By a comparison of these two sources Walker endeavoured to prove how much the country had lost by the ejection of the Episcopalian clergy and the

¹ See MS. J. Walker, c. 10, fol. 81 *et seq.*

² MS. J. Walker, c. 13.

substitution of the nominees of the Puritans. Of the other records examined by him at Lambeth, the Admission Books, and the Books of the Commissioners for Approbation of Public Preachers supply little more than the names of ministers appointed between 1654 and 1659.

By far the most important of the original records, from the point of view of fullness of information, is the Leicestershire book, which affords a real insight into the workings of the County Committees. Walker does not say from whom he obtained this manuscript, but a letter, which is bound up in the same volume with the manuscript itself, throws a little light on the subject.

The letter, which is dated from Leicester, October 5th, 1711, is from a man named John Carte and is primarily on the subject of an ejected clergyman about whom, it may be supposed, Walker desired some particulars. In the course of the letter, the writer informs his correspondent that "there are some books relating to the proceedings of the Leic. Committee among y^e records of y^s town wch I hope will be comunicated¹." Walker alludes to the manuscript several times in the course of his book, but always implies that he had obtained it at a very late stage of the enquiry. On page 90, he says that he had encountered "very lately, the accusations and answers of some of the clergy of Leicestershire." And again, "I have not been able to discover any more of their [i.e. the County Committees'] proceedings, than those for about one year in Herefordshire, the accusations and

¹ MS. J. Walker, c. 11, first page.

answers of some of the clergy of Leicestershire [marginal note: "Lately communicated to me"] and some papers of a mixed nature in the County of Cornwall."

The loose papers were of all kinds, and were for the most part communicated to Walker in response to his appeal for information. We find, in his collection, to give only a few examples, a breviat of the suit between Dr John Manby, the rector of Cottenham in Cambridgeshire, and Nye, the intruding minister, for the restoration of the living to the former in 1660¹, an order on parchment, signed by the Earl of Manchester, ejecting one Salter from Caius College², and a receipt for money paid by Dr Holdsworth of Cambridge University, in accordance with an Act of Parliament³.

The extracts and copies of documents are equally important. The principal are the following:

(1) An Extract of the Parliament Journals [MS. J. Walker, c. 9, fol. 281: e. 10, fol. 226].

(2) An Extract of the Proceedings of the Sequestrators in some of the counties of the Eastern Association [MS J. Walker, c. 6, fol. 1-60].

(3) An Extract of the Proceedings of the Committee in Herefordshire, 1646 [MS. J. Walker, c. 2, fol. 184].

(4) An Extract of the Register of the Visitors at Oxford [MS. J. Walker, e. 10, fol. 236].

(5) A Copy of the Proceedings of the Second Presbyterian Classis in Lancashire [MS. J. Walker, c. 10, fol. 45].

The disadvantages under which Walker laboured,

¹ MS. J. Walker, c. 1, fol. 15.

² *Ibid.* c. 8, fol. 299.

³ *Ibid.* c. 8, fol. 300.

in respect of the situation of his abode, rendered it practically impossible for him to make a thorough examination of those original documents which did not actually come into his possession. He states in the Preface that besides the Lambeth Palace Library, he had himself visited most of the London offices where official papers might be preserved, and it is clear from a letter to Philip Sydenham¹, that he paid at least one visit to the Bodleian Library at Oxford. At Lambeth he was able to extract a number of names of ejected ministers, and at the Parliament Office he did the same in the case of the Commons' Journals, but, as a rule, lack of time prevented him from making more than a cursory inspection of the various libraries and offices in which materials for his work might be found². The method, therefore, which he was generally obliged to pursue, was to leave the work of more complete investigation and transcription to the several friends and amanuenses who lent their aid to his undertaking. It was in this way that, with the exception of the abstract of the Proceedings of the Sequestrators in the Associated Counties, the above-mentioned copies and extracts were made.

But although he was unable to do the work himself, wherever it was possible he laid down directions for the guidance of those upon whose judgment and accuracy he was forced to depend so largely. The best example of this is the "directions for searching the parliament's Journalls" contained in a "rough draft" among his

¹ See Appendix II.

² See his letter to Dr Kennett, Appendix II.

papers¹. It was no doubt drawn up for the benefit of the amanuenses who examined the Journals.

The Extracts appear to have been compiled by different persons, and are not quite continuous. The first abstract begins on November 3rd, 1640, and goes on to June 26th, 1641. At this point Walker has written "Here cometh Mr Steward's First paper," and the abstracts are continued, partly in another hand, to March 1642-3. In the next volume of papers there are further extracts for the years 1641-1644. This roughly covers the period through which Walker himself had made a hasty search².

In compiling the extracts from the "Proceedings of the Sequestrators in the Associated Counties" Walker had no part. The sixty folio pages, which are referred to under this title, formed part of Goodall's legacy to Walker, and the extract, therefore, was made under conditions for which he was not responsible.

He himself describes it as "a Copy, or Extract of the Proceedings of the Sequestrators under the Earl of Manchester, in Five of the Seven Associated Counties³," and states⁴ that he got possession of it together with the other materials which Dr Goodall handed over to him.

Before speaking of the Extract, it will be necessary to say something of the original Committee Books from which it was taken.

They were most probably five in number, but the Extracts of four only are now to be found in the

¹ MS. J. Walker, e. 8, fols. 4-5.

² See his letter to Dr Kennett (Appendix II.).

³ *Sufferings of the Clergy*, p. xxv.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. xxvi.

Walker Collection, that is to say, the books relating to Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, Suffolk and Norfolk. The first of these books, containing the articles of accusation brought against the so-called "scandalous" clergy of Cambridgeshire, was borrowed by Dr John Nalson, the rector of Doddington, and the royalist historian of the Rebellion, from the person to whose official care it belonged, probably the Clerk of the Parliament¹. In the process of collecting material for his historical work, Nalson collected a considerable number of official records in this manner, and, in spite of occasional requests to return them, retained several in his possession until his death in 1686. One would have been led to expect that the books would then have been returned to the proper quarter, but such was not the case. Most of his collection found its way into the hands of Dr Tanner, and what was left descended to Nalson's son-in-law, the Rev. Philip Williams, also rector of Doddington, and afterwards to his grandson, another Philip Williams who became President of S. John's College, Cambridge. The Cambridgeshire book was amongst these. Some time before 1730 Philip Williams had the books bound up, and, on his death in 1749, left them to his family. His widow married the Rev. John Gordon, and had one son, George Gordon, who became Dean of Lincoln in 1810. On his death in 1845 four volumes, including the one in question, were purchased from his library by the British Museum, and recognised as belonging to the Nalson collection, part of which had found its way into the Duke of Portland's library at

¹ The other books were also borrowed by Nalson, probably from the same source, but their subsequent history was different.

Welbeck Abbey. The other three were books of the Committee for Plundered Ministers¹.

So much for the history of the original. Goodall, to whom Walker was indebted for the transcript, must have seen the original about 1704. There is a letter, preserved in the Walker Collection, from the Bishop of Ely, in answer presumably to a letter from Goodall asking for assistance in the undertaking. It runs as follows:—

“Sr. I spake to my clergy in every place where I visited to inform me about those particulars in wch you desired to be satisfied. But I have not received so much as a word from one of them though now it is a month ago, since I ended my Visitation: no not from the Dean and chapter, to whom I often have spoken about it. Onely one Gentleman here in the Isle hath sent me a collection that I hope may prove useful to y^u. They are four Originall Committee Books, the most Authentick account that can be given of the clergy ejected in the Counties of Cambridge, Suffolk, Lincoln and Essex. The three first of which Dr Nalson (a Prebendary of this church, who is known by his printed collection etc.) hath transcribed with some abridgment in a Quire of paper, which comes along with them. There was a fifth Book of the ejected clergy of Norfolk, but he cannot find what became of it. Dr Nalson hath transcribed some part of it, wch fragment also I have sent you, to wch is annexed a fowl draught of the names and liveings of those that were then ejected. The Gentleman is Son-

¹ Mr F. H. Blackburne-Daniell's Introduction to 13th Report, Hist. MSS. Commission, Appendix I. Duke of Portland's papers.

in-Law to Dr Nalson whose collection this was who intrusted me with them, not doubting they shall be returned to him, as soon as yⁿ have perused them. I wish it may be while I am in the country (wch will be till about Michaelmas) that I may see them safely delivered to him. I send them by my son, who is now wth me, and will be in London this week, and wait upon yⁿ with them. I am

yr assured friend

Sy Eliens.

Ely Aug. 1 1704.

When yⁿ have done with them my Porter William Davis at Ely House will see them conveyed to me by the Cambridge Carrier¹."

Opposite the letter, in Walker's hand, is written "This was the Last of y^e Letters w^{ch} I had of Dr Goodall, namely no 64."

The manuscripts which were thus lent to Goodall then included, firstly, the original books of Cambridge, Suffolk, Lincoln and Essex; secondly, an epitome of the first three, made by Nalson himself; and thirdly, the "fragment" transcribed from the lost original Norfolk Book. Besides these, there were almost certainly some lists of less importance.

Whether Goodall had a copy made of all these, we have no certain means of knowing. The papers which he handed over to Walker included the following:

(1) An extract of the articles against the clergy of Cambridgeshire.

¹ MS. J. Walker, c. 1, fol. 94. See also a letter from Francis Fern. MS. J. Walker, c. 3, fol. 368.

(2) The instructions given by the Earl of Manchester to the Sequestration Committee in Lincolnshire.

(3) The names of the persons who served on the Sequestration Committees for Huntingdon, Essex, Hertfordshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Norwich, and Cambridgeshire.

(4) An extract of the articles against the Lincolnshire clergy.

(5) An extract of the articles against the Suffolk clergy.

(6) The names of those who took the "Engagement."

(7) An extract of the articles against the Norfolk clergy.

(8) Various lists of names concerning Norfolk, Suffolk, Lincolnshire, and Cambridge.

These papers unquestionably represent the copies which Goodall had had made from Nalson's papers, while they were in his hands. It is to be observed that no copy of any of the original books was sent to Walker, and it is therefore improbable that any such copy was made by Goodall. Whether from lack of the necessary time, or from some other cause, he seems to have been content with making a transcript of Nalson's extract of the Committee Books for Cambridge, Suffolk, and Lincoln. The Norfolk extract may have been either the "fragment" transcribed by Nalson himself, or a copy of it made by Goodall. In the case of the articles against the Essex clergy, as no extract had been made by Nalson, Goodall, rather than copy the whole original book, seems to have made no copy at all.

The *Extract of the Proceedings of the Committee in Herefordshire* is a much slighter document, and indeed covers no more than four folios. Edward Chamberlain, rector of Letton, who sent it to Walker, compiled it from the original Committee Book, but he does not distinctly say where the original was at that time deposited¹.

For his account of the Puritan Visitation at Oxford University, Walker was well provided with materials. Besides Anthony Wood's printed works, there were also all his manuscript papers and collections, but most valuable of all for Walker's purpose was the original Register of the Visitors, which gave an almost complete account of the history of the Visitation. The existence and accessibility of these manuscripts, all of which were preserved in the Bodleian, placed Walker in a much more favourable position with regard to the history of his own University than, for example, in the case of Cambridge for which no such complete records were available. Both he and Goodall had had their attention drawn to the papers in the Bodleian, and their two "agents" in Oxford, Thomas Rennell and John Hudson had, at an early stage of the work, been engaged upon a search for them. In March 1704, Hudson wrote to Goodall on the subject of Anthony Wood's papers², and on May 17 Rennell wrote to Walker to announce the discovery of "a bundle containing a collection of diary, letters, orders, instructions etc. relating to the visitation of our University anno 1647-8 most originals, which A. Wood had from Archbishop

¹ See MS. J. Walker, c. 2, fol. 182.

² MS. J. Walker, c. 1, fol. 21. Mar. 23, 1703-4.

Sheldon and Bishop Barlow¹." It was not until June 1st that he writes to say he has "at last found the *Registrum Visitatorum*²." He surmised that Goodall would now "find himself forestalled as to the Register and Tony Wood's Papers," but Hudson was close on his heels and a few days later, on June 8th, wrote to Goodall that he had "at length found out y^e Register³." The Register being found, Rennell undertook, at Walker's request, to examine it, and to obtain from each college a list of those who had been displaced by the Visitors. With regard to Wood's papers, Walker mentions, in his letter to Kennett⁴, that he had ordered a particular search to be made amongst them, but with what result it does not appear.

How Rennell fulfilled part at least of his commission appears from a letter from him to Walker, dated May 5th, 1707, in which he announces the despatch of "some of the perfectest lists you will have of Oriel by Mr Davenant, and of University by Mr Smith with Dr Martin's petition which I almost despaired of finding again." He mentions further that the "Master of Balliol is very zealous in your matter," and that he had "been with him several times about it⁵."

Besides the actual extract of the Register and several college lists of ejected loyalists, the papers relating to Oxford in the Walker Collection bear witness to the assistance given by Rennell. There is, for example, an extract from the Register of Exeter College by his hand⁶ and a copy of the directions for

¹ MS. J. Walker, c. 2, fol. 57.

² *Ibid.* c. 1, fol. 70.

³ MS. J. Walker, c. 8, fol. 274.

⁴ *Ibid.* fol. 59.

⁵ See Appendix II.

⁶ *Ibid.* fol. 228.

compiling lists which he appears to have sent to the various colleges¹.

The Copy of the Proceedings of the Second Presbyterian Classis in Lancashire is particularly interesting as being the only known copy extant, and as such it has been edited for the Chetham Society by Dr W. A. Shaw². Walker's transcript³ is prefaced by the following laconic note scrawled by him on the first page: "Mr Gipps of Bury near Manchester communicated to me a transcript of these proceedings (but not done by an accurate hand), and this is a transcript from that transcript, not done by an accurate hand neither." The original, however, has been lost, and it is therefore impossible to estimate the extent of the inaccuracies which Walker gloomily acknowledges.

These, then, were the chief MS. records upon which Walker relied, and having regard to the circumstances, it is remarkable, not that he had no more, but that he had so many. Of course the list is by no means exhaustive of the records of the period which were in existence, but it probably represents all that an energetic search was able, at that date, to bring to light. The absence of the records of the Committee for Plundered Ministers leaves the most obvious gap, and the want is rather surprising and very much to be regretted, since they supply quite the most important source of information relating to the attitude of the supreme tribunal towards the royalist clergy. It is

¹ MS. J. Walker, c. 8, fol. 255.

² *Minutes of the Bury Presbyterian Classis*, ed. W. A. Shaw (Chetham Society, 1896).

³ MS. J. Walker, c. 10, fol. 45 *et seq.*

surprising, because, at the time, they were probably in the hands of the same Philip Williams who lent the records of the Sequestrators in the Associated Counties to Goodall¹, but, in spite of this, there is no evidence that Walker ever had an opportunity of seeing them, or that he even knew where they were.

Another subject for regret is that he was not able to make any use of the records of the Sequestrators in Leicester, one of the most important documents that came into his hands. It consists chiefly of articles of accusation exhibited against clergymen, but it also contains some highly interesting matter of another kind. On the first two pages is a series of short orders, fixing the date for the hearing of cases and the examination of witnesses on behalf of the accused. In more than one case this examination is postponed to a more distant date, but for what reason it is not always clear. This would seem to prove that the complaint, that the accused ministers were given no opportunity of being heard in their own defence, did not apply in Leicestershire.

What is perhaps of still greater value, is the inclusion, in many cases, of the answers, given and signed by the accused ministers themselves, and the "interrogatories" which were to be put to the witnesses. It would be unsafe to assume that, where no answer is found, the charge is not denied. It does not follow that all the answers handed in were preserved in this book, and in many cases, where no defence was made, it may have been due to a refusal—common, one

¹ Hist. MSS. Com. 13 Report, App. I. Duke of Portland papers, pp. i—viii. See also *post*, p. 114.

would be led to expect—on the part of the clergyman to recognise the jurisdiction of the court, or to the fact that the accused had deserted his cure.

But while we thus possess a far more complete view of the proceedings than has hitherto been forthcoming, the one item needed to complete the picture is wanting, for there is no entry which records the verdict, nor is there any account of the actual examination of the witnesses on the one side or the other. We are thus left in darkness as to whether the accusations fell through before the defence, and whether the finding of the court was just and in keeping with the evidence.

As for the nature of the accusations preferred against the clergy, the greatest number of charges concern the “innovations” in religion, but there are nineteen charges of drunkenness and “frequenting of alehouses,” five of immorality, and others of a less serious nature, out of a total of thirty-seven cases. In eight instances the charges are denied. In one case, the defendant admits to having been “somewhat faulty and offensive heretofore,” but asserts that it was six years previously.

The manuscript would undoubtedly have had a great value for Walker’s purpose. In the first place, it contained the names of thirty-seven accused clergymen, while Walker only gives fifteen in his Leicestershire list, with no reference to the accusations. Eight of the fifteen were charged with either drunkenness or immorality, but Walker only mentions one case, in which he had “some reason to fear” that the clergyman in question¹ “was a man of no good life.” But the

¹ Squire of Queniborough.

addition of the defendants' answers and interrogatories gave a particular value to the information, and it is probable that, taken as a whole, the evidence of the manuscript would have strengthened rather than weakened Walker's case. At all events, these additional facts in connection with the proceedings of the Sequestrators would have added very much to the account which he gives in the first part of his book.

The reason which prevented him from making use of it is given indirectly by a note in his Preface, and provides another instance of the effect of his haste¹. The letter, in which the existence of the manuscript was mentioned to him, is dated October 5th, 1711², and the note in question seems to imply that the beginning of that year was the latest date at which he was able to graft in new material, for it warns those who had assisted him in the collection of material that if they had sent their information before the beginning of 1711 and still did not find it mentioned in the *Attempt*, they must assume that it had miscarried.

The second part of his book was made up and sent to the press while the first was in preparation³, and the terms in which Walker alludes to the Leicestershire records make it clear that he had received and perused them, but that he had not had time to make use of the information which they contained⁴.

Undoubtedly one of the greatest disadvantages

¹ Walker, Preface, p. xxxv.

² See *ante*, p. 89.

³ *Sufferings of the Clergy*, p. xxxviii.

⁴ "And in the little county of Leicester, I find about thirty seven of the clergy of that county...articled against." *Ibid.* Pt. I. p. 96.

under which Walker laboured was the necessity of making use of transcripts and extracts executed by deputy, and his inability to collate them with the originals. In the case of the records of the Puritan Visitation of Oxford University, the loss was inconsiderable, as the information was easily extracted and the work was carried out by competent scholars. The loss in the case of the Parliament Journals was more serious. In spite of Walker's "directions" to those who were to search the Journals, it was inevitable that many really important entries would be passed over because they did not happen to fall under any of the heads upon which Walker had directed that information should be sought, especially as it was impossible for him to foresee what was likely to be found. And yet, no historian of the Rebellion period could very well dispense with the Parliamentary Journals. Perhaps no other authority for the time is more instructive, or throws greater light on passing events. Under these circumstances Walker's examination of them by deputy was bound to result in the omission of many important details.

A single instance of this may be taken from his account of the imprisonment of Royalist clergy.

Walker's account of the imprisonment¹ is founded for the most part on the descriptions given by contemporary Royalist writers. He had also in his possession a long and very interesting letter written by Dr Richard Sterne, sometime Master of Jesus College, Cambridge, during his imprisonment². Walker men-

¹ *Sufferings of the Clergy*, pp. 57—61.

² See MS. J. Walker, c. 4, fol. 116.

tions Leighton's appointment as Keeper of the prison at Lambeth, and quotes Nalson to the effect that he "did to some purpose make reprisals for his damages," but more than this he does not say. The circumstance of the prison-ships he dwells upon at greater length, citing Clarendon, Heylyn, the *Mercurius Rusticus*, and several isolated accounts, as his authorities. The descriptions given by Clarendon and the *Mercurius Rusticus* do not differ very greatly from the main drift of the account contained in Sterne's letter, except that the *Mercurius Rusticus* adds a few supplementary details. Heylyn, on the other hand, states that the ships, with their unfortunate prisoners on board, "were exposed to storms and tempests and all the miseries which a wild sea could give to a languishing stomach," which is, to say the least of it, a highly-coloured picture of an anchorage in the Thames.

Whatever other information Walker may have had, the Commons' Journals seem conclusively to prove that the engagement of ships for the accommodation of prisoners was in the nature of an experiment and was soon abandoned¹. An ordinance of August 3rd, 1643, appointing a Committee to deal with the matter, certainly appears to originate the scheme. On August 7th it was ordered that the Committee for Prisoners should "consider what prisoners were fit to be put on shipboard," and the masters and captains of the ships, engaged especially for the purpose, were "authorised and required to receive them, and to keep them in safety till further order." Again, the order issued a week later, in response to a petition from the prisoners,

¹ See C. J. for following dates.

alludes to "the two ships," showing apparently that the scheme had not been extensively adopted. Finally, the order removing the prisoners and discharging the ships was recorded in a little over a month after the original ordinance had been issued. This, therefore, was the extent of the period during which the prisoners could possibly have been on board ship, while we know, from Dr Sterne's letter, that, in his case, the term of confinement was only ten days. The evidence of the Commons' Journals, in fact, qualifies the account given by the contemporary writers whom Walker quoted. A thorough examination of this source of information would, therefore, have put him in possession of the facts, and left him in a position to check the statements of his other authorities.

Both the extract of the Hereford records and the transcript of the Lancashire Classis records were sent to him by friends, but here again there is no evidence that he had an opportunity of examining the originals. The case of the extract from the proceedings of the Sequestrators in the Associated Counties was different and is worth describing at some length.

The *Extract* was very extensively used by Walker. Of the forty Cambridgeshire clergy included in his list, thirty appear in the *Extract* as having articles exhibited against them. In the brief notice which Walker gives under each name, he follows the *Extract* fairly closely. There are five instances in which he gives a different date in the case of the sequestration, but otherwise there are practically no discrepancies.

If further proof be needed that he used it as his authority, a comparison of the citation of the cases of

William "Izatson," Mapletoft, and Lee, on p. 120 of Part I of his book, with the *Extract* shows that he copied from it verbatim, while his general remarks upon the "removal of Scandalous Ministers in the Associated Counties," are very largely drawn from the same source¹.

"The Fact is certain," he says², "that out of One and thirty Accusations brought against as many clergymen in the County of Cambridge (which I chuse to single out for the Example, as being the first mentioned in the Extract) no Allegations of this kind [i.e. of Immorality] appear against more than Eight of them, which, as they lie in the Extract, are those that follow: 'Not examining his Parishioners Preparatory to the Sacrament; neglecting (once) to Bury the Dead: frequenting Taverns and Ale-houses, and being very Vicious (in that general Expression); being an Enemy to Godliness, a Swearer, a Striker; being Drunk at Christmas, often so, and Beating his Wife, being seen Drinking with Dr Laney of Pembroke Hall, and then Drunk; being a Drinker, Swearer and Quarreller.'...The ordinary Forms of the Warrants for their Ejectment," he says later on, "ran 'for Scandalous Life and Doctrine' and that too in those very cases where no one Accusation of Immorality was lain in the Articles: for nothing of that Kind appears in the Charge against Mr Felton of Stretham in the Isle of Ely (as represented in the Extract) etc."

It must be obvious that, since Walker made such an extensive use of this *Extract*, the question of its character

¹ *Sufferings of the Clergy*, Part I. p. 117.

² *Ibid.* p. 121.

and reliability is of the first importance. The circumstances under which he received it have already been described¹. Nalson's transcript of the original books from which it was copied, did not, as we have seen, profess to be anything more than an abridgment of the original. Still, if the substance and sense of the latter were carefully preserved, no great harm would have accrued from using the copy. The first task, therefore, is to discover how far this was the case, that is to say, whether the extract gave an accurate rendering of the charges preferred against the several clergy.

On this point there can be no doubt. The transcript, by whom or for what purpose soever it was made, is a thoroughly unreliable, inexact piece of work, apparently framed with the express intention of softening down the accusations with which several of the clergy were charged.

In the first place, the transcript is far too brief in form to provide anything like an accurate rendering of the original. Each charge in the latter was written out separately, and the names of the witnesses so arranged as to show to which accusations they had deposed. The transcript, on the other hand, masses such of the articles of accusation as it includes into one whole, and places the names of the witnesses in the margin, so that it is difficult to see whether they swore to the whole or only a part. But leaving this out of the question, the sum of information and the impression produced by the two accounts are utterly dissimilar.

The first case in the list—and it may be noted in passing that the order is the same in both—is that of

¹ See *ante*, p. 94.

Nicholas Felton, rector of Stretham. The account of the accusation, as it appears in the *Extract*¹, gives the impression that Felton suffered sequestration for his loyalty to the King and because he was in advance of his parishioners on the question of ritual. The original book, on the other hand, besides giving at greater length the charges mentioned in the *Extract*, also includes the accusations of drunkenness, incontinence, exaction of tithes already paid, refusal of the Covenant and several others of a more frivolous character². At the end of the original Cambridgeshire Committee Book are two or three orders of ejection relating to Nicholas Felton. These had been copied in the *Extract*, and it is instructive to notice that the discrepancies here between the two are very slight, and only such as might easily occur in the course of a somewhat careless transcription.

On a comparison of the whole, it appears that the *Extract* mentions four accusations of drunkenness, and includes one charge that a certain clergyman was "a very vicious person." The original contains eleven charges of drunkenness and frequenting alehouses and six of absolute vice, most of which, on account of their attention to detail, it would be impossible to quote³.

At the same time, it cannot be said that the articles which are omitted in the *Extract* are always those which make in some way against the character of the accused. There are even cases which one is surprised

¹ MS. J. Walker, c. 6, fol. 5.

² B. M. Add. MSS. 15672, fol. 1.

³ Cole's copy of the original articles of sequestration in Essex also contains several charges of this kind. (B. M. Add. MSS. 5829, fol. 9-74.)

to find omitted because their inclusion would have strengthened rather than weakened the Royalists' case. It would, of course, be possible to account for this by assuming that the transcriber had, besides the object of getting rid of the unfavourable impression which would be caused by some of the original articles, the additional object of brevity, and that, in endeavouring to serve these two ends, he omitted both what was disagreeable and what seemed trivial, but it must be admitted that this suggestion is not eminently satisfactory. The one fact, however, that is insurmountable is that practically all the worst charges of immorality are entirely omitted. The probability of the truth of these accusations is not for the moment a question of primary importance. Whether true or false, the fact that such charges were made against the clergy is extremely instructive, if not as an illustration of clerical life, at least as showing what was going on throughout the parishes of the Eastern Counties. As to the significance of their suppression it is not possible to say much, for it is not known for what purpose Nalson made the *Extract*.

The dates of the sequestrations are the same in both, and so, with one trifling exception, are the names of the Commissioners before whom the cases were heard, but in the matter of witnesses the original is fuller, on several occasions giving names which are not found in the *Extract*. On one occasion the *Extract* has one more witness than the original¹.

¹ This last fact to some extent makes against the theory that the *Extract* was taken from the original book, but as an isolated case, which may quite well have been introduced by mistake, it does not carry much weight.

There are also one or two discrepancies of another sort. In the case of William Isaacson, for instance, the vicar of Swaffham Bulbeck, the *Extract* contains a note with regard to the witnesses to this effect, "None of all these sworn, but offered to take their oaths only," and, on the strength of this, affirms that Isaacson was sequestered "though not one Article was sworn against him¹." The statement in the original upon which this appears to be based is as follows: "These articles aboue men̄oned were by us [i.e. the Commissioners] read unto y^e Wittnesses men̄oned on the Mginē hereof and by them affirmed and fully testified to be true in every poynt as they are here expressed And they the Wittnesse aboue said doe ofer to make Oath of the same²."

Another feature in the *Extract* which is worthy of notice is a series of marginal notes, which are of the nature of criticisms on the subject-matter, and are written in the same hand as the *Extract* itself. For example, against the phrase "inhabitants of Chesterton" is written: "These inhabitants were not 20 factious Puritans who usurp the name of the whole town," and again against "it happened in Christ tide," the observation: "observe by this Puritanicall Word who were his accusers," and the like. These notes do not appear to have any authority or value, and in some cases are no doubt inexact.

It will be seen, then, that this *Extract*, upon which Walker depended for the greater part of his information about the sequestrations in the Eastern Counties, gave

¹ MS. J. Walker, c. 6, fol. 11.

² B. M. Add. MSS. 15672, fol. 26.

a most incomplete and deceptive version of the contents of the original from which it was taken. At the same time Walker himself was aware of its deficiencies; he knew that it was incomplete, and realised the possibility that it might also be inaccurate. He was certainly aware that the papers were merely extracts. "As to the Papers now mentioned," he says, "they were some time in the Hands of Dr Nalson, who made an Extract out of them; a copy of which was, among several other Papers, communicated to me by the worthy Dr Goodall of the Charter-House....I wish I could add," he says a little later, "that it was Transcribed from Dr Nalson's Copy, by an Exact, and Careful Hand¹."

In another place, after discussing the proceedings of the Sequestrators, he makes the following interesting reservation: "I must add," he says, "this is spoken on supposition that the Extract faithfully represents all the Immoralities that were charg'd upon 'em: which as far as can be gathered from the inspection of it, there appears no reason to doubt²."

At the same time, he had before him a piece of evidence, which he immediately quotes, that went far to justify his suspicions of inaccuracy. After reading the accusations in the *Extract* in the case of a clergyman named Wicherley of Hemingstone in Suffolk, Walker received a letter³ from the son of a former inhabitant of Hemingstone, giving a full account of Wicherley's ejection. From a comparison of this letter with the *Extract*, it appeared that the latter omitted three

¹ Walker, *Sufferings of the Clergy*, Part I. p. 111, note.

² *Ibid.* p. 121.

³ MS. J. Walker, c. 3, fol. 191, and Walker, Part I. p. 121.

charges mentioned in the former, namely, that Wicherley had been drunk, had made his parishioners drunk and then overreached them in bargaining, and that he refused to baptize children at home. Walker suggests that possibly these articles had been exhibited to some other Committee, but admits that it is unlikely, since the letter, "if it be exact," says that he was ejected on the articles mentioned, and his ejection was undoubtedly carried out by the Earl of Manchester's Committee. But, as he very reasonably points out, even if Nalson had omitted the two first charges on the ground that they reflected on Wicherley's character, the same reason could hardly be said to apply to the charge of refusing to baptize children at home, which was on the whole rather commendable than blameable. Still, Walker allows that the circumstance seems "to furnish an objection" in the matter.

In his justification, it must be noted that he states frankly the facts which make against the reliability of his authority, and admits that his conclusions are only valid on the supposition that the papers, on which they are based, faithfully represent all the immoralities that were charged upon the Episcopalian clergy, which, as a matter of fact, we know they did not. Yet though he possessed evidence which he realised would cast strong suspicion upon them, he sees "no reason to doubt" their truthfulness. Secondly, he had not even this material, dubious as it was, at first hand. The copy which he possessed had been made by one whom he could not regard as satisfactory. "I wish I could add that it was transcribed from Dr Nalson's Copy, by an Exact, and Careful Hand." The former is the

important point, because, in view of the omissions of the *Extract*, the possible inaccuracy of the copy made from it becomes a minor consideration, nor does the phrasing of the passage last quoted imply more than errors due to careless transcription.

Walker's position may be summed up as follows. He knew that the manuscript, from which his copy had been made, was no more than an extract of the original, and he realised the possibility that this extract might be imperfect and misleading, while in the one case in which he had been able to test it he had found proof that it was so. Furthermore, he knew that his copy of these extracts had been carried out by an inaccurate hand. But the true significance of Walker's position appears when we learn that this imperfect material might have been checked and supplemented from the best of all sources, and that the original manuscripts from which it had been drawn were in existence, able, as Walker says, "to be produced this very Day¹." In addition to this, he was twice offered an opportunity of personally examining them. "The Right Reverend Father in God, the Late Bishop of Ely," he says, "did indeed soon after [i.e. after Walker had obtained the *Extract*] give me Notice of, and offer to procure for me those Papers of Dr Nalson, from which Dr Goodall's *Amanuensis* had Transcribed the Proceedings, etc., and they have since been Offer'd me by the Reverend Person who hath the Property of them; altho' for Reasons mention'd in another Place, I was forced to Content myself with returning my Acknowledgments

¹ *Sufferings of the Clergy*, Part I, p. 201.

for the Tender of these Favours, without my Acceptance of them¹."

The reasons to which he refers were those which led him to publish his book in spite of its incompleteness and obvious defects, a decision at which he arrived with considerable reluctance. Some allusions in two letters from Thomas Baker of S. John's, Cambridge, to Walker, may refer to the sequel of the foregoing account. The letters refer to some "MSS. volumes" which "Mr. Williams" had lent to Walker, and having regard to the facts already narrated, it may be possible to identify Mr Williams with Nalson's son-in-law, and the MSS. volumes with the original records of the Sequestrators, and to conclude that Walker took an opportunity of doing, after the publication of his book, what he was unable to do before².

The above considerations on the subject of Walker's materials and how they might have been supplemented show that his use of copies and extracts in place of the more unimpeachable sources of information was not due to lack of appreciation of the value of first-hand

¹ *Sufferings of the Clergy*, Pref. p. xxvi. We may, I think, assume that this offer included the original books as well as Nalson's extract from them, although, strictly speaking, it was only from the latter that Goodall's amanuensis had made a copy. The reference to "those papers of Dr Nalson" seems to make it clear that the Bishop offered Walker the same papers which had been lent to Goodall.

² See the letters in MS. J. Walker, c. 7, fol. 148, 150. The year is not given, but an allusion to Agate's recent death makes the date subsequent to October 1718, since Agate had written to Walker on the 27th of that month. The MSS. volumes may, of course, have included other records—even the records of the Committee for Plundered Ministers.

evidence¹. The only criticism, in fact, which can fairly be made is one which would be applicable, in some degree, to almost every book that is published, namely that more work would have improved it. His decision to publish when he did was, however, prompted by motives of practical expediency, and, under the circumstances, it would be hard to say that it was not justified. A more profitable subject of discussion, therefore, is the question of how he used the materials which he had.

They may be divided, for purposes of convenience, into three classes: firstly, the published works of other writers; secondly, official documents and transcripts and extracts from them; and, thirdly, the letters and miscellaneous collections of papers which were sent to him from time to time in answer to his appeals for assistance.

In the quotation of his printed authorities Walker is generally very accurate. He expends a considerable amount of care in attaining precision in the matter of dates and of bare questions of fact, not infrequently noting minor discrepancies between various accounts, and though he makes mistakes, and is sometimes confused, he traverses the complicated history of the period with remarkably few serious blunders. From a wider point of view, however, his selection and use of printed authorities are less satisfactory.

To some extent it was inevitable that books of a royalist stamp should be in the majority among his

¹ "The account of the proceedings of the Committees themselves ...is, I am sensible, very imperfect for want of their original papers." *Sufferings of the Clergy*, p. xxxv.

authorities, for the champions of the cause of King and Church had been on the whole more prolific than their opponents, but the great predominance of the royalist point of view in his list is at once very noticeable.

As an avowed partisan, it was not unnatural that Walker should neglect to make any allowance for the bias of members of his own party, but it is nevertheless true that his chief fault in this connection is that he used his authorities entirely uncritically. The accounts, on which he based his narrative, were written either at a time when the royalist party was experiencing the bitterness of defeat, or under the influence of the reaction in the reign of Charles II, seasons equally well calculated to foster misrepresentation and excess of feeling. In many respects, the later productions were less reliable than those which were more exactly contemporary, for it became the fashion after the Restoration to adopt a certain attitude, towards the events of the Interregnum, which inevitably tended to warp judgment. The works of Anthony Wood are instances of this. The *Annals* and the *Fasti*, both of which Walker used extensively, were written under the influence of the royalist reaction, and depict the Puritan visitation of Oxford University in the darkest colours, while his *Life*, which was published from his papers after his death, shows that at the time he took a distinctly less hostile view of the Puritan rule¹. But it was naturally in the contemporary tracts that the spirit of hostility and bitterness was most fully displayed, and these Walker accepts without reservation.

¹ Burrows, *Register of the Puritan Visitors*, p. liii.

Thus his account of the regulation of Cambridge University was very largely based on the *Querela Cantabrigiensis*; his account of the visitation of Oxford University on Barlow's *Pegasus* and the *Oxonii Lachrymae*; and his account of Vavasour Powell and Wales on the *Strena Vavasoriensis*. It does not occur to him that such works could be other than satisfactory authorities. Indeed he regards their close connection with the events which they described, as a guarantee of the unimpeachable nature of their evidence, and he insists on this particularly in the account of the "Triers" given in the *Inquisitio Anglicana*, for Anthony Sadler, the author, "suffered under them, and therefore had a sensible knowledge of their oppressions and corruptions¹."

On the other hand, he made very little use of Puritan tracts, though this may have been due partly to the difficulty of procuring them, for he frequently mentions the existence of an opposite version without making any use of it. For example, in speaking of Sadler's letter to Philip Nye, given in the *Inquisitio Anglicana*, he says that Nye returned no answer "unless by his son Mr John Nye (clerk to the Commission) who was generally reported to be the author of a pamphlet entitled *Sadler Examined*...in which it was thought he was assisted by his father. This pamphlet was publish'd in the same year with the 'Inquisitio' itself, but being never able to get a sight of it, I must leave it to those who have, to determine whether Mr Nye made good the title and disposed all, or anything of what the Dr affirm'd, and

¹ *Sufferings of the Clergy*, p. 173.

is here repeated in his own words¹." Again, in notes to his account of Vavasour Powell, he speaks of a life of Powell "said to be wrote by his dear friend and fellow-sufferer E. Bagshaw," and mentions that a pamphlet entitled *Examen and Purgamen Vavasoris*, and another under the name of *A brief narrative concerning the proceedings of the commissioners in Wales*, had been published in Powell's defence, but intimates that he had never seen any of them². Now, though Powell was a narrow-minded bigot, he does not deserve the odium cast upon him in the accounts quoted by Walker. Baxter regarded him as "an honest, injudicious zealot," and, in spite of his many faults, "there can be no doubt that the effect of his work was in the direction of moral improvement and practical religion³." A less biassed writer than Walker, therefore, would not have adopted a hostile version so unreservedly, while the evidence on the other side remained unexamined.

Similarly, in the case of the *Narrative* written by Walter Bushnell, describing the arbitrary proceedings of the Commissioners for the ejection of scandalous ministers, Walker mentions the fact that Chambers, one of the Commissioners, published an answer to Bushnell's attack, but dismisses his objection without any discussion⁴.

There are certainly exceptions to this rule. He boasted in his Preface that he had extracted all the

¹ *Sufferings of the Clergy*, p. 177.

² *Ibid.* pp. 147, 149.

³ *Dict. Nat. Biog.* The article in the Dictionary does not mention Bagshaw's *Life of Powell*.

⁴ *Sufferings of the Clergy*, p. 181.

charges against the clergy, given in White's *Century of Scandalous, Malignant Priests*, and had "added many scores more to them¹," and the second part of his book bears this out. On the whole, however, he regards the works of Puritan writers as unworthy of credence, and this of itself naturally tends to give a one-sided character to his history.

Walker's use of transcripts and records has been illustrated already to some extent by the examination of some of those on which he relied. Of the manuscript authorities which he cites in his Preface the greater number are in the nature of works of reference from which dates of institutions and sequestrations, etc., could be gathered. Here again, as far as dates and names are concerned, Walker is, on the whole, reliable, although in such a wide area a certain number of mistakes was inevitable. The task of collecting even these bare facts must have involved a considerable amount of labour and not infrequent difficulties. He makes fair use also, on the whole, of records which supplied him with information of wider interest, for example, the accounts of the Treasurer to the Cornish Sequestrators, which, together with the Treasurers' accounts in Wales, was one of his chief authorities for stating that livings remained unprovided with settled ministers during the Interregnum, and that the legal allowance of a fifth of his stipend was in many cases withheld from the ejected clergyman². The payments made to ministers who officiated temporarily in sequestrated livings, which Walker adduces in support

¹ *Sufferings of the Clergy*, p. xxii.

² *Ibid.* Part I. pp. 97, 102-3.

of the first contention, does prove that many cures were without a regular incumbent, but proves also that some measures were taken to supply the service of them. The facts revealed by the same accounts on the subject of allowances made to the wives and families of sequestered clergymen are extremely interesting, and show that the local committee was by no means generous in dispensing the money which Parliament had ordered to be paid. Walker points out that the number of people in Cornwall who received "fifths" between 1646 and 1649 cannot represent all who were entitled to such allowances. The actual amount paid during these four years—a point which he does not mention—was £326. 3s. 8d., and this was distributed among nineteen persons in small payments varying between £3 and £24¹. The account may not be complete, but Walker is justified in the conclusions which he draws from it as far as it goes. What he does fail to bring out, in this connection, is that the fault was that of the local bodies, and that the intention of the supreme authorities was that the allowances should be paid wherever they could legitimately be claimed in accordance with the Parliament's ordinances. This point, however, is most clearly seen in the orders of the Committee for Plundered Ministers, a record which Walker had not examined. The facts which he takes from the accounts of the Welsh Treasurers are accurately given², but the table of figures relating to

¹ MS. J. Walker, c. 10, fol. 81. In Pembroke, about £34 was distributed as "fifths" among eight persons in 1650, and in Glamorganshire in 1651, about £55 among five. See MS. J. Walker, c. 13.

² *Sufferings of the Clergy*, pp. 157 et seq.

the rents of ecclesiastical lands, which he prints in a note on page 157, contains several mistakes.

His use of the *Extract*, so often referred to, is less satisfactory, because, even considering the reservations which he properly makes in view of its dubious accuracy, he allows himself to build too much on its authority.

The letters and private collections of papers formed a very important element among Walker's authorities, since, in the absence of other sources of information, they formed the principal, and very often the only, materials for the biographical notices in his second part. The letters were in most cases written either be relations of the "sufferers," or by those who, from their position or circumstances, were inclined to take a partisan view, and they were not, as Walker himself realised, a satisfactory form of evidence.

"I am not so apprehensive," he writes, "of errors and mistakes in any one part of the work, as in this; and am the more inclined to suspect them, because I find so many of this kind in the *Abridgment*: nor do I see how they could be prevented, especially in an undertaking, wholly begun (as mine was) at so great a distance of time from the transactions themselves, and not capable of being altogether carried on without some assistances from those traditions, which passing through so many, and those very often mean and ignorant hands, cannot, as I should think, fail of being often misrepresented in many circumstances....To this it must be yet added, that there are not wanting some zealous people of the one side, as well as of the other, who are ready enough to aggravate and inflame a

story beyond the bounds of truth and honesty¹." The impossibility, however, of discriminating amongst the informers, "obliged me not to think them false, until I had some special and particular reason to do so²."

Nothing could be more honest or reasonable. Having delivered himself of this preamble in the Preface, Walker evidently felt himself at liberty to quote freely and unrestrictedly from the accounts sent in from all quarters. The biographical notes in Part II are, therefore, frequently taken practically verbatim from the letters which form such a large portion of his MS. Collection. The account of Dr John Manby, the ejected rector of Cottenham in Cambridgeshire, for instance, is taken almost word for word from a long letter from his daughter, Frances King³.

There are certainly some instances of omission. For example, Frances King, in the course of the letter quoted above, mentions that "when the presbyterian government was sett up, it was highly commended in Cottenham Church, by Nye, in a sermon, and he bid those that liked itt, to hold upp there hand, which the men did immediately," and later on, she says that Cottenham "was as rebellious a towne, as any in England." Both these statements have a certain importance as illustrating the dissatisfaction which existed in the country against the existing system. They also had a particular bearing on Walker's subject, because he takes the line of minimising the amount of genuine discontent and regarding it as partial and artificial. Yet, though he follows the account in the

¹ *Sufferings of the Clergy*, p. xlii.

² *Ibid.* p. xxxviii.

³ MS. J. Walker, c. 1, fol. 26.

letter almost verbatim elsewhere, he takes no notice of either of these allusions.

Again, in the case of Thomas Bedford of Plymouth, Walker's account¹ was based on a letter from Bedford's grandson, who stated that Bedford, though imprisoned, was afterwards released and presented to a benefice². Walker mentions the imprisonment, but omits the sequel.

On the other hand, there are instances in which he faithfully records facts that tend to weaken his case. John Warly, vicar of Witham, Essex, wrote, in answer to Walker's *Queries*, to advise him to make no mention of the former vicar, Francis Wright, "for I am told he had no very good reputation³." Walker, however, mentions the strictures on Wright's character and gives the accusations which were preferred against him⁴. Other similar instances might be given. A case of a different kind is his notice of Thomas Foster of Farway, Devon⁵, where he duly records the regular payment of fifths, mentioned in the letter on which his account was based⁶.

There is, in fact, no evidence of intentional suppression of evidence. As a general rule, he gives all the facts in his possession, and his occasional failure to do so may, without partiality, be attributed either to oversight or lack of appreciation.

The reservations, already quoted, which Walker makes in his Preface, must protect him from the charge of being unduly credulous in the matter of

¹ *Sufferings of the Clergy*, Part II. p. 193.

² MS. J. Walker, c. 2, fol. 239.

³ *Ibid.* fol. 99.

⁴ *Sufferings of the Clergy*, Part II. p. 397. Note also similar instances of candour on the same page.

⁵ *Ibid.* p. 241.

⁶ MS. J. Walker, c. 2, fol. 268.

private letters, but his use of MS. collections of papers, as in the case of the printed authorities, is less critical. Jeremy Stephens, for example, upon whose papers Walker placed considerable reliance, was himself a sequestered clergyman, and consequently wrote with a certain amount of quite natural animus against his oppressors. His computation of the numbers of the ejected clergy, and, more particularly, the characters he gives of the men who sat on the Northamptonshire Committee, upon both of which Walker relies, cannot be regarded as trustworthy. Yet while Walker accepts such evidence, he refuses to credit the unfavourable characters which the Puritan writers gave of some of the Episcopalian clergy, practically upon the grounds that they were unfair and impartial witnesses.

An examination of Walker's estimate of the number of ejected and sequestered clergy forms a necessary part of the discussion of his historical accuracy, but here a clear distinction must be made between the figures actually contained in his list and those which he gives elsewhere in his book. The number of sequestrations in his parochial list amounts roughly to 2300, but this he always knew to be incomplete. The accounts, which he was able to collect in the various counties, naturally depended enormously on circumstances, on the extent to which the local clergy were able and willing to help him, and on the existence or absence of any official records. Accordingly, where conditions favoured his enquiry, a comparatively large number of names would be collected, and the percentage of sequestrations in that particular county, as given in his book, would

tend to be high. On the other hand, where his appeals for assistance met with no great response, and where information of other kinds was not forthcoming, the number of names, which he was able to record, would be small. For example, in Cambridgeshire, if it had not been for the Sequestrators' Committee Book, which supplied him with a number of previously unknown cases, his list for that county would probably not have included more than about fifteen names instead of over forty, and he was no doubt in a similar position with regard to other counties, where no such valuable assistance was to be had. Again, such counties as Devon and Cornwall, with which Walker himself had a more intimate acquaintance¹, or Middlesex and Hampshire, where some sort of list was already in existence², appear in his list with a high percentage of sequestrations relatively to the counties which immediately surround them.

For example, the proportion of sequestrations to the total number of benefices, which rises as high as 86 per cent. in Cornwall and 35 per cent. in Devonshire, drops to 11 per cent. in Dorset. Or again, while Cambridgeshire, Suffolk and Essex vary between 27 and 30 per cent., Norfolk drops to 12. The lowest figure of all is reached in Derbyshire where the percentage was only 2, though the counties south and south-west of it vary between 35 and 25.

¹ Walker had originally intended to draw up a list for Devonshire only, and the number of notes on that county shows that he had taken great trouble to make the list complete. See particularly MS. J. Walker, e. 4.

² viz. Newcourt's *Repertorium Ecclesiasticum*, and a printed list of the Hampshire clergy.

There certainly are groups of counties where the numbers are more or less approximate. For example, the line of counties stretching across England from Shropshire to Suffolk, and including Stafford, Leicester, Rutland, Huntingdon and Cambridge, shows a percentage varying from 25 to 30. A group immediately south of that, however, including Hereford, Worcester, Warwick, Northampton, Gloucester, Oxford and Berkshire, have a much lower proportion, varying between 11 and 15 per cent., while continuing south-eastwards we find the percentage in Surrey, Kent and Sussex rising from 15 to 18. But in view of the circumstances in which the lists were compiled, these groups mean very little¹.

Nobody had better occasion to know how unreliable these numbers were than Walker himself, and it is natural that his own estimate should bear very little relation to them. The number of the ejected episcopalians, he distinctly states in his Preface, "reckoning only those which were sequestered and turned out of their freeholds, amounted to about 7000; and taking into account such persons as the Abridgment doth, could not in all probability, fall much short of ten thousand²." In this figure, Walker presumably was including those who were ejected from the Cathedral bodies and from the Universities, but it is difficult to see how it was arrived at, even when allowance has been made for the ingenious methods of

¹ This proportion is based on a comparison of Walker's book with the list of benefices given in the *Valor Beneficiorum*, and can only be regarded as a rough estimate.

² *Sufferings of the Clergy*, p. xviii.

multiplication which he not infrequently employed. His computation for the two Universities, for instance, even including scholars, did not amount to more than a thousand, and a very large proportion of those included among the cathedral clergy appear also in the parochial list. On the whole, it seems probable that his estimate was based, not so much on a calculation from known figures, as on the supposed universality of the sequestrations. That the sequestrations were practically universal seems to have been the general opinion among High Churchmen of Walker's time. Thomas Long, writing to Goodall in November 1703, believes the number will amount to "more than 10,000¹," and it is probable that Walker's calculation was influenced by this tradition.

Although the careful cataloguing of MSS. and the publication of records now provide considerable facilities for checking Walker's list, the same obstacles which confronted him to a less extent still handicap any attempt to arrive at anything like an exact estimate of the number of ejections. The possibility of obtaining a complete list for any given county must still depend upon the existence of the necessary documents, and where these are not forthcoming, it is sometimes impossible to add much to the information provided by Walker.

In a certain number of cases, however, the publication or accessibility of records makes a detailed examination possible, and accordingly we may select for that purpose the nine following counties:—Cambridge, Cheshire, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Lancashire,

¹ MS. J. Walker, c. 1, fol. 5.

Leicester, Worcester, and Yorkshire. Some of the chief sources of information are common to all. They are :

1. Five volumes of the Calendar of the Committee for Compounding. These contain a few lists of sequestered and delinquent ministers and individual notices of composition for sequestered estates.

2. The Lords and Commons Journals.

3. The House of Lords Papers, calendared in Appendix I to the 7th Report of the Historical MSS. Commission. The chief item of interest in this volume is the record of the petitions, for restitution of their livings, presented at the Restoration by those clergymen who had been sequestered during the Puritan ascendancy.

4. The Institution and Composition Books in the Record Office.

5. The Records of the Committee for Plundered Ministers in the British Museum and Bodleian Libraries.

6. The letters in the Walker Collection, written in reply to his appeal for local information.

7. A Register of Church Livings in 1650, which supplies the names of the incumbents at that date, and sometimes states the means by which they obtained their livings.

These sources of information are common to all the counties. Walker had made use of 2, 4, and 6. The rest were not then accessible, though the material contained in 7 might, with considerable labour, have been extracted from the records of the Church Survey of 1650 at Lambeth. Besides these there are records peculiar to each county individually.

For Cambridgeshire, there was the book of the local Sequestration Committee, so often referred to. It will be remembered that Walker had in his possession an abstract of this, giving the subject-matter in a very much abbreviated form. For Lancashire and Cheshire no further source has been broached, but the records of the Committee for Plundered Ministers, as far as they apply to those two counties, have been edited for the Lancashire and Cheshire Record Society by Dr Shaw. For Dorset, there are two supplementary sources. The first is the proceedings of the local Sequestration Committee, published by Mr C. H. Mayo; the second is a MS. Register of the sequestrations in that county, which is now in the British Museum. Neither of these sources was accessible to Walker. For Leicester, there is a similar record of proceedings of the local sequestrators. Walker, as has been seen already, received this MS. too late to make any use of it. For Yorkshire, the records of the compositions of royalist delinquents have been published in the Record Series of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society. Mr Urwick's *Nonconformity in Worcester* contains some valuable information, but this county was selected for a particular reason to be mentioned presently. The portions of Walker's *Attempt*, which apply to Cornwall and Devon, have lately been edited by Prebendary Hingeston-Randolph and published in the *Church in the West*. He has consulted the episcopal records and has been able to supply a good deal of valuable information, but he does not seem to have made any use of the Walker Collection, or of any of the sources enumerated above. The result is that several important facts have been

missed and that many of the accounts remain incomplete¹.

The results of this examination cannot well be summarised. Of course Walker made mistakes, but they are mistakes caused by imperfect or insufficient information and there are no instances of deliberate falsification. Further, there are singularly few cases in which the fact of a clergyman's sequestration or persecution is disproved, or where the main outline of Walker's account is contradicted². The principal defect of his list is, as might be expected, in the matter of numbers, but here the substitution of an exact figure is almost an impossibility. There are of necessity several cases in each county, where the evidence is inconclusive and where the indications that an ejection had taken place fall short of proof. There are cases in which the fact that a clergyman was accused and tried is established, but where there is no record of the result; there are cases where a living is said to be "under sequestration," but where the name of the ejected clergyman is lost; there are cases, again, where a clergyman claimed a living at the Restoration, but where there is no evidence that he had been sequestered. The last-mentioned conditions, indeed, might seem to warrant the claimant's inclusion in the list, but the latter fact is by no means always a necessary corollary of the first. At such a time, there would no doubt be a certain number of spurious claims, but, in addition to this, it was not uncommon for a

¹ Prebendary Randolph does not give any other cases than those contained in Walker's lists.

² It must be remembered that Walker did not limit himself to cases of actual sequestration.

clergyman to claim a living, which he had never enjoyed, in virtue of a presentation by a royalist "delinquent." Taking into account, however, only those cases in which a reasonable certainty of a sequestration may be said to exist, the results of the examination are represented in the following table:

	Walker's List of sequestrations	Additional cases	Petitioned for restoration in 1660, but no evidence of sequestration
Cambridge	42	18	1
Cheshire	25	9	
Cornwall	72	1	2
Devon	139	4	
Dorset	28	44	2
Lancashire	16	4	1
Leicester	58	28	3
Worcester	25	33	
Yorkshire	65	14	5
Total	<u>470</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>14</u>

The futility of expecting any accurate estimate of the total number of sequestrations from the results of this investigation is at once made apparent by this table. In Lancashire, Cheshire, Cornwall, and Devon, where no special materials for supplementing Walker's list exist, there is a comparatively small increase. Yorkshire also may be included in the same category, for the composition papers, published by the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, are disappointing in the amount of information which they supply. As Cambridge was the only one of the nine counties which provided Walker with a record of the local Sequestration Committee's proceedings, one would naturally expect his list in this case to be comparatively accurate. The

eighteen additional names are drawn chiefly from the minute-books of the Committee for Plundered Ministers, and are due to the accidental fact that this Committee for some reason appears to have dealt personally with an unusually large number of cases in Cambridgeshire, which did not come before the local Committee.

In Dorset and Leicester, the large increase in numbers is, of course, due to the additional information derived from the proceedings of the Sequestrators in those two counties. In Worcester, on the other hand, it is explained by the fact that a large number of the incumbents are entered in the Register of 1650 as holding their livings "by sequestration" from the former rector or vicar.

Seeing, then, that wherever full information is available, such large additions can be made to Walker's numbers, it is obvious that the shortcomings of his list generally were considerable. In Dorset and Worcester, his figures are more than doubled, and in Leicester they are increased by a half. On the other hand, in Cornwall, Devon, Middlesex and Hampshire, there is reason to suppose that he is comparatively near the truth. Balancing these facts against one another, and bearing in mind the probable imperfection of even the most complete of the lists, it seems reasonable to add fifty per cent. to his numbers. This would bring the total parochial sequestrations roughly to 3500.

Not even Walker's warmest admirers could claim for him that he was a great historian. To some extent, no doubt, he was at a disadvantage in the character of his subject, which was somewhat diffuse and discon-

nected, and did not readily lend itself to narrative form. Nor does his style, conceived in the rather ponderous manner of the period, relieve the natural monotony of the subject. It lacks, in fact, that "easiness and purity," which, as one of his critics told him, "would fill the reader with a secret pleasure and much recommend a book of this nature¹." The arrangement of the historical part is clumsy and its treatment verbose and unattractive. It is, in fact, very "heavy-reading," and it is not altogether surprising if posterity has consigned it to the dusty upper shelves and decided to regard the author as a dull man, whom nobody has ever heard of, who wrote a dull book, which nobody has ever read.

The book is open to another obvious objection. It was begun as an "answer" in what was really a party controversy, at a time when polemical argument was largely conducted through the medium of printed attacks and counter-attacks, and it never entirely shook off the effects of the circumstances in which it was conceived. To say that Walker wrote as an advocate for the Church of England in its quarrel with the Dissenters is only to repeat what is confessed on every page of the book, and this, combined with the constant influence of his environment, had a naturally strong effect on his writing, and gave his book something of the character of an overgrown party pamphlet.

Yet in spite of all this, Walker has probably received less than his due, and it is right to do justice to the value of what he attempted and what he performed. He was not, it is true, an historian in the

¹ See *ante*, pp. 45-6.

sense that Burnet and Fuller were historians, but in some respects his work was remarkable. He went through an amount of "original research," and showed an appreciation of the value of first-hand sources that was quite uncommon in those days. In this respect he is the pioneer in the history of the Interregnum. Clarendon and Whitelock, and many smaller men among their contemporaries have gained a greater celebrity as authorities for the period, but they wrote of contemporary events, and their works were in the nature of memoirs: Walker was the first to attempt a serious history from a distance of time. In dealing with the mass of material which he collected, he displayed not only great industry, but also not a little skill. His perception and his critical sense were too often warped by party feeling, and his general attitude and his presentation of the events of the time lack balance, but he was careful in his statement of the main facts, accurate in quotation, and, on the whole, a trustworthy guide in the history of the time which he chronicled.

Walker's contribution to history has been appraised too exclusively from the point of view of his printed work, and people have been apt to forget the Collection of papers which bears his name. In the course of his research, he traversed a wide field and dug deeply, if incompletely, into the records of the time, and he has conferred a real service upon posterity by preserving a considerable number of valuable documents from the precarious fate of private ownership. For this reason, if for no other, his name should be remembered.

APPENDIX I

CALENDAR OF THE WALKER COLLECTION OF MSS. IN THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY

MS. J. WALKER, c. 1

- Fol. 3. Letter from S. Wesley to Dr Goodall enclosing account of four Lincolnshire clergy. Epworth: Sept. 11th, 1704.
- Fol. 5. Letter from Thomas Long to Goodall about his undertaking generally. He believes the number of ejected clergy will amount to "more than 10,000." Exeter: Nov. 24th, 1703.
- Fol. 6. Letter from J. Hudson (Bodley's Librarian) to Goodall, saying that he will comply with his requests, and advising him to read Wood's "Antiquities." Univ. Coll. Oxford: Dec. 2nd, 1703.
- Fol. 7. Letter from James Yonge to Goodall about the ejected clergy. Feb. 27th, 1703.
- Fol. 8. From the same to the same. ".....Mr Long doth not intend to use his pen any more, and Mr Walker who is a very good man, notwithstanding his bad writing, was by him advised to consult you and me about his Answer to Mr Baxter's Life, and I am told he hath gone farr in it," but he (Yonge) had not given him any assistance and "therefore I pray let me have your full resolution, and you shal have all I have collected of y^t nature and of this you shal not fayle." Feb. 8th, 1703.

- Fol. 9. Letter from James Owen to Robert Clavell expressing his disapproval of the design. The sufferings of the clergy "were in a great measure owing to themselves, their hon^r and interest obliging them to stand by y^e King and his courtiers, and to vindicate those extravagances, whereof they were y^e principal causes.... Yet 'tis notoriously false y^t all y^e Episcopal Clergy were then silenced and sequestred. There were many of them connived at and preached all along those times. Indeed there were many of them notoriously debooched (as they are now) and lamentably ignorant, and it will be hard to persuade us y^t y^e removing of such was any great curse to y^e nation," etc. Endorsed: "Mr James Owen's letter about Mar. 22, 1703."
- Fol. 10. Draft of a notice of the design, apparently intended for circulation.
- Fol. 11. Statement that Dr William Fairfax of S. Peter's Cornhill, was sequestered and imprisoned. Signed: "Dorothy Read."
- Fol. 12. Account of George Beaumont, minister of South Kirkby, Yorkshire. Unsigned and undated.
- Fol. 14. A copy of an order by the Court in the case of Peele, Clerk, against White.
- Fol. 15. Breviat of the suit between John Manby and John Nye for the restoration of the former to the living of Cottenham, Cambridgeshire.
- Fol. 16. Letter from Robert Clavell to Dr Goodall, giving the names of a few books. Mar. 7th, 1704.
- Fol. 17. Copy of some papers relating to Mr Hull of Lyndon, Rutland, in Walker's writing.
- Fol. 19. Letter from Robert Clavell [to Walker?] in reference to the foregoing. London: Dec. 14th, 1704.
- Fol. 20. Letter from John Albyn to Clavell offering to send a list of those who compounded for their estates. Bruton, Somerset: Mar. 20th, 1703-4.
- Fol. 21. Letter from J. Hudson to Goodall, giving account of some of Anthony Wood's papers in the Bodleian. Univ. Coll. Oxon: Mar. 23rd, 1703-4.
- Fol. 23. Letter from Edward Mansell to Clavell giving an account of his uncle, who was rector of Aston, Warwick. Cropredy, Oxford: Mar. 22nd, 1703-4.

- Fol. 25. "*Rustica Academiae Oxoniensis nuper reformatae descriptio.*" Latin verses.
- Fol. 26. Letter from Frances King to Clavell, giving an account of the sufferings of her father, John Manby, rector of Cottenham, Cambridgeshire. Haddenham: Mar. 25th, 1704.
- Fol. 27. Letter from Simon Lynch to Clavell, giving an account of Simon Lynch who was sequestered from the living of Runwell, Essex. Mar. 28th, 1704.
- Fol. 28. Letter from Jo. Whitefoot to Clavell. He mentions a story of a clergyman being hanged before his own door at Holt. Mar. 29th, 1704.
- Fol. 29. Letter from Robert Pocock to Clavell, mentioning a Hampshire catalogue of ejected clergy, which he is sending. Long Ditton, Surrey: Mar. 29th, 1704.
- Fol. 30. Names of three tracts endorsed "*Long Ditton in Surrey. Tho. Pocock.*"
- Fol. 31. Letter from William Chapman, vicar of Minting, Lincolnshire, to Clavell, giving an account of the sufferings of Thomas Gibson, vicar of Horncastle, Lincolnshire. Mar. 29th, 1704.
- Fol. 33. Letter from Hugh Todd, expressing his readiness to assist in giving information. Penrith: Ap. 1st, 1704.
- Fol. 34. Letter from J. Y. [James Yonge?] mentioning some sources of information. Ap. 2nd (no year).
- Fol. 35. Account of the sufferings of Andrew Bailly, vicar of Shifnal, Salop. "Y^e party that wrote this is Daniel Baillye, minister of Astley Abbots in Shropshire." Ap. 3rd, 1704.
- Fol. 36. Further information relating to the foregoing.
- Fol. 37. Letter (signature torn off) to Clavell, giving an account of Smith, vicar of Bowdon, Cheshire, Thomas Mulcaster, rector of Charlwood, Surrey, and Dr Turner, rector of Fetcham, Surrey.
- Fol. 39. Letter from Ja. Dixon, stating that his father Robert Dixon, late prebendary of Rochester, was sequestered and imprisoned. Ap. 4th, 1704.
- Fol. 40. Letter from C. Neile to Clavell, with an account of Dr John Neile, afterwards Dean of Ripon, and of Dr Robert Grey. Northallerton: Ap. 7th, 1704.

- Fol. 42. Account of a rising in Norfolk in 1650, "Taken out of a book remaining in the Registry of the A:deacon of Norwich." Short note on the back from J. Whitefoot to Clavell. Ap. 12th, 1703.
- Fol. 44. Letter from Sarah Rudkin to Clavell, enclosing the following. Norfolk: Ap. 15th, 1704.
- Fol. 45. Account of the sufferings of Christopher Barnard, rector of Dickleburgh, Norfolk. [torn.]
- Fol. 46. Letter from J. Smith to Clavell, containing a list of the suffering clergy in the Northumberland district of the diocese of Durham. Durham: Ap. 18th, 1704.
- Fol. 48. Letter from Bevill Wymberley to Clavell stating that his father, Dr Gilbert Wymberley, was turned out of S. Margaret's, Westminster. Long Sutton: Ap. 12th, 1704.
- Fol. 50. Letter from Jo. Sampson, rector of Buckhorn-Weston, to Clavell offering assistance. Ap. 22nd, 1704.
- Fol. 51. Letter from Maurice Edwardes to Clavell, enclosing the following. Longham near Wimborne in Dorsetshire.
- Fol. 52. "Account of Maurice Edwardes, Master of Artes and chaplaine to y^e late Archbishop (Dolben) of Yorke." He was ejected from the livings of Sopley, Hants. and Adwell, Oxon. Note in Walker's hand: "This gentleman I find was a Nonjuror to K. Will's Government and possibly now allso to Q. Anne's. J. W."
- Fol. 53. An order sequestering the living of Croydon from Samuel Bernard, D.D. to Samuel Oaks, M.A. signed by John White and dated Feb. 22nd, 1643. [a copy ?] Pasted on to the back of the foregoing.
- Fol. 54. A statement that Nathanael Jones of Christon, Somerset, was sequestered.
- Fol. 55. Letter from Henry Nelson to Clavell, stating that his father, Geo. Nelson, minister of Yaxley, Huntingdon, was driven away from his living. Hadleigh in Suffolk: Ap. 27th, 1704.
- Fol. 56. "An Account of the Sufferings of Mr Benjamin Stone, who was a Prebend of S. Paul's and Chaplin in Ordinary to the then Ld. Bishop of London, Dr Juxon, and was Minister of S. Mary Abchurch and S. Clement's Eastcheape."

- Fol. 57. Letter from Iliffe stating that Mr Cleaveland was ejected from Hinckley, Leicester. Hinckley: Ap. 1st, 1704.
- Fol. 58. "Mr Thomas Cleveland, Vicar of Hinckley, buried 26th of Oct. 1652."
- Fol. 59. Letter from William "Clieveland" to Clavell about Thomas Clieveland, his grandfather. Dudley: May 13th, 1704.
- Fol. 61. A printed summons to the Court of Assistants of the Stationers' Company, addressed to Clavell. On the back is the name of Dr Chambers "minister of S. Andrew's Hubbard, London" and a note. Apparently a memorandum.
- Fol. 62. "A true and faithful account of y^e proceedings against and sequestration of Dr Walker, Rector of Sutton under Brails in y^e County of Gloucester." Signed: "This was written by me R. W. Rector of Whichford in y^e County of Warwick in y^e 81st year of my Age 1704."
- Fol. 64. Letter from John Orton to Clavell with an account of William Grace, mentioned by Calamy as being ejected from Rearsby¹. He was the same as the Grace of Shenstone mentioned on p. 357 of the *Abridgment*.
- Fol. 66. Letter from William Bedford, vicar of Stradbroke, with an account of the sequestration of Thomas Bedford, vicar of Bishops Middleham, Durham. Stradbroke, Suffolk: May 24th, 1704.
- Fol. 67. Letter (unsigned) to Clavell with an account of the sufferings of the clergy in the diocese of Carlisle. June 1st, 1704.
- Fol. 70. Letter from J. Hudson to Dr Goodall at the Charterhouse. "Hon^d Sir, I have at length found out y^e Register of y^e Visitation of o^r University: w^{ch} contains summons to appear, y^e particular answer of every person appearing, y^e names of those expell'd and those put in y^r places: all w^{ch} I think it might be necessary for you to peruse yo^rself. I have searc'd am^g Mr Wood's papers and I believe y^r will be a great many materials for you: of w^{ch} I shall give you some acc^t in

¹ Calamy: *Abridgment* (1702), p. 367.

a little time, unlesse you give me some hopes of seeing you at Oxon. I am inform'd y^t one Mr Reynel of Exeter Coll. is upon y^e same design with you, and I wish you may not interfere wth one another. You have abundance ab^t Mr Cheynel in Mr Wood's Athenae Oxon., w^{ch} book will afford light to a great many things. I am yo^r humble servant, J. Hudson." Univ. Coll. Oxon : June 8th, 1704.

- Fol. 72. Letter from Thomas Swift to Clavell on the subject of the sufferings of his grandfather, Thomas Swift, vicar of Goodrich and rector of Bridstow. Pattenham, Surrey : June 11th, 1704.
- Fol. 74. Letter from Edm. Dickman to Dr Goodall. The Bishop of Ely had informed him that "a gentleman near Exeter had beg'd his assistance in y^e behalfe of a friend of his (not Mr Long for I nam'd him to him) y^t was writing upon y^e same subject, and in his answer had acquainted him not only with y^r design but name also, as thinking it very convenient, and was pleased to tell me y^t he believ'd yo would mightily outdo him as having a larger Collection" etc. Grantchester : June 16th, 1704.
- Fol. 76. "A list of the Orthodox Clergy in the Arch-deaconry of Durham who were imprisoned, sequestered, plunder'd and deprived for their constancy to the Church of England and loyalty to King Charles the first in y^e Great Rebellion."
- Fol. 77. Letter from John Smith to Clavell enclosing the foregoing. Durham : June 30th, 1704.
- Fol. 78. Account of the treatment of Thomas Reeve of Aldborough and Coleby, Norfolk, by his son John Reeve, with some further information about Norfolk clergy.
- Fol. 80. A copy of an order taking off the sequestration from the temporal estate of Thomas Reeve, dated May 28th, 1652.
- Fol. 81. A certificate to the loyalty and character of Thomas Haywood, formerly minister of Badby and Newnham, Northants., signed by Geo. Wilde and Jos. Henshaw, D.D., and dated Nov. 2nd, 1660.
- Fol. 82. Portion of a letter about the ejected clergy and

- a "List of the Cornish clergy who were ejected for their loyalty to Charles I." 52 names. Letter dated July 7th.
- Fol. 83. Letter from Thomas Ventriss to Dr Goodall with information about Mr Holt, ejected from Aspull Stonham. Earl Stonham: July 13th, 1704. Noted on the back: "Wm. Gibbons of Bealings Magna and Bealings Pva, this omitted...in y^e Suffolk Catalogue."
- Fol. 84. Letter from Tho. Reeve with further information about Holt and about the damage done to the fabric at Stonham. Stonham parsonage: July 12th, 1704.
- Fol. 85. Short accounts of Robert Blofeld, rector of Thorpe and Westwich, Norfolk; Thomas Blofeld, minister of Elmerton in Staffs.; Mr Gill and Dr Wythe of Postwich.
- Fol. 86. Letter from John Wilson to Dr Goodall, describing the pains that the Bishop of Ely had taken to advertise his undertaking among the clergy. Ely: July 4th, 1704.
- Fol. 88. Letter from John Orton to Clavell giving some account of the sufferings of Edward Bigland, rector of Great and Little Leake, Notts.; Hall, rector of Loughborough, Leicester; Roger Rusted of Widmerpool, Notts.; Theophilus Rusted of Old Dalby, Leicester; Henry Robinson of Long Whatton, Leicester, and Rawson of Hoby, Leicester. Rearsby: July 4th, 1704.
- Fol. 90. Letter from John Gilbert to Clavell with an account of the sufferings of his father, Henry Gilbert, rector of Clifton Campville, Stafford. July 4th, 1704.
- Fol. 91. Letter from C. Neile to Clavell with further information about Dr Neile, sometime Dean of Ripon (see *ante*, fol. 40). Northallerton: Aug. 6th, 1704.
- Fol. 93. Letter from F. Stephens to Clavell containing the names of 36 ejected Lancashire clergy. Aug. 19th, 1704.
- Fol. 94. Letter from the Bishop of Ely [Simon Patrick] to Dr Goodall.

"Sr, I spake to my clergy in every place where I visited to inform me about those particulars in w^{ch} you desired to be satisfied. But I have not received so much as a word from one of them though now it be a month ago, since I ended my Visitation: no not

from the Dean and chapter, to whom I often have spoken about it. Onely one Gentleman here in the Isle hath sent me a collection that I hope may prove very usefull to y^u. They are four Originall Committee Books, the most Authentically account that can be given of the clergy ejected in the Counties of Cambridg, Suffolk, Lincoln, and Essex. The three first of which Dr Nalson (a Prebendary of this church, who is known by his printed collection, etc.) hath transcribed with some abridgem^t in a Quire of paper, which comes along with them. There was a *fifth Book* of the ejected clergy of Norfolk, but he cannot find what became of it. Dr Nalson had transcribed some part of it, w^{ch} *fragment* also I have sent you, to w^{ch} is annexed a foul draught of the names and liveings of those that were then ejected. The Gentleman is Son in Law to Dr Nalson whose collection this was who intrusted me with them, not doubting they shall be returned to him, as soon as y^u have perused them. I wish it may be while I am in the country (w^{ch} will be till about Michaelmas) that I may see them safely delivered to him. I send them by my son, who is now wth me, and will be in London this week, and wait upon y^u with them.

I am,

Y^r assured friend,

Sy Eliens.

Ely: Aug. 1, 1704.

When y^u have done with them my Porter William Davis at Ely House will see them conveyed to me by the Cambridg Carrier."

[Opposite, in Walker's hand, is] "This was y^e last of y^e Letters w^{ch} I had of Dr Goodall, namely no. 64."
Fol. 95. Letter from John Prince [author of the *Worthies of Devon*] to Walker, recommending some books.

... "As to w^t you farther desire viz., the giving you y^e names of some of o^r late Suffering Divines, I am able to give you an account but of very few of y^m. Only

one Mr Raynolds by name who was cast out of two good liveings in this country for his Loyalty. I designd to have inserted him among my worthys, had not they, who Spoild the Impression of that Book hinderd it. Haveing thus S^r, answered (as I am able) your requests on y^r Letters. I hope you will pardon my freedome, if in tru respects to you, I give y^u my thoughts of y^r present undertaking; first I fear you will find (as well as others) y^t y^u write for an ungratefull age. Next you may remember, He y^t wrote the Century of scandalous min^{rs} hath left an ignominy on his name y^t never will be blotted out. And lastly That you will stir an hornets nest about y^r Ears, y^t will sting you sufficiently before you have done. I pray let not this freedome be ill interpreted as coming from S^r your faithfull and humble Serv^t.

John Prince."

Fol. 96. Letter from T. Bennet to Walker about his proposed work. Feb. 16th.

Fol. 97. From the same to the same, sketching the line of argument to be adopted as an answer to Calamy, with a view to proving that the ejection of Dissenters at the Restoration was unavoidable. Endorsed by Walker: "Thoughts of necessity of a constitution in general and the justness of turning oute these men in particular. Mr Bennet, Colchester. Jan. 1703-4."

Fol. 99. Letter from N. Beard to Walker. "According to my promise, I have been wth Mr Granger and according to my expectation he dislikes yo^r designe... he took an occasion to show me a passage relating to y^e matter I came about, w^{ch} was of one who desired King Charles y^e second to patronize a book written ag^t y^e dissenters in that time, w^{ch}, he says, was deny'd by y^e King, wth this answer, y^t Recrimination was not purgation, and truly Mr Granger thought it so good an answer, y^t he could not give a better at this time.....He told me, as he has often befor, that there was a fault on both sides, but y^t he thought those Episcopall clergy who yⁿ suffered, for y^e most part deserved no better" etc. The writer mentions

one or two others who might be useful in the undertaking. "Tavystoke": Jan. 12th, 1703-4.

- Fol. 101. Letter from James [name torn off] to Walker, stating, on the authority of a Nonjuring clergyman named Beauford, formerly rector of Lanteglos, that Beauford's father was turned out of S. Columb. Jan. 3rd, 1703-4.
- Fol. 103. Letter from James Yonge to Walker with advice as to sources of information and some account of the sequestration of Archdeacon Wilson of Exeter. Dated Christmas Eve.
- Fol. 104. Letter from Thomas Bennet to Walker promising assistance. Colchester: Dec. 17th, 1703.
- Fol. 105. Letter from John Prince [author of *Prince's Worthies of Devon*] to Walker, recommending some books and mentioning (1) that his own predecessor retained his living during the Interregnum and (2) that Arthur Giffard was ejected from Bytheford [Bideford], "a full account of whom you may please to find in my *Worthies*." Berry: Dec. 28th, 1703.
- Fol. 106. Letter from N. Rooke to Clavell, mentioning that the following clergymen were ejected from their livings: Cole of Heyford, Oxon; Cole of Steeple Aston, and Thompson of Hedley. Hedley, near Farnham: Aug. 29th, 1704.
- Fol. 108. Letter from Ro. Thoxton to John Borker, giving an account of Thomas Campbell, rector of Swafeld, Norfolk. July 1704.
- Fol. 109. Some notes on places in Wilts., Berks. and Worcester mentioned in Calamy's list. Also a list of "Ministers ejected by the Sequestrators but doubtful whether ever restored" in Wilts. and Berks.
- Fol. 110. Letter from C. Yeate to Clavell enclosing the foregoing. Marlborough: Sept. 14th, 1703. Rough notes by Walker on the back.
- Fol. 111. "The List of Mr Rich. Baxter, abridged by Edm. Calamy." Notes on Calamy's list of ejections from Oxford University as a result of the Act of Uniformity.
- Fol. 112. Letter from Jno. Sherlock, rector of Tharfield,

- Herts., to Walker, stating that his predecessor, Dr [John] Moundeford, or Montfort, was sequestered and succeeded by Tenant [no date].
- Fol. 114. Letter from Isaac Mould, rector of Appleby [Leicestershire], to Clavell, stating that Abraham Mould, rector of Appleby, was sequestered. Appleby : Ap. 17th, 1705.
- Fol. 115. Letter from J. Wilkinson, vicar of Stillingfleet near York, to Clavell, referring to some mistakes made by Calamy. Ap. 14th, 1705.
- Fol. 116. "The Case of John Duncombe of Great Brickhill in the County of Bucks, Esq. undoubted patron of the rectory of Great Brickhill aforesaid." A printed sheet.
- Fol. 117. Letter from W. Stuart to Walker about the Parliament Journals. London: May 3rd [no year]. On the back a short letter signed "N. G."
- Fol. 120. Letter from N. Gwynn to Reynolds, "fellow of C. C. C. Oxon," about Mr Bishop of Ashton [Glouc. ?], and containing an epitaph on Richard Baxter. Daglingworth: Mar. 8th, 1703-4.
- Fol. 122. From the same to the same relating an anecdote of Mr Hurst, B.D., of Halling. Daglingworth: June 10th, 1704.
- Fol. 123. From the same to the same giving an account of the treatment of John Ferebee or Fereby, minister of Woodchester, Glo'ster.
- Fol. 124. Account of Mr John Riland, M.A., who was ejected from the living of Exhall near Alcester, Warwick, enclosed in a letter from J. Riland to Archdeacon Davies of Sapperton near Cirencester. Sutton Coldfield: Dec. 19th, 1704.
- Fol. 126. Letter from E. Burgh giving an account of William Handley, the ejected minister of Melbury Bubb, Dorset. Oct. 25th, 1705. Endorsed by Walker: "This was sent me per Sir Phil. Sydenham."
- Fol. 127. Letter from the Archbishop of York [John Sharp] to Walker, regretting that he has no materials suitable for Walker's purpose. Bishopsthorpe near York: July 18th, 1705.
- Fol. 130. Letter from Edward [name torn] to Walker "at the feathers in Milk Street," giving an account of

- his researches in the Register at Salisbury. Sarum : Aug. 21st, 1704.
- Fol. 132. Letter [unsigned] to Clavell, giving some account of William Knight, rector of Brington, Bythorn, and Old Weston, Huntingdon, and of the rector of Great Catworth. Mar. 24th, 1704.
- Fol. 133. Letter from Joseph Maye to Walker with the names of some ejected Cornish clergy. Feb. 22nd, 1704.
- Fol. 135. Letter from Marm. Flathers to Clavell, giving an account of the ejection of his father, Thomas Flathers, M.A., vicar of North Grimston, York. North Grimston : Ap. 10th, 1705.
- Fol. 137. Letter from Robert King addressed to "the Master of y^e Shop at y^e Turkey Cock a bookseller in S. Paul's Churchyard," making enquiries about the "booke which was entituled y^e Clergyman's troubles." The George at Reading : May 20th, 1705.
- Fol. 138. Letter from Henry Margetts to Clavell, mentioning the sequestrations of Rawlinson of Hollesley, Suffolk ; Henry Still of Christian-Malford, Wilts. ; Archdeacon White of Easton, Huntingdon, and Baker of Wistow. Christian-Malford : Sept. 30th, 1704.
- Fol. 139. Letter from Richard Clarke to Hill, rector of Kilmington, giving an account of Thomas Chaffin, D.D., rector of Fovant and vicar of Meare, Wilts. ; and Richard Fitzherbert, B.D., Archdeacon of Dorset.
- Fol. 140. Letter from Michael Woodward to Walker, saying that he can obtain no information about his predecessor, Dr Andrews. Guildford : Nov. 2nd. Note in Walker's hand.
- Fol. 141. Letter from Jos. [name torn] to Clavell, mentioning the names of one or two pamphlets. Kirkburton : Ap. 17th, 1705.
- Fol. 142. Letter from John Lord, vicar of Kensworth, to Clavell, with an account of his predecessor, signed by two parishioners. Kensworth : Aug. 25th, 1705.
- Fol. 143. Letter from William Wake to Walker with an account of his father, a clergyman in Dorset. Shapwick, Dorset : Ap. 16th, 1705.
- Fol. 145. Letter from John Strype to Walker "at the

Feathers in Milk St." He commends Walker's design. "I have indeed in my time made many Collections relating to matters of our Church and y^e State of Religion here: but they are generally of times long ago: very few after y^e time of Q Elizabeth. So that my notes cannot be serviceable unto you.....I shall be in town next week: and perhaps Tuesday morning may cal at your Lodging in Milk Street." Low Leyton: Sept. 6th, 1704.

Fol. 148. "The Second 100¹."

Fol. 149. Letter from Daniel Whitby to Walker about some dissenting ministers mentioned by Calamy.

Fol. 151. An account of Mr Woodbridge of Newberry [Newbury] attested by "R. E. of Burghclere." Endorsed by Walker: "This was enclosed in Dr Whitby's."

Fol. 153. Letter from Charles Harvy, vicar of Chebsey, Staffs., to Walker, giving an account of the ejection of his predecessor, Thomas Mason. Chebsey: June 7th, 1705.

Fol. 155. Letter from J. W. [John Watson], rector of Hingham, Norfolk, to Clavell, giving an account of the sufferings of John Watson, rector of Kirby-Cane. June 22nd, 1705.

Fol. 157. Letter from H. Gandy to Walker in answer to the suggestion that he should consult the Commons Journals. Oct. 30th, 1705.

Fol. 159. Letter from Clavell to Walker, giving a copy of a letter "from a very worthy divine" who had promised to assist in the work. S. Paul's Churchyard: July 30th, 1705.

Fol. 161. Letter from Peter Phelips to Clavell about his predecessor. Woolley, Huntington: Mar. 16th, 1704.

Fol. 163. Letter from William Wake to Walker about Dr Gibbons of Corfe Castle. Shapwick: Ap. 29th, 1705.

Fol. 164. Letter from J. Lewis to Walker, mentioning a collection of pamphlets in the possession of Mr Paul Foley at Stoke near Hereford. It is "a poor earnest of the return I think myself obliged to make to

¹ The letters appear to have been arranged in bundles of a hundred. This is the heading of the second bundle.

your former kindness." Acryse, near Canterbury :
June 23rd [no year].

Fol. 166. Short biographical notes. Written above by Walker : "This paper was given me Feb. 14th, 1704 by Mr Jo. May, usher to Mr Reynolds his school in Exon., and were informations he took himself from an old man in his father's parish in Cornwall."

Fol. 167. Letter from Thomas Whalley to Walker about his predecessor, Anthony Hugget. Cliffe, Sussex : Aug. 18th, 1705.

Fol. 169. Letter from John Strype to Walker.

"S^r, I wish I were in a Condition to serve y^o : but y^o have laid a Task upon me, y^t I am sory I must entreat y^o to release me of. It is a sign y^o are a stranger to me, or els y^o would not have made choise of me for such a Busines ; who have my hands at this time ful in preparing a public Work, and y^t very Voluminous, for y^e Press : w^{ch} allowes me not any y^e least spare time. And besides I am in years, and live in y^e Country at a Distance from Westminster : and so should be forced to leave my own house and Conveniences, and take Lodgings in y^e City in this declining time of y^e year, w^{ch} besides other Inconveniences might prejudice my health.

These things considered, as I must thank y^o for intending to intrust such a Matter to my pains, so I hope y^o will excuse my undertaking of it.

I do acknowledg this design of y^{rs} wil bring to light many remarkable passages of y^e History of our afflicted Church in those difficult times, and open peoples eyes to see how rigorously matters were then caried. I heartily wish y^o could meet wth some proper person in y^e City, younger, abler and at more leisure to prosecute this y^r purpose. I am,

S^r

Y^r affectionate Brother

and humble Servant,

Joh. Strype."

Low Leyton : Oct. 9th, 1704.

- Fol. 170. Letter from Joseph Maye to Walker, saying that he has no personal information of the sort which Walker requires. Jan. 1st, 1704-5.
- Fol. 172. Letter from Martin Strong to Francis Cook, at the Bishop's Register in Exeter, giving particulars about Samuel Seward, D.D., who was turned out of the living of Yeovil. Yeovil: Dec. 29th, 1704.
- Fol. 174. Extract from the list of sequestrations in Hants.
- Fol. 175. Short letter from John Smith to Clavell, mentioning an enclosure. Durham: Sept. 23rd.
- Fol. 176. Copy of a relation given by Tho. Dunbar of Faulkbourn, Essex, concerning Tho. Lant, B.D., sometime Fellow of Jesus College, Cambs., and rector of Hornsey, Middlesex.
- Fol. 177. Letter from Rob. Hanbury to R. Clavell giving information about Simon Paige of Hemingford-Abbots, Huntingdon. Hemingford-Abbots: Aug. 30th, 1705.
- Fol. 179. Account of Dr Dugdale of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, from Sam. Hill. Newton, Somerset: Ap. 18th, 1705.
- Fol. 181. Letter from the incumbent of Hessle-cum-Hull, Yorkshire, about his predecessor, Wm. Stiles, who was ejected. Hull: Oct. 23rd, 1705.
- Fol. 182. Letter from Lewis Southcomb, jun. to Walker, promising assistance. Rose Ash: Nov. 11th, 1705.
- Fol. 183. Letter from Robert Clavell to Walker about the undertaking, and proposing that Walker should draw up a paper "to entitle us and our assigns to y^e Copy." St Paul's Church Yard: Oct. 3rd, 1704.
- Fol. 184. "An account of some ministers of the Church of England ejected for their loyalty." An account of Thomas Archbold of Harvington, Wores. On back is "Some mistakes in Mr Calamy's account."
- Fol. 185. Letter from Robert Cryghton, vicar of Combe St Nicholas, Somerset, about his predecessor, Joseph Grinfield.
- Fol. 186. Letter from Nich. Clark to his cousin, Richard Clark, giving an account of the sufferings of Thomas Clark of Halsbury, John Douch of Stalbridge and Edmond Clark of Buckhorn-Weston, Dorset. From Shafton St James: July 12th, 1704.

- Fol. 188. Letter from Richard Clark to Hill, rector of Kilmington, enclosing the above. Penzlewood: July 19th, 1704.
- Fol. 189. Letter from R. Clarke stating that Robert Basket, D.D., rector of Ditcheat, Somerset, was sequestered.
- On the back, a certificate from Thos. Willoughby that his father was deprived of Minterne Magna and Silton, and one Osbourn placed in them. July 2nd, 1704.
- Fol. 190. Letter from Wm. Markes to Sam. Hill about Dr Robert Markes sequestered from South Petherton and Merriott. South Petherton: July 14th, 1704.
- Fol. 192. Account of Amias Hent, B.D., rector of Babcary, Somerset.
- Fol. 194. Account of Roger Clark, rector of Ashmore, Dorset, a sufferer.
- Fol. 195. Letter from William Bedford to Charles Goodall with particulars of the living of Stradbroke, Suffolk. Stradbroke: May 30th, 1705.
- Fol. 196. Letter from Rob. Middleton to Clavell stating that his predecessor, Dr Marsh, was sequestered. Cockfield, Sussex: June 8th, 1705.
- Fol. 197. Letter from Jos. Crowther to Clavell about the loan of Oxon. Lachrymae. Staplehurst, Kent: July 13th, 1705.
- Fol. 198. Letter from Thos. Darrington to John Wyatt about some information he is sending to Clavell. Wittersham: June 9th, 1705.
- Fol. 199. From the same to the same. June 7th, 1705.
- Fol. 200. From the same to Robt. Clavell, giving an account of Thomas Tournay, rector of Wittersham, Kent. June 7th, 1705.
- Fol. 202. Letter from Thos. Ross to Clavell about John Ross, rector of Osgathorpe, Leic. Reed, Suff.: June 21st, 1705.
- Fol. 203. Account of John Ross. "Tho' the said Mr Ross had several good friends in this town and neighbourhood who sav'd him from being sequestred, yet he was miserably harrass'd for many years, sometimes imprisoned, perhaps only to exchange a Parls.

Officer, and oft times forc'd to abscond so that his condition was much the same as if he had been formally sequestred."

- Fol. 204. Letter from Henry Hyckes to Clavell about his predecessor, Wm. Bartholemew, who "was not turned out of his living but miserably harras'd." Campden, Gloucester: June 25th, 1705.
- Fol. 205. Letter from R. Smith giving an account of his predecessor, George Seaton, D.D., rector of Bushey, Herts. (no date.)
- Fol. 207. Letter from Stamford Wallace to Clavell about the distribution of "queries" in Hants. Chilcomb by Winchester: June 7th, 1705.
- Fol. 208. Letter from James Turner to Clavell, giving an account of the sufferings of Wm. Richardson, vicar of Garthorpe, Leic. Garthorpe: June 11th, 1705.
- Fol. 209. Statement addressed to Clavell that Tho. Packenham was forced to fly from Stansfield, Suffolk.
- Fol. 210. Letter from Nath. Whaley to Clavell, stating that Joseph Bentham was sequestered from Broughton, Northants. Broughton: May 25th, 1705.
- Fol. 211. Letter from Stamford Wallace to Clavell, giving an account of his predecessor, John Hagar. Chilcomb by Winchester: May 30th, 1705.
- Fol. 213. Letter from John Evans to Clavell, giving an account of his predecessor, Michael Hudson, incumbent of Uffington, Lincoln. Uffington: May 26th, 1705.
- Fol. 215. Letter from Saunders to Clavell, giving an account of the ejection of George Durant of Blockley, Worcs. Blockley: May 21st, 1705.
- Fol. 216. Letter from Joseph Wood to Clavell, giving an account of the ejection of Joseph Stocks, vicar of Sandal Mga., York. (no date.)
- Fol. 217. Statement that Roger Porter, vicar of Orton super Montem cum Twycross, Leic., was sequestered.
- Fol. 218. Letter from Richard Coxe to Clavell, giving an account of the sufferings of Thomas Rawson, vicar of Hoby, Leic. Hoby: May 7th, 1705.
- Fol. 220. Letter from Nat. Mason giving an account of Thomas Mason, rector of Ashwell, Rutland. Ashwell: May 6th, 1705.

- Fol. 222. Letter from Tho. Ross to Clavell, stating that John Turner was sequestered from Reed, Suffolk. May 2nd, 1705.
- Fol. 224. Statement that Francis Standish of Swepton, Leic., and Rob. Weldon of Stoney Stanton, Leic., were both sequestered.
- Fol. 225. Letter from Tho. Rowell to Clavell with an account of Dr Franklin sequestered from Gt. Cressingham, Norf. Cressingham: Ap. 24th, 1705.
- Fol. 227. "The information and complaint of Mr Thomas Naylor, minister of the chief Church of the Towne of Newcastle."
- Fol. 228. Letter from Andrew Needham to Clavell about the sequestration of Dr Escourt from Beverstone, Glouc. Beverstone: May 1st, 1705.
- Fol. 230. Letter from Will. Leman giving an account of the ejection of [Thomas] Tate of Wressell. The church was destroyed by the Parliament's troops, lest it should be made a position for cannon in the siege of the castle.
- Fol. 232. Letter from Leman to Clavell enclosing the above. Ap. 1st.
- Fol. 233. Letter stating that Ezechial Edgar was sequestered from Hawstead, Suff. May 14th, 1705.
- Fol. 235. Account of the ejection of Hy. Robinson from Leeds. Leeds: May 12th, 1705.
- Fol. 237. Letter from John Killingbeck to Clavell enclosing the above.
- Fol. 238. Letter from Wm. Harvey to Clavell stating that Wm. Harvey, the writer's father, was sequestered from Winchcombe, Glouc. Ascen. Day, 1705.
- Fol. 239. Letter from W. Hunt to Clavell, giving an account of the sufferings of Wm. Pestell, rector of Cole Orton, Leic. July 2nd, 1705.
- Fol. 241. Letter from John Perkins to Clavell, giving an account of the sequestration of Rich. Pretty, his predecessor. Hampton in Arden, Warwick: July 9th, 1705.
- Fol. 242. Statement concerning the vicarage of Thornton in Lonsdale, York. John Wargent "was no sufferer in his place in the times of the Grand Rebellion but of his own accord in the year 1662 left the living."

- Fol. 243. Letter from Jos. Crowther to Clavell, supplementing information already given. Staplehurst: July 2nd, 1705.
- Fol. 244. Letter from Will. Battie to Clavell, giving an account of his predecessor, Laurence Bretton, rector of Hitcham, Suffolk. May 15th, 1705.
- Fol. 246. Letter from Henry Walmsley to Clavell, giving an account of the sequestration of his predecessor, Thomas Carter, D.D. Settrington, York: May 8th, 1705.
- Fol. 247. Letter from C. Yeate to Clavell. Marlborough: Jan. 9th, 1704-5.
- Fol. 248. Letter from Rich. Towgood to Thomas Oldfield about the deprived clergy of Bristol. Dec. 23rd.
- Fol. 249. Fragment of a letter about Calamy's *Abridgment*.
- Fol. 250. Account of Tray, a nonconformist schoolmaster of Horsley.
- Fol. 251. Portion of an account of some Welsh sufferers.
- Fol. 253. Letter from Thomas Woolsey to Clavell about some Northants. clergy. Thornhaugh: June 26th, 1705.
- Fol. 255. Account of Thomas Haywood, late vicar of Badby-cum-Newnham in the deanery of Daventry, by Thomas Edwards the vicar.
- Fol. 256. Letter from Tho. Meare to Dr Woolsey, Archdeacon of Northants., stating that his predecessor Dr Yate was sequestered. Middleton-Cheney: Ap. 29th, 1705.
- Fol. 257. Letter from Z. Rue to Archd. Woolsey, giving an account of the vicarage of Liddington. Liddington: Ap. 16th, 1705.
- Fol. 258. Letter from H. Symperon stating that Flower Green was sequestered from Market Overton, Rutland. Market Overton: Ap. 16th, 1705.
- Fol. 259. Paper from Will. Lovet to certify that John Allington, rector of Wardley cum Belton, was sequestered.
- Fol. 260. Paper signed by Wm. Standish, rector, stating that Jeremy Taylor was forced to quit Uppingham. Ap. 17th, 1705.

- Fol. 261. Account of John Morley, vicar of North Petherton, Somerset, attested by five aged parishoners. Appended, a note from Wm. Hill. Wells: July 10th, 1705. Directed to Walker.
- Fol. 262. Paper relating to George Lawson, vicar of Mears Ashby, Northants. Signed: Tho. Cox.
- Fol. 263. Letter from John Laurence stating that his predecessor, John Harrison, was sequestered. Yelvertoft: Ap. 25th.
- Fol. 264. Account of William Halles, rector of Glaston, and Richard Watts, rector of Morcot, Rutland.
- Fol. 265. Short account of Rob. Ward, B.D., sequestered from Barrowden, Rutland. Signed: Geo. Child, rector, Barrowden. Ap. 17th, 1705.
- Fol. 266. Short statement that Dr Dillon, rector of Hardingstone, Northants., and Shenley, Bucks., was sequestered.
- Fol. 267. Letter from H. Prideaux to Clavell endorsing information from his Archdeaconry. Norwich: June 12th, 1705.
- Fol. 269. Certificate that Edward Utten was sequestered from Henstead, Suffolk. Signed: Lan. Eachard, rector. July 23rd, 1705.
- Fol. 270. Account of Allen, rector of Frostenden, Suffolk. Signed: Wm. Glover.
- Fol. 271. "The case of Lionel Playters, rector of Uggeshall in the County of Suffolk, relating to his sufferings in the years 1642: 43 and 1644."
- Fol. 272. Account of Mr Pepper, rector of South Cove, Suffolk. Signed: James Petre, rector of South Cove.
- Fol. 273. Certificate relating to the tithes of Flixton, Suffolk. July 2nd, 1660. [Torn.]
- Fol. 274. A short paper about Rob. Gilbert. Signed: Robert Fella, Norwich. Ap. 25th, 1705.
- Fol. 275. A petition to the Protector signed by Eliz. Gilbert, wife of Rob. Gilbert, vicar of Flixton.
- Fol. 276. Letter from Henry Thorne about Carnelow Helms who was turned out of Winchcombe, Gloucester, at S. Bartholomew's day.
- Fol. 277. Letter from George Ogden to Clavell, promising a full account of the sufferings of Christopher Hindle of

Ribchester, Lancs., Dr Marsh of Halifax and Dr More of Notts. Manchester: Aug. 22nd, 1705.

Fol. 279. "An account of the Sufferings of several divines in the reign of King Charles y^e First." Dr Layfield, Dr Middleton, Dr Sterne, Dr Martin, Sir Roger Twysden, Susanna Hyde, Dr Haslewood of Lincoln.

Fol. 281. Certificate that Wm. Stapleton was ejected from Monks Kirby, Warwick.

Fol. 283. An account of various ejected clergy:—

Dobson of Wellesbourne, Warwick.

Dr Whittington of Rissington, Glouc.

Dr Temple of Alscot, Glouc.

Vade of Oddington, Glouc.

Barksdale of Winchcombe, Glouc.

Fol. 284. Letter from Tho. Berdmore stating that Joseph Soam was sequestered from Aldenham, Herts. June 10th, 1705.

Fol. 286. "The Third Hundred."

Fol. 287. Letter from William Bartlett, vicar of Yetminster, to a friend, Edward Moore, describing his accusation before the Sequestrators. "...My accusers (I think) you know, William Oldish and Benjamin Miller neither of which hath either house or foote of ground in the parish and are such as have malined me of old (as is well knowne to all the neighbours) for reproving them of their vicious living.....A third accuser, one Richard Rogers, was brought against me also by the two former, but he did me more good than hurt, he disproved the testimony of the two former and showed them to be periured, so that had I had but equall Judges, I had not only been quit, but my accusers would have been severely punished," etc. "From prison this 18th of Oct. 1646."

Fol. 289. Letter from John Sponer to Richard Parker, giving an account of the sequestration of Robert Cotesford, D.D., of Hadleigh and Monks Eleigh, Suffolk. He also mentions the following ejected ministers:—

Laurence Bretton, B.D., of Hitcham,

William Alcock of Brettenham,

Samuel Taylor of Wenham Parva,
 James Brumhall of Polstead,
 Dr Warren of Melford,
 George Carter of Whatfield,
 John Whiting of Hintlesham,
 Linsell of Stratford.

- Fol. 290. Letter to Clavell stating that Thomas Porter of Hanmer, Flint, was sequestered. July 30th, 1705.
- Fol. 291. Letter from Tho. Pope to Clavell, stating that Edw. Blount was sequestered from his livings of S. Margaret's, Leic., and Walton on the Wolds, Leic. Aug. 22nd, 1705.
- Fol. 292. Small paper stating that [Thomas?] Lant of Hornsey, and Carter, master of the free school at Highgate, were sequestered.
- Fol. 293. List of 71 clergy ejected in Suffolk.
- Fol. 295. Letter from Ezra Pierce to Clavell, stating that his predecessor, Henry Owen, was a great sufferer. North Curry: Dec. 8th, 1704.
- Fol. 296. Letter from Francis Hutchinson to Clavell, mentioning information which he is sending.
- Fol. 297. Letter from Edw. Voyer to Francis Hutchinson, giving an account of the sequestration of his predecessor, John Gorden, vicar of Oakley, with some notes and names by Hutchinson.
- Fol. 298. Letter from Tho. Renett to Wilson about Lewes [or Lovis], vicar of Brandeston, Suffolk, who was a great sufferer. Notes by Wilson. Letter dated May 27th, 1704.
- Fol. 299. Letter from Ric. Nesling to Archdn. Clagett, saying that he had heard that [Edward] Brewster was turned out of Lawshall, Suff. Hessel: Oct. 18th, 1704.
- Fol. 300. Letter from the same to the same, stating that Aggas was turned out of Rushbrook. Hessel: Nov. 5th, 1704.
- Fol. 301. Letter from Joseph Constable to Archdn. Clagett, giving the names of seven Suffolk clergy. Honington: Nov. 1st, 1704.
- Fol. 302. Letter from Francis Cocksedge to the same, stating that John Watson, presumably his predecessor, was sequestered. Woolpit: Aug. 23rd, 1704.

On the back is a certificate signed by Nesling, rector of Hessel, Suff., that Simon Bradstreet was sequestered from the living.

Fol. 303. Letter from Th. Tyllot to Walker, stating that his father, Thomas Tyllot, was ejected from Depden, Suffolk. Dec. 5th, 1704.

Fol. 304. Letter from Hen. Watkinson, enclosing account of the ejected clergy of the West Riding, York. Nov. 6th, 1704.

Fol. 305. "Ministers names who were sequestered and otherways ill-treated in the Gt. Rebellion 1642 within the Archdeaconry of y^e West Riding of Yorkshire." 34 names.

Fol. 306. Letter from Clavell to Walker enclosing the two foregoing. London: Dec. 6th, 1704.

Fol. 307. Letter from Richard Paulett giving an account of the sequestration of his predecessor, John Crofts, from Barnham.

Fol. 309. Certificate, signed by two old inhabitants, of the sequestration of Robert Warren, D.D., from Melford, Suffolk.

Fol. 310. Certificate that Anthony Sparrow, B.D., was sequestered from Hawkden, Suff. Attested by Tho. Martin, his successor.

Fol. 311. Certificate that [Matthew] Clay was sequestered from Chelsworth, Suff. Attested by Sam. Maynard.

Fol. 312. Unsigned certificate of the sequestration of Simon Bradstreet from Hessel, Suff. [Reverse] "Nicholas Bloxam ejected out of Waldingfield Magna."

Fol. 313. A copy of the "Queries for the Clergy." On the back an account of the sequestration of Thomas Tyllot of Depden, Suff., signed by Rich. Mayer, curate.

Fol. 314. Letter from Sam. Ryza (?) to Archd. Clagett, giving reasons for believing that the following were sufferers:—

[Robert] Shepherd of Hepworth,
Anthony Bokenham of Thelnetham,
Thomas Honelin of Palgrave,
Linstead.

Thelnetham: May 7th, 1705.

- Fol. 316. Alston, rector of Newton, affirms that his predecessors were not sufferers. Written on back of a copy of the Queries. Ap. 15th, 1705.
- Fol. 317. Letter from John Quintin to Archd. Clagett about Alcock, late vicar of Brettenham. Brettenham: Ap. 24th, 1705.
- Fol. 318. Letter from Tho. Searanche about [Robert] Levett, sequestered from Cheveley, Cambs.
- Fol. 319. Letter from Ant. Lister about Thomas Huxley, sequestered from Burwell. Burwell: Ap. 16th, 1705.
- Fol. 320. Account of Edward Elliston of Acton, Suffolk, attested by his son, Edward. June 10th, 1705.
- Fol. 322. "Wetheringsett cum Brockford. The memorial of Mr Jacques rector there, made the 10th April 1705."
- Fol. 324. Letter from Thomas Gipps to Clavell about Peter Travis, sequestered from Bury, Lincs.
- Fol. 325. Letter from Archd. Ottbury about some information he is sending. Hereford: Nov. 24th, 1704.
- Fol. 326. Account of Thomas Smith, rector of Richard's Castle, Hereford.
- Fol. 327. Letter from Rob. Whitehead to Clavell, containing a transcript of the case of Francis Duncombe who had tried to obtain the living of Gt. Gaddesden, Herts. Gt. Gaddesden: Ap. 10th, 1705.
- Fol. 329. Letter from John Cole to Clavell about Abraham Spenser, sequestered from S. Michael's, S. Albans. S. Albans: Sept. 12th, 1705.
- Fol. 331. Letter from John Barrow to John Cole about Philip Goodwin, a deprived Presbyterian minister. Sept. 7th, 1705.
- Fol. 332. Letter from James Wright to Clavell, stating that his father, Abraham Wright, was sequestered from Oakham in Rutland. Oakham: Sept. 15th, 1705.
- Fol. 333. Letter from John James, vicar of Rickmansworth, Herts., giving an account of the sequestration of John Furnesse, vicar of Gt. Marlow, Bucks. Rickmansworth: May 14th, 1705.
- Fol. 335. Letter from Dr Goodall to Walker.

“Reverend Sir

I have sent you in this letter a Copy of m^{rs} Combers letter wth an account of y^e value of y^e Livings of those Eiected Clergy w^{ch} you formerly received from Me. I shall be very glad to hear that you proceed successfully in y^e design w^{ch} you have undertaken. m^r Clavel promised to write to you to send me a Copy of the letter and List w^{ch} was sent to me of the Eiected Clergy in Suffolk from doctor Hutchinson or m^r Clegate who are the Ministers of St Edmunds Bury in Suff., that so I might be made sensible of y^e service they have done us in that affaيرة w^{ch} will oblige me to return them a Letter of thanks for y^e paines they have taken. I do likewise request you to return me any papers of mine w^{ch} may not be of use to you in y^e prosecution of your undertaking, and likewise to oblige me in letting me know how you were received by D^r Hudson of Oxford, whether he was pleasd with my delivery of his papers to you, because I have heard nothing from him of late, so that I am fearfull I have given him some Offence. Give my humble service to the Reverend m^r Long w^{ch} accept from

yo^r ffaithfull ffriend and servant

Charles Goodall.”

The Charterhouse: Jan. 23rd, 1704-5.

- Fol. 337. “Ministers names who were sequestered, imprisoned or otherways ill treated in the great rebellion 1642 within the Archdeaconry of the West-ryding.” 35 parishes.
- Fol. 338. Notice that Robert Markes was sequestered from South Petherton and Merriott, Somerset. Signed by William Markes, vicar of South Petherton. July 30th, 1705.
- Fol. 339. Certificate that Robert Markes was sequestered from Merriott. Signed by Robert Thomas, vicar of Merriott.
- Fol. 340. Account of the intruding minister of Earl Stonham, who was struck dumb on entering the pulpit.

Signed by John Ellis, from Chudleigh, July 15th, 1704.

- Fol. 341. Extract of the list of ejected loyalists, given in Oxonii Lachrymae, with some rough notes by Walker.
- Fol. 342. Letter from Dr Charles Goodall to the "Reverend Mr Long Prebend of Exeter."....."As to w^{ht} you are pleased to mention in relation to Mr Baxter's Life and Mr Calamy; I consider it more proper to take notice of it in Ans. to his 9th Chapter than to discourse Him on y^t subject, I having no knowledg of Him, or the least acquaintance wth Him: If you thinke fit to write a letter to Him, I will take care y^t it shall be delivered to Him; but am not fond of his Acquaintance." The Charterhouse: Dec. 7th, 1703.
- Fol. 343. Letter from William Pearse, vicar of Dean Prior, to Mr Francis Cook, the Bishop's Register at Exeter, about Robert Herrick [the poet], sequestered from Dean Prior. Dean Prior: May 10th, 1704.
- Fol. 344. "An information taken from y^e mouth of Mr Hengiston, minister in Devon, Aug. 9th, 1704," about Mr Evan Price, formerly Fellow of All Souls, Oxon. In Walker's writing.
- Fol. 345. A letter to Walker about his design. Signed "White," March 2nd, 1703-4. On the back a note by Walker respecting the vicar of Chipping Norton.
- Fol. 348. Letter from Francis Atterbury to Walker.

"Reverend Sir,

Since I receivd Your Letter, I have lookd over my Papers, and find no Hint of any thing there to Your Purpose; nor can I recollect, that ever any thing of that kind fell in my way, when I made my Searches—which being directed to Points of a very different Nature, and relating chiefly to Elder Times, could scarce produce any such Discoverys as you mention. I doubt, if those Proceedings You mention, were lodgd in y^e Archbishop's Office, that they were burnt there with most of y^e other Records in y^e great Fire. If they are in the B^p of London's Office, I hope I may be able to procure your Friend a sight of them,

whenever he calls upon me. I am with all my heart sorry, that I can be no further assistant to you in so good and generous design, wherein I wish you all manner of success and am,

Reverend Sir,

Your most humble

Servant

Francis Atterbury,"

Chelsea,

Feb. 15th, 1703-[4].

- Fol. 349. Letter to Walker with political news from town. Signed "P" and dated from London, Feb. 3rd, 1703-4.
- Fol. 350. Letter from J. Norris to Walker, regretting that he can give no assistance. Dated Feb. 26th.
- Fol. 351. Letter signed Johannem Owenum. In Latin.
- Fol. 354. Notes relating to Henry Collier, rector of Steeple Langford.
- Fol. 355. Letter from Watt. Farthinge to Walker about his grandfather, whose sermons, published by Dr Gibbs, he is enclosing. Exon. Mar. 20th, 1703-[4].
- Fol. 356. Letter from John Northleigh [to Walker?] with an account of the ejection of his grandfather, Matthias Styles, D.D., of S. George's, Botolph Lane. July 10th, 1704.
- Fol. 358. Letter from N. Spinckes to Walker pointing out some mistakes contained in Calamy's book. July 8th, 1704.
- Fol. 359. Letter from Dr Goodall to Prebendary Long.

"Reverend Sir,

I am heartily sorry that you was so ill when the last letter came to my hands that you could not conveniently answer my letter, especially considering that the Reverend Clergyman who wrote on your account hath sent a letter so difficult to read that neither my selfe nor friends can thoroughly under-

stand it, tho' I perceive by the purport of it that he is engag'd on the same designe of which I acquainted you and proposeth that I might communicate what I design'd on that subject, as also that I would procure him White's *Century*.

To the first of his proposalls I returne this answer, that I have been at very great charges for above 20 years past to Stock my selfe with the most valuable Pamphletts which have been wrote on Subiects of this nature, and I have been about two yeares more particularly engag'd to consult, those Pamphletts which relates to this Affaire, so that it would be very prejudiciall to my designe to give an account of what I intend to publish on that account. I doe not write this to discourage that Reverend and Learned Clergyman from proceeding in his own worthy designe, doubting not but what he or my Self may publish on that Subject may prove a good Service to Church and State.

As to his second request, which relates to White's Centuries, that I have taken the best care I can to furnish my self with one or more of them, and tho' I have searcht for them in the most likely places to procure them, and have offer'd a reward to encourage the BookSellers' servants to search for them, yet I could not procure one of them." He goes on to speak of some pamphlets which he had sent.... "I suppose you have heard that y^e L^{ds} threw out y^e Occasionall Conformity Bill by a Maiority of 12 voices, 47 being for and 59 against the reading of it the second time¹. Be pleased to give my Service to y^{or} worthy and Reverend ffriend that wrote the letter above mentioned, and let him know that I heartily wish him success—[mutilation] the design he is engag'd upon. I am, Reverend Sir, your Obliged Friend and humble servant,

Charles Goodall."

London, Dec. 16th, 1703.

¹ On Dec. 14th, 1703.

- Fol. 360. Copy of a petition of the inhabitants of Murston, Kent, asking that Mr Tray may be appointed. Undated.
- Fol. 361. Copy of a certificate of Richard Tray's fitness. Undated.
- Fol. 362. Letter from Richard Tray to Mr Saunders at his house upon Ludgate Hill, giving an account of his treatment at Murston. Murston Parsonage: Oct. 9th, 1659.
- Fol. 363. Letter from Richard Tray to Col. Needler beginning "Noble Colonell," asking whether the file of his musketeers sent to dispossess him are acting under his orders. Murston: Nov. 20th, 1659.
- Fol. 364. Letter from Col. Needler to Richard Tray, assuring him that the soldiers were sent to keep the peace, and advising him to behave quietly. Nov. 20th, "at night."
- Fol. 365. Printed form of summons issued by the Commissioners for securing the peace of the County. Filled up with the name of Richard Tray. Signed John Thatcher, Clerke, and Thomas Kelsey, and dated Dec. 19th, 1655.
- Fol. 367. Printed form to the effect that Richard Tray stands bound in the sum of £1000 to perform all articles, etc., contained in the bond. Signed Thomas Kelsey, Jan. 15th, 1655.
- Fol. 368. Order appointing William Stanley to the rectory of Murston, Kent, relinquished by Thomas Broadthick. Dated Jan. 11th, 1659.
- Fol. 369. Order to the constables of the hundred of Milton to apprehend Richard Tray for molesting Thomas Broadthick. Oct. 2nd, 1659.
- Noted on the back: "Mr Tray's presentation under the greate seale, date y^e 16th of Sept. 1659. Breadthicke was arrested at suite of one Marshall 6 weekes since by Hadford. he snapt a pistall at him but it went not of, but on examination it was found charged with 2 slugges. That he is much in debt to s^d. Marshall."
- Fol. 370. Printed form issued by Kent Commissioners taxing Richard Tray with the yearly payment of

- £10 8s. 0d. on account of his delinquency. Signed John Thatcher, Clerke. Jan. 16th, 1655.
- Fol. 372. On parchment. Engagement that they stand bound in the sum of £5, signed by Richard Tray and Henry Wriothesley. Jan. 20th, 1654[5].
- Fol. 373. Copy of a letter from Orlando Bridgeman, Lord Chief Justice, to the Bishop of London [Gilbert Sheldon], recommending Richard Tray for a prebend in Rochester. July 11th, 1661.
- Fol. 374. Letter [copy?] from F. Livesey to Richard Tray ordering him to give obedience to former orders and not to molest Broadthick. "From my lodging at Whitehall; 10th November 1659."
- Fol. 375. A brief of Richard Tray's case before the Committee for Plundered Ministers 21st Feb. 1659. Endorsed "Brief. Mr Tray Plundered Ministers." [N.B. This gives an outline of the whole case.]
- Fol. 376. Copy of the order of the Committee for Plundered Ministers, conferring the rectory of Murston upon Thomas Broadthick. Sept. 29th, 1659.
- Fol. 378. Articles of agreement between Richard Tray the younger and Samuel Batchelour, in favour of Richard Tray the elder, on the occasion of the sequestration of the rectory of S. Mary's in the hundred of Hoo from Tray the elder to Batchelour, respecting the collection of tithes. Sept. 1st, 1651.
- Fol. 379-80. Notes on the subject of Richard Tray's case, in Walker's handwriting.
- Fol. 381. Letter from John Matthews to Clavell with information about the successors of Leonard Stallman in the living of Steyning, Sussex. Steyning: Oct. 26th, 1705.
- Fol. 382. Extract from the Staplehurst Register stating that John Brown the rector was sequestered. Signed by Jos. Crowther, the rector.
- Fol. 383. Short account stating that Nicholas Bret was sequestered from the vicarage of Headcorn, Kent.
- Fol. 384. A copy of the "Queries for the Clergy." On the back a note from Henry Nicholls vicar of Boughton Aluph, stating that his predecessor, Nathaniel Collington, was sequestered. No date.

- Fol. 385. Letter from Thomas Conway, of Wichling, stating that William Culpeper, vicar of the parish, was sequestered or forced to leave. June 4th, 1705.
- Fol. 386. Letter from Abraham Walter, stating that Richard Taylor, his predecessor in the living of High Halden, Kent, was sequestered. No date.
- Fol. 387. Letter from Ab. Mills, vicar of S. Clement, Sandwich, Kent, giving an account of the ejection of his predecessor, Benjamin Harrison. No date.
- Fol. 388. Covering letter from the same to Mr Gilbert Parker, Registrar at Canterbury, enclosing the foregoing. Oct. 6th, 1705.
- Fol. 389. Short notes relating to the sequestrations of Henry Dering, vicar of Newington, and John Shrawley, vicar of Bersted.
- Fol. 390. Ditto relating to Dr Martin, master of Queens' Coll. Cambridge, [Samuel] Grimes, vicar of Hadlow, Kent, and Dr Edward Boughen, rector of Woodchurch, contained in a letter from Edward Brooke, rector of Woodchurch, to Gilbert Parker. Woodchurch parsonage: May 29th, 1705.
- Fol. 392. Letter from Gilbert Parker [to Clavell?] with above enclosures. Canterbury: Oct. 29th, 1705.
- Fol. 393. Letter from Richard Goltý to Clavell, giving an account of the sequestration of his predecessor, Dr Lionel Gatford. Dennington, Suffolk: Nov. 19th, 1705.
- Fol. 395. Letter from John Gaskarth to Walker giving an account of the sequestration of his predecessor, Dr Edward Layfield, from Allhallows, Barking. Tower Hill: Oct. 25th, 1705.
- Fol. 397. Letter from Christopher Echard, vicar of Cransford, Suffolk, to Clavell giving an account of the sequestration of his predecessor, Nathaniel Goodwin. Cransford: Oct. 8th, 1705.
- Fol. 399. Letter from F. Drake to Clavell, about some papers which he had despatched to Walker. Pontefract: Oct. 3rd, 1705.
- Fol. 400. Short notice to the effect that Robert Rich, vicar of Gedney, Lincoln, was sequestered. Written on the back of a copy of "Queries for the Clergy."

- Fol. 401. An account of the ejection of Robert Hastings from the living of East Keal, Lincoln, written by the rector, W. Beetham, and dated Oct. 9th, 1705.
- Fol. 402. An account of the sequestration of Mr Thomas Hurst, rector of Barrowby, Lincoln. Signed by the rector of Barrowby, Alex. Sion. Oct. 16th, 1705.
- Fol. 403. Letter from Thomas Howson to Clavell saying that he had distributed the "Queries" and enclosed the answers he had received [probably the three foregoing]. Lincoln: Oct. 20th, 1705.
- Fol. 404. Letter from the Bishop of Worcester [William Lloyd] to Walker, approving his design and promising assistance. Nov. 12th, 1704.
- Fol. 405. "A copy of one clause in an ordinance of y^e Long Parliment" [relating to the use of the Prayer Book], endorsed in Walker's handwriting.
- Fol. 406. "Some briefe notes out of Sr Ph. Sydenham's papers, etc.," in Walker's handwriting.
- Fol. 407. "An advertisement in y^e end of a pamphlette entituled A New Test of y^e Ch. of Englands Honesty. I believe it is De Foe's[?] printed 1704." In Walker's handwriting. This is the advertisement referred to by Walker ["Attempt" p. xii] in which the publication of scandals committed by the royalist clergy is threatened.
- Fol. 408. "An account of the manner of y^e death of Dr Walt. Rawleigh Deane of Wells." Taken out of the account prefixed to his sermons, entitled Reliquia Raleighana. In Walker's handwriting.

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"THE FOURTH HUNDRED."

- Fol. 3. Letter from L. Isham to Walker about Dissenters after the Restoration. Solihull: Sept. 9th, 1704.
- Fol. 5. Letter from the same to the same. Solihull: Oct. 24th, 1704.
- Fol. 7. Letter from John Battely to Walker. Battely denies that, when he was chaplain to Sancroft, he ever refused to license a book because it was by a dissenter. Sept. 12th, 1704.
- Fol. 9. Letter from Charles Alston, chaplain to the Bishop of London from 1683 to 1696, to Walker on same subject as foregoing. London: Mar. 13th, 1704-5.
- Fol. 11. Letter from Wm. Needham, late chaplain to Sancroft, on same subject. Oct. 25th, 1705.
- Fol. 12. Notes in Walker's hand on the subject of licensing books.
- Fol. 14. Letter from J. Chick to Mr Barcroft, on the same subject. No date.
- Fol. 15. Letter from John Gilbert to Walker about the sufferings of his father, John Gilbert, rector of Bourton. Warwick: Nov. 14th, 1704.
- Fol. 17. *Rustica Academiae Oxoniensis nuper reformatae descriptio*. Latin verses.
- Fol. 18. Letter from Sir Ph. Sydenham to Walker about books and materials for his work. June 12th, 1705.
- Fol. 19. Notes on Richard Vines, Wm. Spurstow, Young, [Thomas] Batchcroft and [Edward] Rainbow ["from Sir Ph. Sydenham," in Walker's writing].
- Fol. 21. Notes about various Cambridge men, apparently extracted from books.
- Fol. 23. Letter from Sir Ph. Sydenham to Walker about materials for an account of Cambridge Univ. Brimpton: June 25th, 1705.
- Fol. 25. Letter from the same to the same, about materials for an account of the Cathedral bodies. July 2nd, 1705.
- Fol. 27. Letter from the same to the same, giving further particulars about books and materials for account of Cambridge Univ. July 16th.

- Fol. 29. Letter from the same to the same about the undertaking generally.... "I believe y^e Whiggs who nooses ye Qⁿ will not let Dr Younger be Cn. of Sarum no more yn. of Exeter. More likely Trimmer Dr Kennet" etc. Aug. 25th, 1705.
- Fol. 31. Letter from the same to the same mentioning a letter from Mr Banks of Hull. Sept. 1st. 1705.
- Fol. 33. Letter from the same to the same about the undertaking generally. Sept. 3rd, 1705.
- Fol. 34. Letter from the same to the same. General information. Brimpton: Sept. 17th, 1705.
- Fol. 35. Letter from the same to the same. "I am sorry y^t I hav not heard from any of my Friends conc^y y^r Work: indeed I am afraid some of y^m will be very slothful. For Mr Upton y^t was to procure me Eton, and from w^m y^e Acct. of Manchester, has [been] and is very ill of a Fever. Mr Dod, our min^r here, sends me word y^t he does w^t he can at Camb. but tells me nothing of any success. I beleiv they want to be well up for I could never prevail wth any of my Friends, so cold and careless they genly are, or rather proud of all their MSS. and Register. For Mr Baker one of y^e Seniors of S. Johns (who intends y^e His. of y^e Univ.) cannot obtain Registers and Acc^{ts}." He will endeavour to obtain an introduction to a "Mr Thoresby a gentleman well skilled in all pts. of Antiquities especially relating to his own C^{try}." Sept. 29th, 1705.
- Fol. 37. Letter to Walker [writer's name obliterated, probably Rob. Banks] about the collegiate church of Ripon, with a note by Sydenham. Hull: Sept. 30th, 1705.
- Fol. 39. Letter from Sir P. Sydenham to Walker enclosing the above. Nov. 1st, 1705.
- Fol. 40. Letter from James Yonge to Walker about the ejected vicar of St Winnow, Cornwall, who was succeeded by "one Hancock a Tanner." Jan. 17th [no year].
- Fol. 41. Letter from the same to the same. "I have had two or three letters from my friend Dr Goodall importunately craving my help to finish the design you and he have: I am willing to oblige you both and

therefore all I can say I now send to you....I am well informed that 27 in Cornwall and about 80 in this county [Devon] were turned out, but y^e names, etc., I cannot learn."

He goes on to recommend books, etc., and desires that Walker will hand on what he has lent to Goodall. He adds in a P.S. "Dr Goodall tells me that he is not able [to] read y^r writing and is therefore forced to leave your letters unanswered." Feb. 20th [no year].

Fol. 42. Letter from the same to the same. Yonge begins by alluding to the "Gazette last part" in which the advertisement of the design appears. He does not know whether it be Goodall's or Walker's but in a P.S. he says: "Just now I have a lett^r from Dr Goodall by w^{ch} I find that the advertisement in y^e Gazette is his. He tells me—'If Mr Walker's design is chiefly to undeceive the world in relation to the characters of those men which Mr Calamy hath so highly applauded, I think that he may do good service thereby, but as to my corresponding with him, it is not in my power until he employ an amanuensis, his hand not being legible a great part of his letters are unintelligible.'" Mar. 21st [no year].

Fol. 43. Letter from the same to the same. He mentions the Oxon. Lachrymae and the Persecutio Undecima. "Col. Bradon of Cornwall was one of y^e tryers, as those sequestrators were called. If we can find a way to get his papers it will be happy." Ap. 2nd [no year].

Fol. 44. Letter from the same to the same, principally about ejected nonconformists of the Restoration.... "If I can find a way to Braddon's papers I will procure you what light they can afford....You labour under great disadvantage in this design. All living testimonys are gone. Records on our side are lost, never kept or forgotten. We like good Christians we [*sic*] though first wronged have forgotten and forgiven w^t was done," etc. Ap. 11th, 1704 (?).

Fol. 46. From the same to the same.

"Rev^d Sir,

I forbore to A: y^r Last hoping to have kist y^r hand in Exeter Last week but was prevented.

I thank you for what you sent me from London. I have a pamphlet newly come out calld '*More short ways with the dissenters.*' In the last page he takes notice of the advertisement d^r Goodal made on y^e Gazette about two months since, and threatens to give you a Rowland for y^r Oliver. Among m^{rs} Astells writings of y^t party there is one called Remarks on part of m^r Calamys book, and I find In her '*Moderation truly stated*' she falls close on him several times. I am glad you saw d^r Goodal. He is earnest for an account of this diocese. I have gotten a List of y^e Cornish men ejected for their Loyalty, but am not able yet obtain [*sic*] that of o^r County.

I will Return you Calamy's book. and w^t else I promised, if you will be so kind to name the books.

m^r Cornelius of Buckfast Leigh told me lately a story worth y^r knowing. There hapned lately a quarell among the discenters at Salisbury, w^{ch} Calamy went to Reconcile. The B^p, hearing of his being there, Invited him to the palace, and was privat with him an houre and halfe. In w^{ch} time he told him w^t a friend he was and would ever be to the party, that the difference between the Church and the Conventicles was trifling, and things of no moment, advized them to stand their ground, especial to prevent the Conformity bill: there was much more which I have forgot. Calamy sends an account of this Matter to a friend in y^e Ile of Wight. It happned an honest man of y^e same name lived neare or at the place, and by that meanes y^e letter fell into his hands, and is divulged. If you have any opportunity to speak with m^r Cornelius he will give It you larger, and more particularly than I am able.

S^r I am y^r very humble Ser^t

James Yonge."

June 25th [no year].

Fol 47. "A list of the Episcopal clergy of Cornwall sequestered for their loyalty." On the back a letter from James Yonge to Walker. July 2nd [no year].

Fol. 48. From the same to the same, mentioning the names of books.

"...I sent d^r Goodall the Cornish List, but heare nothing how he proceeds. He useth at this season to be in the country drinking waters, but never fayles to write me though he have nothing to say. So that he is very sick or very busy, or Layd his design aside."

"...Calamy hath many wicked things in him, w^{ch} ought to be exposed. I have noted some, and if in a little time he be not taken by the beard by others to the purpose, I may bestow some paines on him. He Impudently boasts at y^e end of his Long preface that he hath *carefully avoided personal Reflections in the whole Narrative*, when that whole preface is full of personal Reflections, especialy on *Antony Wood*, who, though sometimes to blame, for speaking some truths, is extold and blamed too, for his Impartiality by men of all sides.

...But his greatest and falsest Reflection is page 43. 44. etc. on K. Charles I. endeavouring to prove him guilty of Authorizing the Irish Massacre, a scandal that hath been so often, and so playnly proved false that his Impudence now to assert, and Revive it, without taking any notice of what hath been writt to disprove it by d^r Nalson and others, is very great. There are besides this a thousand personal Reflections In y^r book which the Reflector in his preface saith hath None.

Have you got Bradons Papers? They must certainly help you much. The old Rebell used, since the Restauration, to boast of his doings when In y^e Comission. You will find m^r Hughes In the van of the Devon sequestrators when you read *Scobels Collect.*" etc. July 18th, 1704.

Fol. 50. Letter from the same to the same.

"...Canon Gilbert was just now with me and tells me that the AB. of Canterbury told him that he had found in a private corner of his Palace an heap of papers, w^{ch} listed and collected made tenn folios, containing an account of all y^e ejected ministers...who succeeded them, and a large Collⁿ of absurd etc

passages in y^e prayers, sermons and writings of that party. If you go again to London you may easily get a view of them, If his Grace be a friend to your design, and that will do your work." July 23rd [no year].

Fol. 51. Letter from the same to the same.

"...I had last post a letter from Dr Goodall. He enquires what progress you have made, desires my opinion of y^r fitness for y^e undertaking. If you see him pray give my service to him. I believe he will lay down his design and spare you his Collections.— He saith it cant be done without great charge and paines and that unless the Bps., Archdeacons etc give their assistance heartily the work cant be done to y^e purpose." In a postscript he adds that "the Dr complains of indisposition, want of health, unfitness for business." Aug. 1st, 1704.

Fol. 52. Letter from the same to the same. "...I am very glad you have Dr Goodall's Collections." Sept. 4th, 1704.

Fol. 53. Letter from T. Rennell to Walker at S. Mary's, Exeter, advising him to conduct his controversy "with Temper." He counsels moderation though this "will make your book less entertaining and perhaps gain you the name of low-ch.-man into y^e bargain, for scandal whether true or false is strangely gratefull to y^e vitiated palate of y^e times."..."Tis soon enough to talk of printing y^r book, but wⁿ you do, I hope you will make use of our press w^{ch} will give y^r book y^e greater credit, and be a means of its being printed with a better paper and character than I presume you are masters of at Exon....

...The next thing I have to [observe to] you is several passages in your proposals which, tho' pertinent enough to y^e controversy in general, seem to be [beside y^e] present business, such as that they held on meetings after they were silenced, for their doing this they did pretend conscience and this is owned y^t they did by Mr Calamy himself. That they abolisht y^e order of Bps. is no more than by their principles they were oblig'd to do, and therefore this to be sure they will take to be their glory rather than their fault, nor will

it in my opinion be much to your purpose y^t they were not episcopally ordained, wⁿ they think there was no need of it, nor consequently will their not being licens'd by a Bp. make agst y^m. That many of them forfeited their lives by being abettors of or actors in y^e Grand Rebellion is undeniable, but 'tis no less evident y^t y^e act of oblivion pardon'd them, so y^t this seems not to be any reason of their deprivation or being silenc'd, nor does it seem to bear upon y^m to quote Canons agst them w^{ch} they will deny by whole-sale and never owned y^e validity of, wherefore these objections agst them they will never own for such, and tho' y^e principles you urge agst them be in themselves true yet they won't grant them, nor will they make any abatements of their number of ejected ministers on account of these objections. Wherefore it seems necessary to argue wth them upon their own principles (however false in themselves) or at least only to mention these things above-named in transitu.

I have one advice more which I must press you to take and be carefull to observe, w^{ch} is that you would not impair y^r health by a too earnest application to this work. You know y^r constitution is none of y^e strongest and therefore you ought to husband it wth y^e greater care" etc. Exeter Coll.: Mar. 20th, 1703-4.

Fol. 55. From the same to the same "at the Feathers in Milk St," on the subject of the design. Dr Cave had mentioned one thing "which may be of great use to you, which is, one Thomason's Collection of pamphletts from 1640-1660 which is a complete one and y^e Dr. thinks is still kept together...some of the oldest booksellers in St Paul's churchyard may be able [to] tell you where y^e Collection is to be found....

...I am heartily glad of your good success, and give you all joy of your Chaplainship...pray take care of your health and eyes...." Exeter Coll.: May 5th, 1704.

Fol. 57. From the same to the same "at the Feathers in Milk St." He has not yet found the Visitors' Register, but has come across some MSS. bearing the title "A bundle containing a collection of diary,

letters, orders, instructions, etc., relating to the visitations of our University anno 1647-8 most originals, which A. Wood had from Abp. Sheldon and Bp. Barlow.

...the Bp. of Worcester advises you to agree with Dr. Goodall to make one work of it if possible you can." Exeter Coll. : May 17th, 1704.

Fol. 59. From the same to the same at S. Mary's, Exeter. He has "at last found the Register Visitationum in y^e Bodlean Library." Exeter Coll. : June 1st, 1704.

Fol. 60. From the same to the same at S. Mary's, Exeter. "As I was last week, in y^e Bodleian Library at y^e Register, Dr. Hudson, our very worthy librarian, call'd me aside and told me he had a letter from Dr Goodall about his business, but did not seem more forward to assist him than you. He told me I was mentioned in the letter as making collections for you here, and I suppose Dr Goodall will find himself forestalled as to the Register and Tony Wood's Papers." Exeter Coll. : July 10th, 1704.

Fol. 62. From the same to the same [address missing].

"...I am sorry that I must tell you Dr Hudson thinks himself so far oblig'd to assist Dr Goodall as to send him y^e catalogue of y^e names of those ejected from the Register, but if he only take y^e names as they lye promiscuously in y^e lists where they are blended together fellows, scholars, commoners, servitors, coll-servants, it will do y^e Dr. but little service."... Exeter Coll. : Aug. 9th, 1704.

Fol. 63. From the same to the same at S. Mary's, Exeter. He has just returned from Cambridge.... "I found the Bp. of Ely had very heartily recommended the design to all of them [i.e., those Rennell had met] in favour of Dr Goodall, but I dont find many mov'd much in it till I came there. There is in Trinity Coll. Library Camb., as perfect a collection of pamphletts as any perhaps in England relating to y^e times of '41....

...My humble service to y^e fair lady, and tell her I have not wished joy with better hopes or more sincerity in all my lifetime than I do to her and yourself wⁿ

ever you agree to tye y^e indissoluble knott" etc.
Exeter Coll.: Oct. 17th, 1704.

Fol. 64. Letter from John Bear to Walker at S. Mary's, Exeter, about the design. Feb. 24th, 1703-4.

Fol. 66. From the same to the same at St Mary's, Exeter. He designs to meet Walker in London in a week's time. Slyfield: Mar. 13th, 1703-4.

Fol. 68. Letter from Joshua Reynolds to Walker at S. Mary's, Exeter. "...I must begg leave to putt you in mind (at what I don't doubt but you have consider'd, however, for fear of y^e worst) that all your accounts (as far as may be) be subscribed by y^e hands of y^e Narrators, to be kept by you as long as you live (in case of denial of matter of fact) and after that repositied in some safe Archives, for there will be no occasion in your Narrative, but only in General to assure your reader, that you have sufficient Authority for all you say," etc. Mar. 31st, 1703-4.

Fol. 70. Letter from J. Colleton to Walker reporting the delivery of a letter. Stratford: Feb. 10th, 1703-4.

Fol. 71. Letter from Joshua Reynolds to Walker at "y^e Feathers in Milk St.," reporting an interview with "my lord" [Bp. of Worcester?].

"...When I told my Lord that you were mightily obliged to him for these great favours, 'Obliged,' says my lord, 'not in y^e least. I and all y^e Church are obliged to Mr Walker for undertaking so good a work.'...If you have not seen a new pamphlett called 'More Short ways with the Dissenters,' look into y^e last page, and you'l find a Bold Challenge w^{ch} very nearly concerns yourself and Dr. Goodall." C. C. C. Oxford: May 9th, 1704.

Fol. 73. From the same to the same at the Feathers in Milk St., giving an account of a further interview with "his Lordship." C. C. C. Oxford: May 12th, 1704.

Fol. 75. From the same to the same at S. Mary's, Exeter. He gives a list of pamphlets received from Mr Archdeacon Davies, and wants to know which of them "you would have me peruse, or whether you would rather have them yourself." C. C. C. Oxford: June 2nd, 1704.

- Fol. 77. From the same to the same, mentioning various pamphlets. C. C. C. Oxford : Nov. 6th [no year].
- Fol. 79. From the same to the same at S. Mary's, Exeter. The first part of the letter is concerned with Sir Edward Seymour and local Exeter politics. C. C. C. Oxford : May 7th, 1705.
- Fol. 81. Letter from T. Bennet to Walker S. Mary's, Exeter, giving an account of his visit to Cambridge. "Really there are so few persons in Cambridge of an active spirit, that tho' I am sure my particular friends are by much y^e properest persons, yet I believe twill be left to myself in a great measure, for tho' we have hopes of an alteration for y^e better by some new Masters of Houses, we much want that activity of soul which is so commendable and visible in Oxon." Advice about books. Apr. 17th, 1704.
- Fol. 83. From the same to the same at S. Mary's, Exeter, with advice about books, etc. Apr. 10th, 1705 (?).
- Fol. 85. "In a printed catalogue 1655 of y^e Lords, Knights, Gentlemen and others that compounded for their estates I find the names and compositions of y^e following episcopal clergy." 35 names. "This is an exact copy as witnesseth my hand." Jn Allyn, Cler. Bruton, Somst. : Mar. 13th, 1703-4.
- Fol. 87. Letter from S. Hill to Walker at S. Mary's, Exeter, enclosing the foregoing. Bruton : Mar. 15th, 1703-4.
- Fol. 89. Letter from the same to the same at S. Mary's, Exeter, explaining further the above list, and giving some other information. Bruton : Mar. 27th, 1704.
- Fol. 91. Account of Dr Walter Rawleigh sent to Walker by Samuel Hill from Wells. May 26th, 1704.
- Fol. 92. From the same to the same at S. Mary's Exeter, mentioning one or two pamphlets. Wells : July 11th, 1704.
- Fol. 93. "Relations of Mr Edward Check of Bruton, Somerset, aged about 72." An account of the sufferings of Burdon of Bruton, [Bernard] Banger, rector of Yarlington, Dr Grant, rector of Batcombe, Robert Basket of Ditcheat, and Henry Collier, rector of Great Langford.

- Fol. 95. Short statement to the effect that Mr Kingman was sequestered from the parsonage of Ham.
- Fol. 96. Letter from Samuel Burton to Walker at S. Mary's, Exeter, promising some information from his mother, Mrs Bentham. Okehampton: Oct. 19th, 1705.
- Fol. 97. Account of Walter Forster, signed by Thomas Jackson.
- Fol. 97b. [unnumbered] Letter from Elizabeth Bentham to her son giving an account of her father Thomas Fawcett, vicar of Kimpton, Herts. and several other Hertfordshire clergy. Deans Yard: Nov. 1st, 1705.
- Fol. 99. Letter from John Warley to Walker at S. Mary's, Exeter in answer to an application for information about [Francis] Wright, one of his predecessors. "I shall advise you to drop him in silence, for I am told he had no very good reputation." He is, however, sending an account of some other sufferers. Witham, Essex: Oct. 1st.
- Fol. 101. Account of several Essex clergy from John Warley, Archdeacon of Colchester.
- Fol. 103. Letter from White Kennett to Walker at St Mary's, Exeter, approving the design and promising help.... "By your letter I found myself convinc'd of a mistake, in thinking you the person referred to in the several Gazettes. If that undertaker be Dr Goodal I expect no accurate performance from him. I am glad you prosecute the same design, and I believe you can make a better application wth more justice to the cause and to the world....If Dr Goodal's essay should come out before you, it would not forestall, but only prepare for a better reception of your book," etc. S. Botolph's, Aldgate: June 10th, 1704.
- Fol. 105. From the same to the same at S. Mary's, Exeter, acknowledging the receipt of "your large letter and full account of your good design." He gives the names of some books, and answers some of Walker's questions about the London archives. Date and address torn off.
- Fol. 106. Note in Walker's hand "These books [i.e., those given in the foregoing] are transcribed into my catalogue."

- Fol. 107. Letter from White Kennett to Walker at Exeter, quoting what he had said on the subject of his archidiaconal charge in Huntingdonshire. St Botolph's, Aldgate: May 26th, 1705.
- Fol. 109. Letter from the Bishop of Carlisle [William Nicholson] to Walker, promising assistance, and stating that his own father was a sufferer. Westminster: Jan. 27th, 1704-5.
- Fol. 111. Letter from the same to Robert Clavell, saying that he has not forgotten to collect information. Aug. 6th, 1705.
- Fol. 113. From the same to Walker at Exeter, saying that he had distributed the "Queries" and had collected some information. Rose [Castle]: Aug. 20th, 1705.
- Fol. 115. From the same to the same at Exeter, on the subject of the work. Rose: Sept. 20th, 1705.
- Fol. 117. Letter from the Bishop of Ely [Simon Patrick] to Walker at Exeter. "My eyes are so bad, and your writing so very hard to read, that I was not able, with the help of friends, to find out some words, tho' I made a shift to understand the sense," etc. He has distributed the Queries but has had very little response. Ely: Sept. 30th, 1704.

On the back of this letter Walker has noted: "Observe from this letter how slow intelligence came in and consequently why the book not sooner published.

Also how backward y^e clergy.

Also how imperfect the account must be and what little supply (comparatively) these particular informations will make to the want of y^e Committees Papers etc."

- Fol. 119. From the same to the same at Exeter. He is quite unable to decipher Walker's letter. "Dr Goodall was with me to-day, he tells me you have made such great collections, that he believes you are sufficiently furnished for what you intend. The greatest care will be to rely on no informations, but what come from good hands." Ely House in Holborn: Nov. 14th, 1704.
- Fol. 121. Letter from the Bishop of Chichester [John

Williams] to Walker at Exeter, promising help and explaining that he has been abroad. Old Southampton Buildings, London: Oct. 12th, 1704.

Fol. 123. From the same to the same. He has sent for the Register at Chichester, but the books were not well kept and there is nothing to be learned from them. He advises Walker not to indulge in re- crimination, for mutual recriminations between churchmen and dissenters only give pleasure to the papists and atheists. He also advises him to be careful of the truth of his statements. June 2nd, 1704-5.

Noted by Walker: "Observe tho' this letter be only subscribed J. C. that part of the Bishop's seale which formed the cover appears on it."

Fol. 125. Short notes on some clergy in Gloucestershire, Bedford, Northampton and Sussex, endorsed by Walker: "This paper is from Edward Fowler, Bishop of Gloucester."

Fol. 127. Letter from [the Bishop of Gloucester] to Walker, enclosing the foregoing. Signed E. G. Sept. 30th, 1704.

Fol. 129. Letter from Richard Towgood to Walker in Exeter, telling him that his letter to the President of the Chapter had fallen into the wrong hands. Winterbourne: March 2nd, 1703-[4].

Fol. 131. From the same to the same containing an account of the Cathedral clergy of Bristol. Winterbourne: Dec. 12th, 1704.

Fol. 133. From the same to the same, giving an account of his father, Richard Towgood. Winterbourne: Jan. 10th, 1704-[5].

Fol. 135. Letter from John Nicholas to Walker at Exeter, giving some information about the Cathedral clergy of Winchester. Winchester: July 1705.

Fol. 137. From the same to the same at Exeter on the same subject. Winchester: Aug. 3rd, 1705.

Fol. 138. From the same to the same at Exeter, stating that the College of Winchester escaped the interference of the Puritans. Winchester: Aug. 28th, 1705.

- Fol. 139. "Dignitaries and Prebs. of S. Pauls. These I recovered myselfe out of y^e Chapter books."
- Fol. 142. A list of the Cathedral clergy of Wells. Endorsed by Walker.
- Fol. 143. Letter from M. Bridges to Rev. Thomas Lidgould "at Mrs March's a periwig maker in Exeter," enclosing the foregoing. Wells: March 31st, 1704.
- Fol. 145. "The names of the prebends of Wells." In Walker's writing.
- Fol. 147. Another list of Wells Cathedral clergy with various rough notes in Walker's hand.
- Fol. 148. Letter from Humphrey Prideaux to Walker at Exeter, giving an account of some of the Cathedral clergy of Norwich.
- "There were 2 or 3 hundred ministers ejected in this diocese, if not more on y^e breaking out of the Rebellion for Norfolk and Suffolk being of y^e Associated Counties all were ejected who would not take y^e Covenant," etc. Norwich: April 5th, 1704.
- Fol. 150. From the same to the same, partly on the same subject.
- "...As to y^e other part of your designe w^{ch} you mention, that is to detract from y^e Characters of Mr Calamy, I advise you by noe means to meddle with it. This is taking upon you y^e Devill's office w^{ch} will very ill become a good Christian or a Divine. Although that side hath too much practised it, this is an example not to be followed and may provoke the returneing of y^e Argument upon us in such a manner as may prove a great prejudice to the Church," etc. Norwich: Ap. 17th, 1704.
- Fol. 152. "A list of the prebends of Windsor," so endorsed by Walker.
- Fol. 153. Letter from John Sewell to Walker, containing a list of the Windsor clergy. Windsor Castle: Sept. 28th, 1704.
- Fol. 155. Letter from Robert Foulkes to Walker, giving an account of the Cathedral clergy of Chester. Chester: Feb. 23rd, 1703-[4].
- Fol. 157. A list of the Cathedral clergy of Winchester.
- Fol. 159. "A list of those ejected in the Cathedral of

Exon. wⁿ y^e Cathedrals were put downe, taken from y^e Chapter Clerk's Book of payments, the last of which was Mar. 25th, '46." In Walker's writing.

- Fol. 161. "A list of y^e deane and Canons in y^e several prebends (so is Mr Battley's expression for them) of Christ Church in Canterbury which were sequestered thence at y^e dissolution of y^e Cathedralls." In Walker's writing.
- Fol. 163. A list of the Cathedral clergy of York at the time of the abolition of Episcopacy, with some further notes.
- Fol. 164. Letter from James Fall addressed to Dr Wake, Dean of Exeter, "at his house by S. James in Pickadilly," enclosing the foregoing. York: Sept. 4th, 1704. Re-addressed to Walker at Exeter.
- Fol. 165. A list of the Cathedral clergy of Gloucester "turned out of their spiritual preferments in the Warr time, about the yeare 1644." Note by Walker: "This I had from Dr Fowler Bp. of Gloucester."
- Fol. 166. A short list of the Cathedral clergy of Salisbury in 1639 and 1660.
- Fol. 168. "The Fifth 100."
- Fol. 169. Letter from A. Hill to Dr Wake, Dean of Exeter, at his house in S. James, enclosing the following.
- Fol. 170. A short account of the Cathedral church of Rochester.
- Fol. 171. Letter from E. Chand to the Dean of Exeter about Lichfield Cathedral, and the possibility of obtaining further particulars. "From Lady Wyndham's at the Colledg in Sarum." June 12th, 1704.
- Fol. 173. Notes in Walker's handwriting, about Lichfield Cathedral and the scheme to pull it down and sell it for the augmentation of small livings.
- Fol. 174. Letter from — [no signature [to Rev. Tobias Langdon at his house in Exeter, containing a list of the Hereford Cathedral clergy.
- Fol. 176. Three names apparently belonging to the foregoing list.
- Fol. 177. Biographical notes on the Hereford Cathedral clergy sent by Mr Edward Chamberlain, rector of

Letton in Herefordshire, and addressed on the back to Walker.

- Fol. 180. Letter from Edward Chamberlain to [Tobias Langdon?] with further information about the clergy of Hereford. Letton, Hereford: Mar. 24th, 1704-[5?].
- Fol. 181. Fragment of a Letter on the same subject beginning "Dear Mr Langdon."
- Fol. 182. Letter from Edward Chamberlain, addressed to Walker, on the Hereford Cathedral Clergy.... "The Comittee Book you are desirous to see is at present lent out of y^e Country it contains no more in relacon to any Clergy but those y^t I have given you an abstract of being one year's work of those Saints," etc. Letton: May 25th, 1705.
- Fol. 184. "An extract of Orders made by y^e Comittee of Sequestrations at Hereford relating chiefly to y^e clergy." In Chamberlain's handwriting. This is apparently the "abstract" referred to in the foregoing letter.
- Fol. 188b. "A list of so many of y^e Church of Hereford as I can recover y^e names of, from y^e memory of y^e old Citisens that were so at y^e taking of y^e City. Dec. 1645." 26 names.
- Fol. 189. "Some serious remarks upon such of y^e Comittee Orders as are extracted out of this book." Noted by Walker: "I received this from Mr Chamberlain of Hereford."
- Fol. 190. Copy of an order [of the Hereford Sequestration Committee] ejecting John Coke from the parsonage of Ross. Noted by Walker: "From Mr Chamberlain of Hereford I received this."
- Fol. 191. "A Copy of a warrant to the constable of Walton-Cardiff about ministers 1650," demanding a return of particulars, signed by John Woodward, High Constable. Noted by Walker: "Received this from Mr Chamberlain of Hereford."
- Fol. 192. Letter from Edward Chamberlain to Walker, about the Hereford clergy. Letton: Sept. 6th, 1705.
- Fol. 193. Letter from the same to Clavell, telling him

that he has sent a parcel of pamphlets and MSS. to him. Hereford: Sept. 7th, 1705.

- Fol. 194. Letter from the same to Walker about the information which he has sent. Some allusions to contemporary politics. Letton: Oct. 19th, 1705.
- Fol. 196. Letter from George Stradling to Mr Isaac Walton at Mr Grinsell's house, a Grocer in King St. in Westminster, giving an account of [John] Hales [Fellow of Eton]. Chichester: June 22nd, 1703. Noted on the back by Walker: "To be returned to Archdeacon Davies."
- Fol. 198. "The Author's Life (by Mr Walton, y^e scrawl his own hand)." 2½ pages. [fol. 199]. "Sir, this above is writ from Mr Farringdon's copie as perfectly as it could be transcribed, for it was very foule writ and much interlined. And you may note that what follows will not be set downe in order, but backward and forward as I have collected them in my queries and possibly twice." A page and a half of closely written notes follow.
- Fol. 200. A portion of what is apparently an account of the Church during the Civil Wars, headed in another hand "Mr Davies' own writing." Bottom torn.
- Fol. 202. Letter from Richard Davies to Mr Reynolds, C. C. C. Oxford, alluding to Walker's undertaking. No date or address.
- Fol. 204. Letter from the same, giving an account of Thomas Morton, Bishop of Durham. Endorsed by Walker: "This is Mr A.deacon Davies his own hand."
- Fol. 206. Fragment of an account of Mr Bourn minister of Cannock in Staffordshire, endorsed as above.
- Fol. 207. Fragment of an account apparently of a Mr Wybrough. Endorsed as above.
- Fol. 208. Fragment of an account about one Bury. Endorsed as above.
- Fol. 209. Fragment of another account endorsed by Walker: "This paper from Mr Archdeacon Davies being his own hand."
- Fol. 210. Concluding fragment of a letter signed R. Davies and dated Jan. 1704-5.
- Fol. 211. Letter from J. Reynolds to [—] enclosing the

foregoing papers from Archdeacon Davies, and containing a transcript of some further notes by the same. Jan. 23rd, 1704-5. 5 folios.

- Fol. 217. Letter from Edward Seddon to Walker giving an account of the sufferings of his father, William Seddon, sometime vicar of Eastham, Cheshire. Throwleigh: July 10th, 1704. Some rough notes in Walker's writing.
- Fol. 219. An account of the sufferings of Daniel Berry, vicar of Knowstone and Molland, Devonshire, addressed to Walker.
- Fol. 221. A short account in Walker's writing of Samuel Ware of East and West Teignmouth. "This account was given me...per y^e Rev. Mr Elias Carter now curate of these two Teignmouths."
- Fol. 222. A thin slip on which Walker has written "Some few things of Mr Samuel Ware of Teignmouth."
- Fol. 223. Account of Samuel Ware, signed by Elias Carter of Teignmouth, June 22nd, 1704. [N.B., Walker's account [fol. 221] contains details not given in this.]
- Fol. 224. Letter from R. Smyth to Walker giving an account of his grandfather, rector of Cornwood.
- Fol. 225. Copy of the petition of Thomas Alden, minister of Alphington, to the honourable Committee of Devon. Marginal note in Walker's writing.
- Fol. 226. Account of Thomas Jones, rector of Offwell near Honiton, Devon, signed by John Rost, rector.
- Fol. 228. Letter from Jeremiah Hussey, vicar of Okehampton, to Walker, stating that his grandfather, John Hussey, died vicar of Okehampton in 1643, and giving some information about his successors.
- Fol. 229. Letter from John Burrough to Mr Nicholas Webber in S. Peter's Churchyard, Exeter, stating that Adrian Norman held the living of Trusham till his death in 1653 and giving some account of his successor. Trusham: June 3rd, 1704.
- Fol. 231. Letter from Robert Bowber, rector of Stockleigh-English to Walker, giving an account of his father, Robert Bowber of Stockleigh-Pomeroy, Devon. Stockleigh English: Sept. 14th, 1704.

- Fol. 233. Letter from Robert Cole, rector of Widworthy, giving the names of the incumbents, none of whom were sequestered during the Civil Wars. Widworthy: Oct. 3rd, 1705.
- Fol. 235. Letter from Thomas Byrdall to Walker, giving an account of the history of the parish of Dunsford, and of its minister, William Garnett, during the War. Dunsford: July 27th, 1704.
- Fol. 236. Letter from Timothy Shute to Francis Cook at Exeter, stating that his grandfather was turned out of the lectureship in S. Peter's [Exeter], but that his father "was by the favour of Col. Bennett continued in Lawhitton without taking the Covenant or Engagement." Lawhitton: May 13th, 1704.
- Fol. 237. Statement that James Bache was turned out of the vicarage of Egg Buckland in 1653. Signed by Edward Nosworthy, vicar, and dated May 3rd, 1704.
- Fol. 238. Letter from John Edwards to Walker stating that his parsonage of Northleigh suffered no sequestration, as far as he is able to discover, and making some remarks on the subject of Calamy's *Abridgement*. Northleigh: Oct. 16th.
- Fol. 239. Fragment relating to Thomas Bedford of Plymouth written by his grandson. He states that though his grandfather was indeed imprisoned and sent to London by sea, "after some years he was released out of prison and beneficed in those times first in Surrey, as I remember and afterwards at S. Martin's Outwich in London where he died about fifty years since." Endorsed by Walker: "This is from Mr Bedford of Plymouth given me per Canon Gilbert, Ap. 13th, 1704."
- Fol. 240. Letter from Jacob Balster, curate of Churchstanton, Devon, to Walker, stating that Mr Sackwill [John Salkeld?] was turned out of the rectory of Churchstanton. Oct. 16th, 1704.
- Fol. 242. An account of S. Paul's, Exeter. Signed by Thomas Pennington, Mar. 21st, 1703-4. Noted by Walker: "This paper was given me per y^e Rev. Mr Drake minister of S. Pauls. Mar. 21st, 1703-4."
- Fol. 243. Letter from Henry Karslake to John Atherton,

giving an account of John Crought, rector of Beaworthy, who was troubled with a dispute about tithes, in the time of Rebellion. Beaworthy: July 14th, 1704. Re-addressed to Walker.

- Fol. 244. Letter from Henry Newborough, rector [of Virginstow] to Francis Cook in Exeter, stating that his predecessor, John Bond, enjoyed the living quietly till his death in 1655, but that afterwards the cure was ill provided.
- Fol. 245. Letter from Giles Satterly stating that, as far as he can discover, his predecessor in the living of Cornworthy was not sequestered or even harassed, but giving an account of the sufferings of his father who was minister of Ide. Cornworthy: May 30th, 1704.
- Fol. 246. Letter from Thomas Gatchell to Walker, giving an account of John Forward, vicar of Ottery S. Mary, and Charles Churchill, rector of Feniton.

Forward "was content to part with y^e Common Prayer, but could not swallow y^e Engagement at Ottery, and so left y^e town and went into Kent and had there a benefice of £150 per annum, his vicarage att Ottery being but £20. Att y^e Restauration he came back again and died vicar of Ottery." No date or address.

- Fol. 248. Letter from John Pollard to Walker, giving an account of Mr Morton.
- Fol. 250. Letter from John Elston to Walker giving an account of his predecessor Theophilus Powell, and of Arthur Gifford of Bideford. Langtree: Mar. 21st, 1703-[4].
- Fol. 252. Letter from E. S. T. to Walker giving an account of Dr Weynell [John Winnel?], rector of S. John's, Exeter. London: Ap. 12th, 1705.
- Fol. 254. Letter from Francis Strode to Walker giving an account of the ill-usage of his predecessor, Francis Strode. Ideford: Ap. 15th, 1704.
- Fol. 256. Letter from Andrew Voysey, vicar of Spreyton, to Walker, saying that his predecessor, William Dicks, was a "rotten member of the Church of England" and adhered to the Parliament. Spreyton: Oct. 19th, 1705.

- Fol. 258. An account of William Adams ejected from S. Buryan's, Cornwall, and other places, written by his son William Adams.
- Fol. 259. Letter from Thomas Hickes to Francis Cook, giving an account of German Goldstone who was "harass'd and ravaged by the mobb of both parties (the parsonage lying in y^e way for it)," and lost the living of Stoke Damerel. Stoke: Aug. 22nd, 1704.
- Fol. 261. "The state of Cadbury in the time of Rebellion." Account signed by John Major, vicar, Ap. 25th, 1704.
- Fol. 263. Letter from Roger Grubham to Nicholas Webber, giving an account of John Parsons, rector of Kentisbeare, Devon. No address or date.
- Fol. 267. Letter from John Nation to Walker, giving an account of his father, who was sequestered from the living of Halse in Somerset, but afterwards managed to obtain and keep the living of Lewannick, Cornwall. S. Kew: Aug. 16th, 1705.
- Fol. 268. Letter from Bampfylde Drake to Nicholas Webber, stating that he has information of the following Devonshire clergy:

Thomas Foster of Farway,
 [Thomas] Jones of Offwell,
 [William] Harvey of Burrington,
 Dr [Anthony] Short of Drewsteignton and
 Ring's Ash [Ashreigney].

In the case of Thomas Foster he says that "the fifths were duly paid by Mr Thomas Whitehorn to whom y^e Committee gave y^e sequestration." Farway: June 2nd, 1704.

- Fol. 270. Short account of Roger Trosse of Rose Ash in Walker's writing and signed by Robert Eveleigh.
- Fol. 271. Letter from Abraham Franks, rector of Poughill, to Walker, stating that his predecessor William Franks, who also held the living of Cruwys Morchard, was several times called before the Commissioners, and though not ejected, was forced to provide curates for his two livings. Poughill: Nov. 10th, 1705.
- Fol. 272. Letter from R. Marker to Walker referring to

- the information [about the living of Ottery S. Mary]. Ottery S. Mary: Mar. 30th, 1704.
- Fol. 274. Letter from John Doidge to Walker stating that G. Mortimore was put into the living of Harberton by the prevailing party, to the exclusion of [John] Carew, the rightful incumbent. Oct. 19th, 1705.
- Fol. 276. Letter from Thomas Rennell to Walker, about Thomas Palke, who refused to conform in 1662 and accordingly lost the living of Woodland. Woodland: Oct. 13th, 1705.
- Fol. 278. Letter from John Tindall, vicar of Cornwood, to John Atherton in Totnes giving an account of Henry Smith, the ejected minister of Cornwood. Cornwood, Devon: July 20th, 1704.
- Fol. 279. Letter from Geo. Clare to Walker stating that his predecessor in the living of Ashbury, Mr Chaplain, had been sequestered. Ashbury: July 2nd.
- Fol. 281. Letter from John Rowe to Walker, saying that his predecessor, Sam. Clarke, entered the cure without institution during the usurpation, but giving some account of Matthew Gay, rector of Bratton Fleming, Martin Blake, vicar of Barnstaple, Roger Trosse, rector of Rose Ash, and John Tarlton, sometime vicar of Ilminster in Somerset. May 15th, 1704.
- Fol. 282. Postscript to the above, containing some information about Harvey, vicar of Burrington.
- Fol. 283. Letter from Benjamin Spurway to Walker, giving an account of the sufferings of Dr John Gandy who was turned out of the living of South Brent. S. Tho: March 30th, 1704. Footnote in Walker's hand.
- Fol. 285. Letter from Shadrach Vincent to Walker saying that his predecessor, Dr [Richard] Mervin, held the rectory throughout the troubles. Bratton Clovelly: Oct. 19th, 1705.
- Fol. 286. Letter from Maximilian Wolcott saying that Charles Churchill, M.A. was turned out of the rectory of Feniton. Feniton: Oct. 16th, 1705.
- Fol. 287. Letter from Gideon Edmonds to Francis Cook, Registrar of the Consistory Court at Exon. His immediate predecessor, Thomas Bradford, retained

his living through the interest of Mr Secretary Morrice and "escaped better than many worthy men did or could. Tho' it is not, I think, to be doubted but that some deserved to be questioned, had it been by a just Power." On the other hand, he had heard that Thomas Buckland, rector of Combe-in-Teignhead, had been ejected. Milton Damerell: July 17th, 1704. Note, in Walker's hand: "See such as had friends thro' bribery kept in."

Fol. 289. Letter from Robert Bowber, rector of Stockleigh English, to Walker, saying that he had sent a large account of the sequestration of his father, rector of Stockleigh Pomeroy, but that his own predecessor died before he was sequestrated.

Fol. 290. Letter from John Wilcocks to John Atherton, Totnes, referring him to Prince's *Worthies of Devon* and to Benjamin Spurway, for an account of Dr Gandy. Gandy was succeeded by one Jillingier. South Brent: May 12th, 1704.

Note by Walker: "I have been told that Jellingier was a mere Jack pudding in a pulpit."

Fol. 292. Letter from Anthony Gregory to Walker, giving some account of his grandfather, Anthony Gregory, who lost the rectory of Petrockstowe, near Great Torrington. West Putford: Aug. 23rd, 1705.

Fol. 294. Letter from Nathaniel Beard to Walker with an account of George Hughes, vicar of Tavistock till 1642, and of Thomas Larkham, appointed in 1648. Tavistock: July 13th, 1704.

Fol. 296. Letter from Edward Bradford to Walker, giving an account of Henry Wilson, rector of Buckland Filleigh, and of Owen Williams, Nanscoin, and Thomas Banden his successors. Buckland Filleigh in the Deanery of Great Torrington: June 30th, 1704.

Fol. 298. Note by Walker, dated March 4th, 1703-4, containing some information about Dr Gandy of South Brent.

Fol. 299. Letter from Samuel Cory to Walker, giving information about James Bampfild, rector of Black Torrington and vicar of Rattery. Rattery: Nov. 16th, 1705. Marginal notes by Walker with queries, "Note

- y^e difficulty of disproving Mr Calamy's account, because so many confound y^e 2 Great Times of turning out—at y^e Restoration and Bartholomew."
- Fol. 301. Letter from Charles Curtis to Walker giving an account of John Travers, sequestered from the vicarage of Brixham. Brixham: July 1704.
- Fol. 303. Letter from Francis Hodder to Walker saying that Francis Bernard, the vicar of Ugborough, was imprisoned by the Royalists and one Nathan Jacob was put in by the Parliament. Ugborough: Nov. 14th, 1705.
- Fol. 305. Letter from William Shepherd to Walker, giving an account of Mr Bulhead, an Independent, who held the rectory of Ringsash "in the latter years of the usurpation." Ashreigney: Sept. 6th, 1705.
- Fol. 306. Letter from Henry Risdon (?) to John Atherton, Registrar of the Archdeaconry of Totnes, saying that his predecessor in the rectory of Coryton, William Williams, held the living without molestation till 1684. Coryton: May 3rd, 1704.
- Fol. 308. Short statement concerning the sequestration of Edward Gibbons. Endorsed by Walker: "This paper was given me per old Mr Rook of Bradninch son-in-law to Gibbons. Mar. 21st, 1703-4."
- Fol. 309. Note concerning Daniel More of Exminster in Walker's writing.
- Fol. 310. Letter from Jon. Oltramare, curate of Plympton, saying that there had been a curate there named Williams who had taken the Covenant but who had afterwards conformed. Plympton Maurice: May 2nd, 1704.
- Fol. 311. Letter from John Burrough to Walker giving an account of the sufferings of his predecessor James Burnard. Awliscombe: Aug. 16th, 1705.
- Fol. 313. Letter from John Harris to [Francis?] Cook, giving an account of the sequestration of Thomas Washer, vicar of West Anstey. He was succeeded by George Hazel. West Anstey: May.
- Fol. 314. Letter from John Gale, rector of East Oggwell, Devon, giving a reference to John Wilcox, rector of Bishops Morchard, for information about John Wilcox,

his (Gale's) predecessor, and to John Stephens of Exeter, for information about his grandfather.

Fol. 315. Letter from Richard Score to Walker giving some information about Arthur Gifford, minister of Bideford. Exon: Tuesday, Mar. 6th, 1704.

Fol. 316. Account of Philip Hall, rector of Upton Pyne, and of Edward Bynes his successor. Hall was restored at the Restoration. Endorsed by Walker: "Delivered me per y^e Rev. Mr Gay, minister of Upton Pyne. Ap. 4th, 1704."

Fol. 318. Letter from William Prince, stating that Crabb, the minister of Sutcomb, was not ejected, but was disturbed by the soldiers. Clovelly: Aug. 2nd, 1704. Note in another hand.

Fol. 319. Short statement to the effect that Richard Cresson, vicar of Axminster, was not turned out, "for there being a bill preferred agst him about his servant maid, Mr Cresson married her and resigned the place." His successor Barthol. Ashwood resigned before 1662. Signed Will. Langford, vicar of Axminster.

Fol. 321. Letter from John Holwell to Walker, saying that his predecessor in the rectory of Torbrian, Edward Goswell, held the living from 1630 to 1666 "and acted y^e part of y^e Vicar of Bray." Torbrian in the Deanery of Ipplepen: Nov. 14th, 1705.

Fol. 323. Letter [unsigned] giving some account of Bernard Herniman minister of Liston. Liston: May 3rd, 1704.

Fol. 324. Letter from John Wauchop to Walker giving an account of William Bouchier, rector of Marwood, and Matthew Gay, M.A., minister of Bratton Fleming. The latter was succeeded by Anthony Palmer. Bratton Fleming: Ap. 13th, 1704.

Fol. 325. A series of "Queries," printed on a double sheet, requiring information about dispossessed ministers and their successors and records concerning them. Evidently intended for the parochial clergy, but much fuller than the "Queries for the Clergy." Printed at Exeter "by Sam Farley, living over-against the New Inn in the Fore-street. M.D.CCIV."

On the back a note from Walker addressed to

"The Revnd the Minister of Moreton Hampstead," enquiring whether "one John Mills was the reputed minister (or only curate of your place) aboute y^e Restoration, as also whether he was at all deprived, for what reason, and whether before or after S. Bartholomew's Day."

Also on the back, an answer to the foregoing from Matthew Atwell, rector of Moreton Hampstead, dated Ap. 28th, 1704. He states that the minister "in the late unhappy times" was Mr Whiddon and that he was succeeded by Mr Woolcomb.

- Fol. 327. Letter from Thomas Alden to Walker. He has made enquiries and cannot find that a Mr Carslake ever held "either of y^e Worlingtons as rector or curate." East Worlington: Nov. 13th, 1705.
- Fol. 329. Letter from Ford [name partially obscured] to Walker, giving some account of the sufferings and restoration of Mr Gifford, of Bideford. Bideford: Oct. 25th, 1705.
- Fol. 330. Letter from Edward Seddon to Mr Nicholas Webber at his house in S. Peter's Churchyard. Of his predecessors in the parishes of Throwleigh and Gidleigh he has nothing worth recording, but he offers to send some information relating to his father's sufferings. May 8th, 1704.
- Fol. 331. Letter from John Jones to Walker stating that [John] Padfield was ejected from the rectory of Hunsambut returned at the Restoration. Tiverton: Nov. 27th, 1705.
- Fol. 333. Letter from William Rowe to Walker giving an account of the treatment of [Richard] Ven, minister of Otterton. Richard Conant supplanted him, but lost the living at the Restoration, when Ven was restored. Otterton: Aug. 30th, 1705.
- Fol. 335. Letter from Charles Harward to Walker. John Pynsent was ejected from his living and was succeeded by Thomas Sprat, father to the Bishop of Rochester, and afterwards by Robert Collins. Pynsent was restored at S. Bartholomew's day, according to Harward, but Walker corrects this to Restoration. No date or address.

- Fol. 337. Letter from Thomas Lewes to Francis Cook, with information about the sequestration of Christopher Baitson, minister of Chulmleigh. Mr Shukborough of Chawleigh was not sequestered, but only ill-used. Mr Harvey, vicar of Burrington, was sequestered, and was succeeded by Mr Bayly. Chulmleigh [date obliterated].
- Fol. 339. "The Sixth 100."
- Fol. 340. Letter from Elizabeth Trosse to Walker giving an account of her father's adventures during the usurpation. He served under Lord Byron in the early part of the war, and afterwards had to fly from Oxford. He was presented to the living of Ashcombe, but was unable to obtain possession. Dawlish: Ap. 24th, 1704.
- Fol. 342. An account of the sufferings of William Cotton, son of the Bishop of Exeter, and rector of Silvertown and Whimple. Note by Walker: "This paper was delivered me by Mr Prebend. Fisher, June 1704."
- Fol. 343. An account of the sufferings of Edward Cotton, brother of the foregoing, canon residentiary of Exeter, and rector of Shobrooke, Devon. He was succeeded by Thomas Trescott.
- Fol. 344. Letter from H. Gandy to Walker, with an account of the sufferings of his father who was a prebend of Sarum and vicar of South Brent. Jellinger, his successor, was "a mere Jackpudding in a pulpit and was twice articted against by his parishioners." Mrs Gandy did not receive the fifths "above twice or thrice." London: Ap. 1st, 1704.
- Fol. 345. Some particulars concerning Dean Peterson of Exeter, Dean Reeves, Dr Short, minister of Drewsteignton, and [John] Lethbridge, minister of Ashprington. Note by Walker: "This paper was given me by Mr Rook of Bradninch and is his owne hand."
- Fol. 346. Letter from William Keate to Walker with some account of the sufferings of Gamaliel Chase, B.D., rector of Wambrook. Axminster: Nov. 10th, 1705.
- Fol. 348. Letter from Jo. Bradford to Walker, saying

that his grandfather "was neither sequestered, nor in the least troubled," during the rebellion. Newton S. Cyres: Oct. 8th, 1705.

- Fol. 349. Short statement, addressed to Walker, to the effect that Mr Evans held the rectory of West Ogwell during the Civil War, that for the greater part of the time he was "incapable of officiating by reason of melancholly," and that there was no other incumbent until the Restoration. Signed: Richard Spry, Rector.
- Fol. 350. Letter from Alex. Mason, stating, on the authority of two parishioners, that Thomas Jackson was ejected from the living of Mary Tavy. He was succeeded by Mr Hatch, who left in hope of better preferment, and Mr Berrie who was ejected at the Restoration. Mary Tavy: May 2nd, 1704.
- Fol. 352. Letter from John Ellis to Walker telling a story about Mr Moyne, minister of Ashford, near Barnstaple, which he had heard from an old servant. Chudleigh: July 7th, 1704.
- Fol. 353. Letter from Jo. Pynsent to Walker, giving some particulars concerning John Pynsent, who was turned out of the living of Palleton [Pillaton?]. Pynsent, who seems to have been the writer's grandfather, was succeeded first by Sprat and afterwards, by Collings. Chudleigh: Mar. 2nd, 1703-4.
- Fol. 354. Account of John Waltham, minister of Dodbrooke in the Deanery of Woodleigh. "Hee was not, through the favour of some moderate gent: of y^e neighbourhood, ejected in y^e late rebellious times, but still kept his place though with much struggling and difficulty.....notwithstanding frequent complaints made against him he still read a considerable part of y^e comon prayer as the Rubrick directed, and never omitted in a short premeditated prayer before sermon to conclude with y^e Lord's praier. The proffits of this place (all outgoings deducted) is not worth above thirty pounds p. ann. and y^e small value was y^e only reason hee continued in it."
- Fol. 355. Letter from Thomas Bawden to Walker stating that "there was one Mr William Bowdon who kept

this place for Nonconformity and dyed here in his own estate but never conformed." Ashton: July 19th, 1705.

- Fol. 357. Letter from Robert Cary to Walker saying that he is sending some information about his father. His family lost much in the King's service and still suffer from the loss. Sidbury: Sept. 13th, 1704.
- Fol. 359. "A copy of Mr Hen. Petit's letter, vicar of Culmstock." In Walker's hand. George Petit, the vicar of this parish "was not turned out of his place though under some small troubles."
- Fol. 361. Letter from Jn. Sweeting to Walker saying that Kennerleigh is a peculiar donative and that therefore he supposes the case is not pertinent to Walker's "glorious undertaking." Kirton: Nov. 26th, 1705.
- Fol. 363. "Some things relating to Mr Chapman told me by Mrs Hannah Tucker." Chapman was "harassed" into a resignation of his living. Endorsed by Walker: "This paper was given me per Mr Searle, vicar of Budleigh."
- Fol. 364. Names of 6 Devonshire clergy. Note by Walker: "This paper I had from Mr Robert Short-rudge fel. of Exeter Coll."
- Fol. 365. Letter from John Knight, giving some account of Gamaliel Chase, rector of Wambrook and vicar of Yarcombe, Devon. He was succeeded in the first by Mr Randall, and in the second, after an interval, by Mr Bare. He recovered both at the Restoration. Stilesbear: (?) June 13th, 1704.
- Fol. 366. Short account of Mr Robert Bowber, who was turned out of the living of Stockleigh Pomeroy. Signed "Obad. Fox. Rect'. Ibid." Endorsed by Walker.
- Fol. 367. Letter from Hugh Chase to Nicholas Webber "in S. Peter's Churchyard, Exon," giving some account of the sufferings of his grandfather and predecessor, Gamaliel Chase. Yarcombe: Nov. 8th, 1705.
- Fol. 368. Rough notes, in Walker's hand, about Gamaliel Chase.
- Fol. 369. Some notes, in Walker's hand, relating to [John] Snell of Thurlestone, from an account given by Alderman

- Snell of Exeter his son. Snell was sequestered for 14 years.
- Fol. 370. Letter from Samuel Cory, vicar of Rattery, addressed to John Atherton in Totnes. His predecessor, James Bampfylde or Bampfild "was ejected in the year 1655 for pluralities as being rector of Black Torrington which he held during life." He was succeeded by John Searle, but returned to the living in 1662 when Searle was ejected. Rattery: May 1st, 1704.
- Fol. 371. Letter from Richard Nichols to Francis Cook, enclosing an account of his predecessor in the living of Inwardleigh, Devon, Francis Nation. Nation was presented to the living by the patron in 1655 but was unable to obtain possession of the parsonage. Thomas Bridgman had been the unlawful incumbent in 1652. Inwardleigh: Dec. 5th, 1704.
- Fol. 372. A few rough notes on the foregoing in Walker's hand.
- Fol. 373. Short statement to the effect that William Bragge [marginal note by Walker: "John, I believe"] was minister of Thorncombe throughout the Rebellion. Signed "Tho. Cook, vicar of Thorncombe, Devon."
- Fol. 374. Letter from James Henwood to Walker, saying that Lewis Hawke was minister of Marwood near Barnstaple by the sequestration of the incumbent, and lost the living at Bartholomew's day. Mr Ceely [Selly] was sequestered from the living of Warkleigh. Warkleigh: Nov. 20th, 1705.
- Fol. 376. Letter from George Comyns to Walker, stating that his predecessor, Michael Dolling, sen. "held this place during those times of confusion, but with great difficulty and many interruptions." Doddiscombsleigh: May 3rd, 1704.
- Fol. 378. Letter from John Rowse to Walker. "Nothing remarkable, or to your purpose did happen in this parish of Hatherleigh." Trevithic, the incumbent, was a rebel. Hatherleigh: July 25th, 1705.
- Fol. 380. "The names of the Commissioners that sould y^e Kings. Queens' and Prince's lands. A few particulars of their dealings with Mr Edward Gibbons." Endorsed

by Walker: "This paper was put in my hands by old Mr Rook of Bradninch son-in-law to old Mr Gibbons."

- Fol. 381. Letter from Thomas Earle to Walker, with some account of Anthony Down, who was vicar of Northam at S. Bartholomew's day 1662, and lost the living. Earle alludes to Walker's "great indisposition which I was deeply concerned to hear of," and which seems to have been the cause of a former letter being missed. Northam: Nov. 27th, 1705.
- Fol. 383. Letter from Edmund Peaks to Walker, stating that there was no sequestration at Staverton "during Mr Specket's time, but his predecessor, one Mr Horsham on the King's return left it." Staverton: Aug. 20th, 1705.
- Fol. 384. Letter from Nich. White, probably to Walker, giving an account of the sufferings of James Forbish, vicar of Bovey Tracey. He was succeeded by Tucker, Christopher Leigh and Joseph Edgecomb. Bovey Tracey: Oct. 4th, 1705.
- Fol. 387. "An account of y^e ejection and sufferings of Mr Jno. Phare as given me by his son, March 24th, 1703-4." In Walker's hand. Phare was turned out of the improper curacy of Bradninch. Succeeded by one Lee.
- Fol. 389. A short account of Mr Caryl who lost the living of Ashcombe after the Restoration, in Walker's hand and endorsed by him: "Some few things of Mr Rook."
- Fol. 390. A fragment with some rough notes in Walker's hand.
- Fol. 391. Letter from Edn. Hawkins, vicar of Marystow, to Francis Cook, giving detailed answers to the questions in the printed queries. John Herring was vicar from 1636 to 1662 and was then deprived for nonconformity. Marystow: Ap. 20th, 1704.
- Fol. 393. A copy of the Queries printed in Exeter (see MS. J. W. c. 2, fol. 325) with some notes in the margin referring to [Anthony] Turner, rector of Tedburn. Directed on the back, to "The Rev. Mr John Copplestone, R^r. of Tedburn St. Mary's," in Walker's hand and

endorsed: "This received from Mr J. Copplestone, R^r. of Tedburn."

- Fol. 395. Letter from Nicholas Hunt, vicar of Holne, to Walker, stating that his predecessor, Richard Kay, was turned out of the living of Holne and died before the Restoration. He was succeeded by Mr Gastick and later by Edward White. June 28th, 1704.
- Fol. 397. Letter from Jonathan Battishill to Walker, mentioning the following deprived clergymen: Wilson of Buckland-Filleigh, Nation, sequestered from Halse in Somerset, Gregory of Petrochstow, and Battishill's father. June 24th, 1704.
- Fol. 399. An account of the treatment of [William] Battishill, minister of Shebbear and Sheepwash, written by Walker and derived from Battishill's son. Battishill kept the living till the value of it was increased to £80 when he was sequestered.
- Fol. 401. Letter from Elizabeth Trosse to Mrs Anne Tozer, "near the sign of the Lambe in Southgate St. Exon." She had heard a report that the Queen had devoted £1600 or £1700 towards the clergy who had suffered during the Interregnum, and desires particulars in order that her distressed circumstances may be relieved. Dawlish: Ap. 3rd, 1704.
- Endorsed by Walker: "This letter sent to Mrs Tozer by chance coming to my hands was given me by the said Mrs Tozer."
- Fol. 403. Letter from Anthony Loveys to the Bishop of Exeter [Sir Jonathan Trelawney], with an account of his own life. Hennock: July 7th, 1704.
- Fol. 405. Letter from Anthony Loveys to Walker, stating that Robert Law was minister of Hennock towards the end of the Interregnum; that he was deprived in 1662, but afterwards conformed.
- Fol. 406. Letter from Robert Manley to Walker. He regrets that he has "nothing worth y^e notice to answer." Ford: March 16th, 1703[-4].
- Fol. 408. From the same to the same. He has tried to find out what Walker desired, but to no purpose. Ford: March 30th, 1704.

- Fol. 410. Letter from Edward Battie, to Mr Cook, desiring another copy of the "Queries" to send to the son of Henry Bagley formerly minister of Modbury. Modbury: Ap. 21st, 1704.
- Fol. 411. From the same to the same with some account of Henry Bagley who was forced to fly from his living at Modbury. The writer also mentions Mr Sharp, turned out of Ugborough. Modbury: May 5th, 1704.
- Fol. 412. From the same to the same, giving a copy of a letter which he had received from Henry Bagley about his father. Modbury: May 12th, 1704.
- Fol. 414. From the same to the same, giving "a copy of a letter of Mr Richard Venn dureing his imprisonment to Sir John—Anonymous, I suppose Collins." Modbury: May 26th, 1704.
- Fol. 416. From the same to Walker, with an account of the sufferings of Richard Venn. Modbury: July 27th, 1704.
- Fol. 418. Letter from Henry Lane to Walker with an account of the sufferings of his father [William Lane] who held the livings of Aveton Gifford and Ringmore. Dartmouth: Mar. 17th, 1703-[4].
- Fol. 419. From the same to the same, promising to send more papers. Dartmouth: Mar. 24th, 1703-4.
- Fol. 420. Letter from Humfry Smith to Walker about Dr Pocock. Smith has his papers and is engaged to write his life, but will send information to Walker. Dartmouth: Mar. 10th, 1703-[4].
- Fol. 422. From the same to the same, giving an account of Dartmouth during the Interregnum. The vicar of Townstall was Antony Harford B.D., a Puritan, and he was succeeded by Allen Geare. John Flavel was the curate at Townstall. At Dittisham, John Strode, the rector, was turned out, and supplanted by Edmund Tucker. Dr Pocock lost a canonry, annexed to a Hebrew Professorship, for not taking the Engagement, and was in great danger of losing his parsonage of Childrey. Dartmouth: July 26th, 1704.
- Fol. 426. Letter from Archdeacon Burscough (to Walker) about the design generally. Totnes: Mar. 12th (no year).

- Fol. 427. From the same to the same, mentioning one or two books. Totnes: Ap. 13th (no year).
- Fol. 429. Letter from B. Spurway to Walker, mentioning the names of a few deprived Devonshire clergy, and referring Walker to Henry Gandy and Henry Law, mayor of Dartmouth. S. Thomas': Mar. 18th, 1703[-4].
- Fol. 430. Letter addressed to "Rev. Mr Francis Strode" giving an account of the ejection of Robert Ball, vicar of S. Mary Church. Endorsed by Walker: "This letter is Mr Salter's of Mary Church."
- Fol. 431. Letter from James Salter to Walker, enclosing an account of Robert Ball of Mary Church. S. Mary Church: May 19th, 1704.
- Fol. 433. "An answer to the 12 Queries made concerning Mr Robert Ball, vicar of S. Mary Church in y^e County of Devon." Ball was succeeded by one Sterson.
- Fol. 435. "The Joint Testimony of the Usurping ministers of Devon at a solemn Meeting in y^e fatall year 1648 to Vindicate y^e Solemn League and Covenant." Names of 71 ministers and the cures to which they were attached.
- Fol. 439. Letter from James Salter to Walker, with some further information about S. Mary Church. Sterson was displaced in 1660 and Ball was restored. S. Mary Church: Nov. 16th, 1705.
- Fol. 441. Letter from Jo. Newte to Walker promising some information about his predecessor and relating a story about Edmund Calamy and his father. Tiverton: Mar. 23rd, 1703[-4].
- Fol. 442. From the same to the same, enclosing an account of his father and of George Pierce of Tiverton. Tiverton: May 23rd, 1704.
- Fol. 443. From the same to the same relating a story about Theophilus Polwheel who succeeded his father, Richard Newte, in Tiverton. Tiverton: Oct. 6th, 1704.
- Fol. 444. An account of Hugh Pym B.A. rector of Clayhanger, who retained his living throughout the Civil War, in spite of considerable suffering. Also a short account of William Scot, rector of Morebath who was forced to resign his living. (In Newte's hand.)
- Fol. 445. Letter from Jo. Newte to Walker enclosing information. He wishes Walker's design "were in

such forwardness as to be ready for y^e Press. For, I doubt, if it be delayed much longer, it will not be suffered to be printed at all, if it will be at present. We have almost a prospect of y^e like miserable times coming on very faste again" etc. Tiverton : Ap. 10th, 1705.

- Fol. 446. Some account of Hugh Peters "the notorious Regicide." (In Newte's hand.)
- Fol. 447. Letter from Jo. Newte to Walker, referring him to Charles Tarlton, rector of Bicton, for an account of the sufferings of his (Tarlton's) father at Ilchester. Sutcombe : Oct. 23rd, 1705.
- Fol. 448. Letter from John Croker to Walker..... "My knowledge of the good King and personall sight of y^e strange cure wrought by him on y^e much beloved Mr Norris, my chamber-fellow at that time, when y^e King so poor that he had not a piece of gold to give him after y^e touching him for y^e evil, when carrying to be murdered : my personall knowledge of y^e damn'd hypocrisy of divers of those religious rogues that most immediately promoted y^e horrid murder of that most gracious prince (who's patience before he was murdered I both saw and admired) disposed me to detest all y^e motions that were attended wth so devilish and scandalous a Villainy" etc. Stoke Fleming: June 19th, 1704.
- Fol. 449. Letter from James Woodley, curate of North Huish, to Walker, with some account of John Edgecombe, the deprived rector of North Huish near Totnes. He refers to a letter which he encloses, and Walker notes on the back : "See y^e letter which this mentions amongst y^e original papers No. 2^d." North Huish : Nov. 4th, 1705.
- Fol. 451. Letter from Jo. Stokes to Walker with some information about Plympton parish. Plympton S. Mary : Dec. 17th, 1705.
- Fol. 452. Letter from N. Seaman to Walker with some information about the parishes of Kingsbridge and Churchstow. Dec. 7th, 1705.
- Fol. 454. "A list of y^e nominations etc. of y^e Chapter from y^e Restoration to y^e end of '63, taken from their Acts of Chapter." A few names and rough notes, in

Walker's hand, relating to the Cathedral clergy of Exeter.

Fol. 456. Letter from Fr. Hingston to Walker stating that John Hill, the "reputed minister" of his parish, was put in by the Committee (for Sequestration) and was deprived in 1662. Newton Ferrers: Dec. 20th, 1705.

Fol. 457. A short account of Anthony Farrington B.D. who was ejected from the vicarage of Bray. Woodward, who supplanted him, was ejected at S. Bartholomew's day. Signed by John Bear.

Fol. 458. Letter from Elis. Bentham to Walker, with a short account of the sufferings of Mr John Willington, who had a living in Kent. Dec. 13th, 1705.

Fol. 460. Letter from Robert Clavell and Robert Knaplock to Walker on the subject of Walker's work. It had been observed that "a great many men of note and others judge yo^r design to be very good and seasonable but (judge?) that you are discouraged in the attempt for that notwithstanding the many advertisem^{ts} long since, and papers printed exorting the clergy to send their accounts, w^{ch} was done by many, yet they discover that nothing is yet published or a neer prospect thereof, w^{ch} discourageth many persons more in giving themselves any trouble when advertisements are wanting.

Being last week at Westminster wth Dr Bincks, deane of Liechfield, Mr Kimberley of Coventry and other eminent men of the Convocation, and speaking to me of the design you are upon, desired me very earnestly to write to you that you would prepare one voll. first, tho' the least, for the press wth all convenient speed, the design of the worke requiring expedition at this time more than ever, w^{ch} when it appears will stir up all loyall persons to complete the work so far as is possible. The dissenters give out that you can make nothing of it, and that you will be forced to drop it at last.

Sir, I wonder Dr Gooddall should desire of you to give him copies of the advertism^{ts} made by the Licensers of books in King James his time to pleasure

Mr Westly, I judge it no waies convenient, yet I desire my name may not be mentioned that I writ to you about it" etc. In a footnote he adds: "I had almost forgot to acquaint you that in Mr Calamy's last book, published about 6 weeks since, he mentioned that he wayted long for your book, but despaired of seeing it published." London: Dec. 11th, 1705. On the back is a letter from Richard Wilkin, another of Walker's publishers.

"This letter Mr Clavel brought to me to sign....He and Mr Knaplock are mightily for y^e speedy publication of part of what you design, but I am entirely for your going on in y^r own way....As to Mr Wilson and Mr Peckham that were ejected out of Arlington and Little Horsted in Sussex, they were, as I was credibly informed, when lately in that county, men of very scandalous lives," etc. Dec. 15th, 1705.

- Fol. 462. Letter from S. P. [Sir P. Sydenham?] to Walker about sources of information. A few allusions to political affairs. Dec. 11th, 1705.
- Fol. 464. Letter from Luke Milbourn to Walker...."I went soon to examine the Parliament's Journals but could find nothing to purpose. Committees frequent about Sequestred Ministers and Adjournments frequent, but no Results....I heard first that you were very ill, then that you were marry'd which was worse...etc." He alludes to the danger to the Church of England. London: Nov. 30th, 1705.
- Fol. 465. Letter from F. Drake (to Walker?) relating an anecdote of Mr Ness of Leeds. Pontefract: Nov. 30th, 1705.
- Fol. 466. Notes, in Walker's hand, about Dr Turner, rector of Fetcham (?) Surrey and Dr Short, minister of King's Ash.
- Fol. 468. Notes, in Walker's hand endorsed: "This paper I wrote from y^e present Bp. of Worcester's mouth in answer to what concerns himselfe in Mr Calamy's account of Mr. Ph. Henry. J. Walker."
- Fol. 469. Chichester Cathedral. List from the Cathedral Register of Prebends, etc. in 1660, showing how they became vacant.

- Fol. 469^a. Letter from Edm. Gibson to Walker, enclosing the foregoing. Lambeth: Dec. 27th, 1705.
- Fol. 471. Letter from E. E. to Walker. "In answer to your queries concerning my Father, tho' I am not willing you should make any mention of him or me in y^r work, since neither of us were sequester'd, yet I shall give some account of our carriage in those times, when Rebellion prospered" etc. Dec. 3rd, 1705.
- Fol. 474. Letter from Thomas Westley to Mr Pain, Register in Wells, about John Bayley, rector of Berkley, who was sequestered about 1645. John Pope was put in in 1649, but Bayley was restored in 1660. Berkley: Nov. 26th, 1705.
- Fol. 476. Account of Guy Carlton D.D. who was imprisoned at Lambeth and escaped, and of Thomas Narral, minister of Brimpton and Nazing in Berks, who was driven from his livings. "Taken from the mouth of Mrs Olive Sayer" and signed by Archdeacon Hill.
- Fol. 477. Account of the sufferings of William Rook and William Holliway, both rectors of North Cheriton, Somerset. "This sent by Mr Sampson, now Rector of North Cheriton, to me Sam. Hill."
- Fol. 478. Letter from Joseph Wren, vicar of Somerton in Somerset to Samuel Hill, Archdeacon of Wells, about his predecessor, Jno Seward, who was sequestered, and was succeeded by Roger Derby. Also some information about John Gifford, rector of Bideford. Oct. 24th, 1705. "Sent to Mr Pain my Register by me, Sam. Hill."
- Fol. 479. Short account of the murder of Alexander Randal, a clergyman living at Shepton Montague in Somerset, signed by Florence Sheppard, "Taken from Mrs Sheppard's mouth by me Sam. Hill."
- Fol. 480. Letter from Archdeacon Hill to Walker, expressing his approval of the work. Wells: Jan. 1st, 1705-6.
- Fol. 482. Short account of the treatment of Dr Robinson, Archdeacon of Gloucester, signed by Tho. Millechamp, curate of Dursley.

- Fol. 483. Letter from Robert Beardmore, giving an account of the sufferings of Mr Wilcocks, vicar of Nassington. Nassington: Nov. 30th, 1705.
- Fol. 484. Copy of the inscription on the tombstone of James Halsey D.D., the persecuted rector of S. Alphage, London.
- Fol. 486. Letter from Josh. Hotchkis to Robert Flavel [i.e. Clavell], stating that his predecessor, Mr Press was ejected. He was succeeded by Capon, but Jolliff, who followed, conformed at the Restoration and became Press' curate. Vaudrey was ejected from Elmore. Moulsoe, Bucks: Nov. 24th, 1705.
- Fol. 488. Letter from Guy Hillersdon to Robert Clavell, stating that Francis Press, rector of Castle Ashby, was ejected, in favour of Benjamin Austen. Castle Ashby: Nov. 29th, 1705.
- Fol. 489. Letter from Thomas Gibbon to the Bishop of Carlisle about the living of Greystoke. William Morland M.A. Fellow of Jesus, Cambridge, was ejected, and was succeeded by West and later by Dr Gilpin. Gilpin was turned out at the Restoration. Greystoke: June 30th, 1705.
- Fol. 491. Names of 5 clergy in the diocese of Carlisle who lived to be restored: Lewis West of Addingham, Bernard Robinson of Torpenhow, Joseph Nicholson of Plumbland, Will. Curwen of Crosby-Ravensworth and Arthur Savage of Brougham.
- Fol. 493. Letter from Richard Wilkin to Walker, enclosing papers. Many of the clergy have been "scandalously negligent in this affair, and as far as I can observe, the diocese of Norwich which is reckon'd as trimming a diocese as any in England has remitted more and larger accounts of the Suffering Clergy than halfe a score of the others" etc. Dec. 29th, 1705.
- Fol. 495. Letter (signature missing) to Walker. The writer gives his personal experiences in the "Phanatick Times."
- Fol. 497. Letter from Fred. Marker, vicar of Stokeingham [Stokenham?] to Walker. Jonas Stiles, vicar of Stokeingham was forced to leave his vicarage but returned at the Restoration. His successor was

Benjamin Cleaveland, who was afterwards Episcopally ordained. Stokeingham: Jan. 8th, 1705[-6].

Fol. 498. Letter from Stephen Bate to Walker, giving an account of Jeffrey Amhurst, who was forced to leave his living of Horsmonden. The patroness presented John Couch, but he also was sequestered in favour of one Rawson. Horsmonden: Dec. 28th, 1705.

Fol. 500. Letter from Bright to Richard Day, on the iniquity of the times. London: Nov. 20th.

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Fol. 2. "The Seaventh 100."

Fol. 3. Letter from George Ogden, senior fellow of the Coll. in Manchester to Walker, referring to the dissolution of the collegiate church of Manchester and the sufferings of Richard Johnson, fellow. Manchester: Nov. 2nd, 1705.

On the reverse page is an account of Hindle, vicar of Ribchester, and Ingham, his Puritan successor, written in the same hand [torn].

Fol. 5. From the same to Clavell, correcting a mistake in the foregoing. Manchester: Dec. 4th, 1705.

Fol. 6. Papers referring to Christopher Hindle, vicar of Ribchester.

Fol. 9. Letter [unsigned] to Clavell referring to the ejections of Montfort from Tharfield, Herts, and John Turner, a Suffolk clergyman.

Fol. 11. An account of the ejection of Thomas Baker M.A. rector of Baxterley, Warwick, "sent by Mr. Shaw, Minister of Baxterley."

Fol. 12. Account of the ejection and imprisonment of Dr Buck, vicar of Stradbroke, Suffolk, and afterwards preacher at the Temple, from his own account, given before he died.

Fol. 13. Account of the living of Leamington-Hastings, Warwick. Lee was ejected in favour of Walden. Walden afterwards conformed but was ejected for having defended the King's murder.

Fol. 14. Letter from N. Ellison to Mrs Mary Astell "at y^e King's Head in S. Paul's churchyard," about Eldard Alvey and his successors at Newcastle. Newcastle: Mar. 30th, 1705.

Fol. 16. Letter from Sir Philip Sydenham to Walker, referring to the progress of the work and to current affairs.... "As to y^e Bps. there were but 4 that had y^e bravery to assert that y^e Church was in danger, A. B. York, Bps. B. & Wells, Lond., & S. Asaph.

Rochester did not vote¹. Carlile is as Whiggish as your own, tho' he & your Dn. stand steddy in Convocation, who now plainly intends some destructive alteration," etc. Jan. 3rd, 1705-6.

Fol. 17. From the same to the same. "I am returned from Camb[ridge] wth[out] serving you or myself, for they were so rude as not to let me examine nay see a MS of no g^t use or valu or y^t cold be of any ill consequence. upon w^{ch} I took my leav & I hope neer to wait on them unless to burn them.

I have taken all opportunities to recommend y^r design but a great many don't encourage it & some don't know anything ab^t sequestrations, 'tis well that they don't feel it, for y^e opposite party shew their inclination to act as dismal & black as scence as their Fathers did. Dr Fowler Bp. of Gloucester is turn'd (as I am told) a tru Churchman upon your inordinate actions, but of y^e Bps. y^{rs} is y^e most infamous & despicable" etc. Jan. 26th, 1705[-6?].

Fol. 18. Account of the ejection of Thomas Collins M.A., rector of Sampford Peverell and vicar of Colyton, Devon and prebendary of Exeter, in Walker's hand, and signed by him: "This relation I took from y^e mouth of Mr Edward Collins apothecary & now receiver of Exon. Feb. 4th, 1705-6. John Walker."

Fol. 20. Letter from Edward Nosworthy to Walker, referring to the sequestration of Dr William Peterson, parson of S. Breock in Cornwall and Diptford in Devon. Diptford: Feb. 9th, 1705-6.

Fol. 22. Letter from William Binckes to Walker. "...I receiv'd a letter from you, by which I find you are pursuing the method I did, with some others of your well wishers lett Mr. Clavell know was our opinion would be better than to stay so much longer for the whole" [see *ante*, C. 2, fol. 460]. He is sending an account "of one that got into Leamington." Little Deans' Yard: Jan. 26th, 1705-6. Noted by Walker: "This

¹ The debate concerning the danger of the Church took place in the House of Lords on Dec. 6, 1705. See Cobbett's *Parliamentary Hist.* vi. 479 *et seq.*

Wm. Binckes is D.D., Dean of Lichfield & at present Prolocutor of y^e Lower H. of Convocation. J.W."

- Fol. 24. Letter from J. Potter to Walker, referring to his grandfather, rector of Funtmill [Fontmell, Dorset], "who was indicted at Dorchester Assizes...for inveighing in his sermon against that good man Ol. Cromwell." Sherborn: Feb. 18th, 1705-6.
- Fol. 26. Letter from Thomas Gipps to Clavell enclosing papers. Bury, Lancs.: Aug. 20th, 1705.
- Fol. 27. From the same to the same referring to some papers which he had sent. Bury, Lancs.: Oct. 15th, 1705. Re-addressed to Walker with a note from Clavell. Oct. 23rd, 1705.
- Fol. 28. Letter from Thomas Gipps to Walker on the same subject. He had sent the Minutes of the Second Presbyterian Classis to Clavell and they had gone astray. Bury, Lancs.: Oct. 18th, 1705.
- Fol. 29. "Prebendae et Dignitates in Ecclesia Cathedrali Cicestrensi 7 January 1641." List of the Cathedral clergy of Chichester.
- Fol. 30. Letter from Edm. Gibson to Walker enclosing the foregoing. Lambeth: Mar. 12th, 1705-6.
- Fol. 31. Letter from John Legassecke to Walker referring to Stroad, rector of Little Hempston and Knight his curate. Mar. 14th, 1705-6.
- Fol. 33. Lists of Exeter clergy.
- Fol. 34. Letter from Thomas Earle to Walker, enclosing the foregoing.
- Fol. 35. Letter from Edmund Elys [to Walker?] offering to send his books and printed papers. Jan. 30th, 1705[-6?].
- Fol. 36. Letter from M. Taunton to Walker referring to the rectors of Denbury during the Interregnum. Denbury: Mar. 25th, 1706.
- Fol. 38. Letter from Arthur Collier to Walker with an account of the sufferings of his grandfather Henry Collier, minister of Steeple Langford, near Sarum, Wilts. Steeple Langford: Aug. 3rd, 1705.
- Fol. 39. "A true copy of a letter from the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, to his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, to be communicated to the Bishops &

Clergy of his Province in Convocation assembled : & accordingly read to them in the Jerusalem Chamber, March 1st, 1705." A printed paper.

- Fol. 40. [Written on the blank sheet of the foregoing.] Letter from White Kennett to Walker, giving an account of one of his predecessors Dr John Stubbins D.D., vicar of Amersden [Ambrosden?], Oxfordshire. Mar. 30th, 1706.
- Fol. 41. Letter from Henry Norman to Walker, referring to the ejection of a clergyman named Wootton. Mar. 21st, 1706.
- Fol. 42. "Ecclia. Cathed. Wigorn." List of the Cathedral clergy of Worcester at the time of the Rebellion, addressed to Mr John Baron at Balliol College in Oxon.
- Fol. 43. A few notes on Lancashire parishes. Endorsed by Walker: "This paper Mr. Rennell of Exon. Coll. sent me."
- Fol. 45. Letter from Thomas Jacob [to Walker?] with some detailed criticisms of Calamy's *Life of Baxter*. Enford: Sept. 8th, 1705.
- Fol. 47. "Rustica Academiae Oxoniensis nuper Reformatæ descriptio" etc. Latin verses. "London: printed & to be sold at the Green-Dragon in S. Paul's Church-yard." Marginal notes by Walker.
- Fol. 48. Short notes concerning Isaac Allen of Prestwich, Lancs. and others.
- Fol. 49. Letter from J. Wesley to Walker, thanking him for transcribing the certificates of the licensers, which he is about to publish in his book.
- Fol. 51. Letter [from Edmund Elys] about some of his own writings. Endorsed by Walker: "This is from Mr. Ellys of Totness."
- Fol. 53. Account of Thomas Orpe B.A. schoolmaster of Tarporley in Cheshire and curate to Dr Thomas Fowler at Whitchurch in Shropshire, signed by his son Samuel Orpe, vicar of Cheswardine, Salop.
- Fol. 56. "A just account of the sufferings of Mr William Higgins, in his lifetime rector of Stoak-upon-Terne in the County of Salop, Archdeacon of Derby...given by mee Robert Higgins his eldest sonne who was con-

stantly with him & by consequence a co-sufferer with him & thereby able to give a perfect account."

- Fol. 57. Some account of William Langley M.A. minister of S. Mary's in Lichfield.
- Fol. 58. Letter from Richard Blakeway, giving some account of his predecessors in the vicarage of High Ercal, and especially of Mathew Fowler, who fought in the garrison of Lord Newport's house at High Ercal. High Ercal: Jan. 7th, 1705-6.
- Fol. 60. Letter from Richard Richards, rector of Longford, Salop, to Archdeacon Vaughan, referring to his predecessor, Richard Fowler, who was ejected from his living. Leaves succeeded him and conformed at the Restoration. Nov. 2nd, 1705.
- Fol. 61. Account of the sufferings of John Arnway, Archdeacon of Salop and rector of Hodnet, signed by Griff. Vaughan, Archdeacon of Salop.
- Fol. 63. A short letter, containing additional information respecting John Arnway, signed by Jo. Fowler, curate of Hodnet.
- Fol. 64. Account of the sufferings of Edmond Vaughan, minister of Pisford [Pitsford?] near Northampton, signed by his son Griff. Vaughan, Archdeacon of Salop.
- Fol. 66. Names of four ejected clergymen of Salop, signed by Archdeacon Vaughan.
- Fol. 67. Letter from Archdeacon Vaughan to Clavell enclosing the foregoing accounts. Hinstock near Newport, Shropshire: Feb. 25th, 1705-6.
- Fol. 69. Letter from Willis Atkins, vicar of Great Gransden, Huntingdon, to Dr Kennett, Archdeacon of Huntingdon, giving an account of the sufferings of Barnabas Oley, his predecessor, who was not, however, formally sequestered. May 14th, 1705. On the back a memorandum relating to Hudson of Uffington.
- Fol. 70. Letter from John Butler to the same. After a long tirade against the Dissenters, he refers to John Bowles who was ejected from the living of Wallington. Wallington: May 10th, 1705.
- Fol. 72. Letter from R. Wood saying that all the accounts which he can collect concerning his predecessor rest upon traditionary stories. Aldbury: May 7th, 1705.

- Fol. 73. Statement to the effect that Mikepher Alphery, rector of Woolley, Huntingdon, was sequestered. Signed: Peter Phelps, Rector of Woolley. Mar. 16th, 1704 [-5?].
- Fol. 74. Account of the sufferings of Paul Prestland, rector of Market-Deeping, Lincoln.
- Fol. 75. A few notes relating to Richard Pooley, the sequestered rector of Essendon.
- Fol. 76. Letter from Nathanael Gibson, rector of Sawtrey Beames, [to Archdeacon Kennett?] giving an account of the sufferings of Anthony Fawkner, rector of Bulwick, Northants., and Sawtrey Moynes. May 15th, 1705.
- Fol. 77. Short account of James Brooke, rector of Ripton Regis near Huntingdon, who was forced to leave his living. Signed: Jo. Sturges, rector. Written on the back of a copy of the "Queries for the Clergy."
- Fol. 78. Account of the sufferings of Dr Thomas Soam, Preb. of Windsor and vicar of Staines, signed by Ja. Heywood, vicar of Godmanchester. Godmanchester: May 16th, 1705.
- Fol. 80. Account of the sufferings of Thomas Faltrop, rector of Little Berkhamstead, Hertford, signed by Jno. Adams, rector.
- Fol. 81. Statement to the effect that Richard Newman, B.D., was turned out of the living of Hammer-ton Huntingdon. Signed by Hugh Mapletoft, rector. Hammerton: May 17th, 1705.
- Fol. 82. Statement to the effect that John Walcot was ejected from the rectory of Keyston, Huntingdon. Signed: Richard Newcome, rector. May 15th, 1705.
- Fol. 83. Letter from Nic. Addenbrooke, rector of Chester-ton, stating that Geffery Hawkins, M.A., was forced from the living in 1641. Chesterton: May 15th, 1705.
- Fol. 84. Letter from John Pyke stating that Thomas Marshall, who had been ejected from a living in Essex, held the vicarage of Wiston till his death. Wiston, Herts.
- Fol. 85. Short statement to the effect that Nash was sequestered from the living of Waresley, Huntingdon. Signed: Ambrose Bland, vicar of Waresley.
- Fol. 86. Letter from Geo. Adams to Thomas Woodward,

register at Huntingdon, stating that his predecessor, Peirce¹Berk, was not molested during the Interregnum. Upton: May 14th, 1705.

- Fol. 88. Letter, stating that Henry Downhall, vicar, and John Reynolds curate, were ejected from or forced to quit S. Ives. Signed by the vicar, Thomas Collins, and churchwardens.
- Fol. 90. Letter from Alex. Lindsey, sequestrator of Much Totham in Essex, to Walker, about [Ambrose?] Westrop. He is informed that he "was not a scandalous nor immoral man." Mar. 13th, 1705[-6?].
- Fol. 91. Letter from Henry Ayloffe, J.P., to Walker about the character of Westrop. Mar. 26th, 1706.
- Fol. 93. Letter stating that John Shucksborough [or Shuckbury?] held the livings of Eggesford and Chawleigh, Devon, "during the usurpation of Cromwell, without any great disturbance."
- Fol. 94. Letter from Jo. Trobridge to Walker, stating that his predecessor in the living of Stoodley, Devon, John Abraham, was neither ejected nor molested. Stoodley: May 22nd, 1706.
- Fol. 95. Letter from John Browning [to Walker] stating that Nicholas Morrice and Williams, ministers of Lynton and Countesbury, Devon, two very poor livings, were not molested. Lynton: May 20th, 1706.
- Fol. 96. Letter from T. Rennell to Walker, mentioning the names of various persons who are assisting in the work. Exon. Coll.: July 9th, 1706.
- Fol. 97. Letter from Edward Collins to Walker, giving an account of the sufferings of Gregory Phillipps, rector of Phillack, and vicar of Sithney, and John Collins, rector of Illogan. Phillack, Cornwall: June 6th, 1706.
- Fol. 99. Letter from Joshua Reynolds to Walker, enclosing a bill for hood and wig, and giving an account of an ejected clergyman, Charles Forbench. He sends his service to "Mother & Mistress." C.C.C. Oxford: July 17th, 1706.
- Fol. 100. Letter from Thomas Stephens to Walker, narrating the sufferings of Joseph Shute of Meavy, Devon. Meavy: June 3rd, 1706.

Fol. 101. Letter from M. Whight to Walker saying that he is sending an answer to the "Queries." Knowstone: May 22nd, 1706.

Fol. 102. Letter from E. E. [to Walker?] referring to "my friend Ray's loss of his fellowship," and mentioning some sources of information.

Fol. 103. Letter from Edward Gee to Walker about the Dissenters' assertion that licences were refused to their books against Popery. Westminster: Ap. 24th, 1706.

Re-addressed to Goodall with a note from Walker, requesting that the letter may be sent to Mr Wesley and then returned to him. Exon.: May 4th, 1706.

A single line from Robert Clavell.

Fol. 104. Account of [William?] Lane's sufferings and of the character of Francis Bernard, a Presbyterian minister, given by John Edgecombe, rector of Aveton Gifford.

Fol. 105. Letter from William Wood to Walker offering to send information. Ap. 15th, 1706.

Fol. 107. Letter from Sir Philip Sydenham to Walker about materials for the Cathedral lists, etc. Hackness: Ap. 9th, 1706.

Fol. 108. Letter from Sam. Hill to Walker, giving an account of the sufferings of Paul Clement, rector of Chilfrome and Lower Compton, Dorset, John Potter, rector of Great Fontmell, and James Crouch, rector of Hinton Martel, Dorset. Wells: May 24th, 1706.

Fol. 109. Letter from Thomas Orchard to Walker about his predecessor at Hartland, Mr Cherton. Hartland, Devon: July 1st, 1706.

Fol. 110. Letter from the Bishop of Chester [Nicholas Strafford] to Walker, about the diocese of Chester. He had distributed the "Queries," but answers came in very slowly. Chester: June 19th, 1706.

Fol. 112. Letter from Sir Philip Sydenham to Walker containing the names of some sequestered clergy of Yorkshire. "At Mr Took's, Bookseller, Temple Bar." June 29th, 1706.

Fol. 113. Letter from Joshua Reynolds to Walker, announcing the sudden death of Mr Perks of C.C.C., and advising Walker to read the second edition of

the London Dispensatory. C.C.C. Oxon.: June 26th, 1706.

- Fol. 114. Letter from James Knight to Walker, stating that the vicar of Nynehead "comply'd" with the times, and giving some account of John England, vicar of Isle-Brewers, Somerset, and of one Dyer, mentioned in Calamy's book. Nynehead: June 25th, 1706.
- Fol. 116. An account of William Dyer, mentioned in Calamy's list. Noted by Walker: "This account is from one Mr Edw. Bicklay."
- Fol. 117. Letter from J. Potter to Walker, with some account of his grandfather James Crouch, the ejected rector of Hinton Martel. Cloford in Somerset: May 18th, 1706.
- Fol. 119. Letter from Thomas Holdsworth to Richard Wilkin, bookseller, with an account of Lewis Alcock, rector of North Stoneham, Hants. North Stoneham: July 6th, 1706.
- Fol. 121. Letter from Hugh Todd to Walker with an account of the diocese of Carlisle in the time of Rebellion. Penrith: July 6th, 1706.
- Fol. 123. Letter from S. Dod to Walker with some account of the parishes of Staplegrove, Broomfield and Baddleton [Bathealton?], Somerset. Brimpton: July 11th, 1706.
- Fol. 125. Letter from Robert Berkley [to Walker?]. He would rather "be an instrument in closing up than fomenting our unhappie divisions & I need not be ashamed to own, that I do with all my heart desire an accommodation with our Dissenting Brethren." He gives an account of his parish during the Rebellion. Pyworthy, Devon: May 8th, 1706.
- Fol. 127. Short letter from J. Cory to Walker stating "that Burgess went not out till Bartholo. day." Ashprington: Ap. 21st, 1706.
- Fol. 128. Letter from An. Wharton [?] to Clavell, stating that Dr Nicholas Andrewes and Dr John Layfield were sequestered.
- Fol. 129. Letter from Arthur Heron, rector of Moreton, Essex, to Clavell, stating that Samuel Hoard, B.D., was ejected from the rectory of Moreton.

- Fol. 130. Letter from Phil. Browne to Clavell, with an account of the sufferings of Dr Brian Walton, minister of Sandon. Sandon: Mar. 21st, 1705-6.
- Fol. 131. Letter from Robert Creyghton to Walker, giving an account of the murder of Dr Rawleigh, Dean of Wells, and of the sufferings of Dr Dugdale and Dr John Creyghton. Uplowman: June 10th, 1706.
- Fol. 133. Letter from John Adams to Walker stating that Thomas Friend died in possession of the living of Blackawton, Devon, and that his successor, Richard Venn, was sequestered. Blackawton: May 7th, 1706.
- Fol. 134. Letter from John Waugh to Walker, stating that he can find out nothing concerning Dr Fairfax except that he was ejected 1646 and died 1655. June 10th, 1706.
- Fol. 135. Letter from W. Baron, promising to send information. Ascension Day 1706. Re-addressed, with a note signed "J. G." to Dr Francis Atterbury, Dean of Carlisle.
- Fol. 137. Letter from N. Ellison, Archdeacon of Stafford, to Walker, giving names of those who would be able to send information. Newcastle: May 3rd, 1706.
- Fol. 139. Account of the sequestration of William Kemp, rector of Podymore, Somerset, subscribed by William Garnett, rector, and a note from J. Potter to Walker enclosing it. Cloford: June 19th, 1706.
- Fol. 140. Letter from S. P. [Sir Philip Sydenham?] to Walker, mentioning the names of some persons who are assisting in the work. "I am sorry to disappoint you in my p[ro]mise ab^t y^e designs of y^e Court w^{ch} was that y^e Qn. [&] had design'd to put in y^e Ch Men again as being y^e safest persons to rely but I find my intelligence g[roun]dless....Dr Atterbury's Br[other]¹ is said will be Dean of Roch[ester] by y^e med[iatio]n of y^e Ld. President," etc. June 11th, 1706.
- Fol. 141. Letter from Sam. Dod to Walker, apologising for the lack of information. Brimpton: June 19th, 1706.
- Fol. 143. "The Eighth 100."

¹ Lewis Atterbury, at that time preacher of Highgate Chapel. See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

- Fol. 144. Lists of dignities in the Cathedral Church of Lichfield and of persons ejected from them. [Torn.]
- Fol. 145. Letter to Walker enclosing the foregoing. [Torn.]
- Fol. 146. Fragment of a letter from Nathanael Beard to Walker. Tavistock: May 11th, 1706.
- Fol. 147. Fragment of a letter from — [to Walker?].
- Fol. 148. Letter from the vicar of Liskeard about the sufferings of his predecessor, Peter Cowling. Liskeard: June 17th, 1706.
- Fol. 149. Letter [from Henry Ayloffe?] to Walker, giving some information about Cherry, Nashington and Wright. [Torn.]
- Fol. 151. Fragment of a letter to Walker about the sequestration of Mr Whiting, a Cornish clergyman.
- Fol. 153. Letter from Joseph Jane to Walker giving an account of the sequestration of Richard Tucker, rector of Ludgvan. Ludgvan: May 12th, 1706.
- Fol. 154. Statement to the effect that John Deeble was sequestered from the living of Maker, Devon. Signed by the vicar, Robert Michell: Ap. 11th, 1706.
- Fol. 155. Letter from John Antris (?) to Walker with an account of the sufferings of [John] Turner, vicar of Treneglos and Warbstow, Cornwall. May 30th, 1706.
- Fol. 156. Evidence given by John Chamberlain of Horsmonden, Kent, with regard to Mr South's teaching.
- Fol. 157. Letter from A. H.[orsmonden] to Richard Bate of Boughton-Malherbe, Kent, about Dr Horsmonden. [Torn.]
- Fol. 159. Letter from Richard Bate to Walker about Dr Horsmonden. Boughton-Malherbe: July 11th, 1706.
- Fol. 161. Fragment of a letter from Henry Chick to Walker about his predecessor in the rectory of Berry-narbor. Berrynarbor: Ap. 19th.
- Fol. 163. Account of Thomas Clarke, rector of Haselbury-Bryan, signed by W. Walter, rector of Haselbury-Bryan. Dorset: Ap. 6th, 1706.
- Fol. 164. Fragment of a letter recommending books [from Archdeacon Davies?].

- Fol. 165. Fragment of a letter about the Puritans [from Archdeacon Davies ?].
- Fol. 166. Fragment of a letter [from Archdeacon Davies?].
- Fol. 167. Fragment of a letter about the difficulty of obtaining information. Endorsed by Walker: "All these three A.deacon Davies his hand."
- Fol. 168. A slip of paper with the end of the foregoing letter and the signature Ric. Davies.
- Fol. 170. "An account of the troubles & sufferings of Mr Samuel Broad, Rector of Rendcombe in the County of Gloucester, for his Loyalty to the King in the time of the late Rebellion, etc.," addressed to Mr Reynolds, Fellow of C.C.C. A note from Reynolds enclosing the account, dated Mar. 28th, 1706.
- Fol. 171. Letter from V. E. enclosing some account of the parishes of Warkworth, Shilbottle, Bolam, Hartburn, Stamfordham, Ponteland and Rothbury, Northumberland. Dated S. Stephen's Day and addressed to Archdeacon Davies.
- Fol. 173. Fragment of a letter from Archdeacon Davies.
- Fol. 174. Letter from Thomas Rowe to Walker, giving an account of the parish of Maddern [S. Madron]. John Keat was "never prosecuted" but his successor, Simon Land, was sequestered. Maddern: May 18th, 1706.
- Fol. 175. Letter from Henry Wickham to Walker stating that Mr Musgrove was ejected from livings in Somerset. Great Torrington: May 6th, 1706.
- Fol. 176. Letter from [name torn] to Walker about advertising the work among the clergy. Okehampton: Ap. 24th, 1706.
- Fol. 177. Letter from Joseph Kelsey to Clavell giving the names of 12 parishes in the Archdeaconry of Sarum from which the incumbents were turned out. Sarum: July 1st, 1706.
- Fol. 178. Letter from John Cole [to Walker?] mentioning the sequestration of Samuel Ward, Master of Sidney College, Cambridge, and the sequestration of Augustin Lindsey of Stratford, Suffolk, and Edward Cherry of Much-Holland, Essex. S. Albans.
- Fol. 179. Letter from Phillip Prince to Dr Trimnel,

Archdeacon of Norfolk, giving an account of Henry Watts, sequestered from the livings of Wheatacre All Saints and S. Peters, Norfolk. Wheatacre: Oct. 10th, 1705.

- Fol. 180 (unnumbered). Letter from Thomas Rawlins to Dr Trimnel stating that his predecessor, Richard Davenport, rector of Feltwell S. Nicholas, Norfolk, was sequestered. Feltwell: Mar. 29th, 1705.
- Fol. 182. Letter from William Prior, pastor of Elkstone, Glo'ster, to Clavell, giving an account of his father Christopher Prior, incumbent of Collingbourne, Wilts., Joseph Hill, incumbent of Hinton, and Peter Ingram of Longworth, Berks. May 17th, 1706.
- Fol. 184. Letter from William Binckes to Clavell, giving the name of a gentleman who was in a position to supply some information. Leamington: Ap. 29th, 1706.
- Fol. 185. Letter from Charles Harvy, giving an account of his predecessor, Thomas Mason, vicar of Chebsey, Staffs. May 11th, 1706.
- Fol. 186. Letter from C. T. to Walker, giving an account of Dr Cotesford of Hadleigh. Ap. 9th, 1706.
- Fol. 188. Letter from F. Gregory stating that George Roberts, D.D. rector of Hambleden, Bucks, was turned out of his living. Hambleden: May 7th, 1705.
- Fol. 189. Statement to the effect that John Furness, vicar of Great Marlow, Bucks, was turned out of his living. Signed by Wm. Harvey, vicar of Great Marlow.
- Fol. 190. Statement to the effect that James Bradshaw was forced to leave his vicarage of Chalfont S. Peter, Bucks. Signed by Thom. Smart, vicar.
- Fol. 191. Letter from Wm. Thorne [to Clavell?] giving an account of the sequestration of [Daniel] Wicherley, Fellow of Queens', Cambridge, and incumbent of Hemingstone, Suffolk. Oct. 10th, 1705.
- Fol. 192. Certificate that Symon Sumpter, B.D., rector of Badingham, Suffolk, was sequestered. Signed: Barn. Blomfield.
- Fol. 193. Letter from Joshua Reynolds to Walker.
 "...I know 'tis absolutely impossible Your Book

should be perfect at first, tarry You as long as You please. Your best Way is to put it out without any farther delay ; & in your Preface desire any farther accounts to be added by Way of Appendix : & I believe in that Case (Considering I believe Mr Calamy is as perfect in his way as hands could make it) people that have any honesty or zeal, seeing the Imperfections of Yours, will be provoked to send You in farther Memoirs ; and more than all Your skill can otherwise procure. Besides, too, You have been already so long about it, that I assure you, people do begin to laugh at Your design & despise it. And a great many folk are of Mr Calamy's mind, that there never was any more designed at first than a BOSH," etc.

In spite of Walker's blandishments, he refuses to be drawn into any more work on his behalf.

C.C.C. Oxon : Dec. 20th [year torn off].

- Fol. 195. Letter from John Newte to Walker reporting the issue of a suit before the House of Lords.

He complains that the interest of the Church of England is gone, "And y^e next session you may be sure will take of y^e Teste Act, since it could not be got into y^e body of y^e Act of Security," etc. Feb. 22nd, 1706[-7 ?].

- Fol. 197. Letter from James Knight to Walker about the progress of the work. Nynhead: Feb. 27th, 1706-7.

- Fol. 198. Letter from John Sewell to Walker, promising to send a list of the Canons of Windsor. Windsor Castle: Sept. 3rd, 1706.

- Fol. 199. Letter from the Bishop of Llandaff [William Beaw] to Walker saying that he has written to desire his Chancellor to provide the information which Walker requires. "From Mr Carter's House in S. Margarett's Churchyard in Westminster." Nov. 5th, 1706.

- Fol. 200. Letter from the Bishop of Peterborough [Richard Cumberland] to Walker enclosing the following. Westminster: Nov. 5, [1706].

- Fol. 201. "A List of y^e Names of y^e Clergy Depriv'd of

their Dignitys in y^e Ch. of Peterburgh During ye Civil Wars from 1646-1660."

- Fol. 202. Letter from John Richardson to Walker saying that the Archbishop of York had ordered him to enclose the following papers. Bishopsthorpe: Nov. 15th, 1706.
- Fol. 203. "A list of the Dignities & Prebends in the Cath. Church of S. Peter in York, with the names of the persons who were ejected out of the same in the times of the late Rebellion."
- Fol. 206. Letter from John Tasker, vicar of Winterbourne S. Martin, Dorset, to Walker, giving an account of the sufferings of [Richard?] Aunsham, rector of Hope-say, and [Thomas?] Atkinson, rector of Wistanstow, Salop. Feb. 12th, 1706-[7?].
- Fol. 208. "An account of y^e Sufferings of Mr Ambrose [Phillips] A.M. and Rector of y^e first Portion of y^e Church of Westbury, in y^e Diocese of Hereford."
- Fol. 209. "An account of Mr Phillips' sufferings taken [from y^e] Original Paper written with his own hand," etc.
- Fol. 210. Letter from Hugh Todd to Walker with some information about the Cathedral clergy of Carlisle and giving an unfavourable account of Mr Person who supplied the living of Sannix [Stanwix?]. Penrith: Nov. 7th, 1706.
- Fol. 212. Short accounts of some sequestered clergy of Somerset. Endorsed by Walker: "This paper in the hand of the Rev. Mr. James Knight," etc.
- Fol. 213. Letter from [Sam. Dod?] to Walker reporting very slow progress in the collection of information. Brimpton: Oct. 30th, 1706.
- Fol. 214. Letter from Ezra Pierce to Walker, giving an account of the sufferings of Mr Owen. North Curry, near Taunton: Nov. 20th, 1706.
- Fol. 215. Letter from Henry Wood to Walker saying that he is unable to obtain information of the prebendaries of Wolverhampton, and making some remarks on the subject of Calamy's book. Aldridge: Nov. 9th, 1706.
- Fol. 216. Letter from P. Robinson to Walker, expressing

- his readiness to assist. Grindon, Derbyshire: Aug. 31st, 1706.
- Fol. 217. Letter from E. C. to Walker about the Cathedral clergy of Worcester. "I cannot recomend you to any one of y^e Cathedral of Worc^r., they being mostly low," etc. Nov. 9th, 1706.
- Fol. 218. Letter from Henry Wood to Walker, showing that several persons mentioned in Calamy's list were displaced by the legal incumbents. Aldridge: Sept. 16th, 1706.
- Fol. 220. Letter from H. Barrow giving an account of Thomas Cole, rector of Heyford, and Capt. Butler his Puritan successor, Mr Hungerford, rector of Heyford Warren and Dr [Samuel?] Radcliffe, rector of Steeple Aston, Oxford. Aug. 27th, 1706.
- Fol. 221. Extract from the register of Northall [or Northolt], Middlesex, showing that [George?] Palmer, the vicar, was turned out in 1642.
- Fol. 222. Letter from E. Thomas to Walker, relating a story of some Puritan conformists in 1662. Kingsbridge: Sept. 13th, 1706.
- Fol. 224. Letter from Joshua Reynolds to Walker enclosing Barrow's account (see fol. 220) and giving a reference to the Preface to Sanderson's Sermons... "I wish you much joy of your daughter." Oct. 4th, 1706.
- Fol. 226. Letter from A. Heron to Clavell saying that he finds he was mistaken in stating that Samuel Hoard was ejected from Moreton, Essex. Moreton: Dec. 10th, 1706. Re-addressed to Walker with a note from Clavell. "I have sent & been 10 times with y^e Bp. of Hereford [Humphrey Humphreys]. He promised fare but doth nothing.
- A great number of your friends are dissatisfied that nothing yet appears judging a supplement after, or a little voll. will excite people to serve the design," etc. Dec. 14th, 1706.
- Fol. 227. Account of the seizure of Robert Rowdon, rector of Cowbartly [Coberley], Glo'ster, signed by Robert Rowdon, and an account of the murder of Dr Oldish, vicar of Adderbury, Oxford. [The two

accounts are on four sheets of paper which are placed in the wrong order.]

Fol. 231. Letter from Robert Clavell to Walker.

"Having promised to [torn] some particular clergymen heretofore that you would employ this Xtmas an Amanuensis to transcribe the Copy for y^e Press, wee are by some of them call'd upon to know if you have sent any letter to give satisfaction on that point. & I desire you would please to give me a letter what to say to them, but for y^e generality of your friends they conclude that the Alteration of the times have discouraged you, & cannot be expected to be soe acceptable as would have been heretofore. I printed Mr Weslyes book lately, but cannot get it into y^e Gazet, which shows how y^e tide runs," etc.

London: Jan. 9th, 1706[-7].

Fol. 232. Letter from N. Spinckes to Walker, saying that he has written to Newcourt "that you might have y^e liberty to consult his MS." Nov. 22nd.

Fol. 234. Letter from Richard Newcourt to Mr Spinckes:

"Sir, I would very willingly serve Mr. Walker in the design he is about. I never saw the Undecima Persecutio, but the observations that I have relating to the Expulsed & Sequestred Clergy in the dioces of London are taken out of Mercurius Rusticus, Mr. A. Wood's Athenae Oxonienses, and the first Century of Scandalous and Malignant Priests (out of which I have taken little more than the names of such as were of this diocess, omitting the false & scandalous characters are there given them). A second Century I never saw. These are all Printed Books, which I suppose Mr. Walker hath perused, or if he be in London may see at most Booksellers. Having told you my Authors, you may easily guess whether I can be further serviceable to Mr. Walker in this matter, which I would be with all my heart, if I knew how," etc. Nov. 15th.

Fol. 235. Letter from Clavell to Walker.

..."'Tis well I got the Bp. of Chester's papers, for 3 daies agoe, he was taken with an Apoplexey & palsy & dyed last Wednesday." He encloses some papers

from the Bishop of Hereford. London : Feb. 15th, 1706-[7].

Fol. 236. Table of sequestrations in the diocese of Hereford.

Fol. 237. Letter from C. Buchanan to Walker containing an account of the sufferings of George Buchanan, vicar of Kirkby-Lonsdale. Dec. 3rd, 1706.

Fol. 238. Letter from John Newte to Walker, with political news.

"...Our Whiggish Adversaries are weary of soliciting agst y^e Revenue of y^e Church, but not ashamed of it, since they yesterday opposed y^e security of it by rejecting y^e Teste. However y^e house made a noble division for it. Yeas 167. Noes abundance more : the Whigs number I did not hear. Too morrow y^e Convocation sit to notable purpose I guess. Only 7 Bishops voted for having in y^e Teste & 9 agst it. The 7 entred y^r Protest¹. Ours must be no divider nor P[rote]ster. People talk here freely of him, and I believe some wth you wish him well. Bath and Well's [George Hooper] is admired by all, just come to town & my good Friend," etc. Several Bishops had promised assistance to Walker's work.

"At y^e Golden Gallon in King's Street, Westminster." Feb. 11th, 1706-[7].

Fol. 240. Letter from James Knight to Walker acknowledging a letter. ... "I am sorry to hear that your indisposition has continued so long upon you." Nynehead : Sept. 7th, 1706.

Fol. 241. Letter from Sam. Lea to Mr Farthing stating that Gregory Syndercomb was sequestered from the vicarage of Nether-Stowey, Somerset. Aug. 20th, 1706.

Fol. 242. Statement to the effect that William Biss was not actually turned out of the rectory of East Quantoxhead, Somerset. Signed : John Pain, rector.

¹ During the discussion of the "Act for the Security of the Church of England" in connection with the Union of England and Scotland, a proposal was made to insert the "Act for the preventing dangers which may happen from Popish recusants" (25 Chas. II. Cap. II.) known as the Test Act. The proposal was negatived in both Houses. See Cobbett's *Parl. Hist.* vi. 559 and *C.J.* xv. 283.

- Fol. 243. Certificate to the effect that Gawen Evans was sequestered from the rectory of West Quantoxhead. Signed: Tristram Evans.
- Fol. 244. Fragment of a letter from R. Davies.
- Fol. 245. Letter from John Beale to Joshua Reynolds. His predecessor, Jackson, retained his living. He mentions a few sources of information. Meysey-Hampton: June 13th, 1704.
- Fol. 247. The names in 15 cases of sequestration in Cornwall and Dorset. Rough notes by Walker.
- Fol. 248. Letter from Tho. Armetriding, giving an account of the sufferings of William Rothwell, vicar of Leyland, Lancs. Leyland: Oct. 15th, 1706.
- Fol. 249. Letter from J. Davie to Mr Prescott, stating that his predecessor, Rowland Haywood, was forced to leave the living of Frodsham, Cheshire.
- Fol. 250. Letter from Thomas Aubrey, rector of Eccleston, Cheshire, stating that his predecessor, William Bispham, was turned out of his living. Oct. 9th, 1706.
- Fol. 252. Certificate that Dr Henry Bridgeman was forced to leave the rectory of Bangor during the Rebellion. Signed by the rector, R. Jones, Nov. 8th, 1706.
- Fol. 253. Letter from Ralph Markland to Henry Prescott, giving some account of the sufferings of Lewis, vicar of Childwall, Lancs. Childwall: 1706.
- Fol. 255. Letter from Joseph Lees to Archdeacon Entwistle, stating that his predecessor, Foord [or Ford], was forced to leave the living of Over, Cheshire. Over: Oct. 15th, 1706.
- Fol. 256. Statement to the effect that Isaac Allen was turned out of the living of Prestwich, Lancs. Signed by the curate and churchwardens.
- Fol. 257. Letter from Thomas Tatham, curate of Colne, with an account of the sufferings of his predecessor, John Wariner, who was turned out of the curacy. Colne, Lancs.: June 25th, 1705.
- Fol. 259. "An account of y^e sufferings of y^e minister [John Saring] of Namptwich [Nantwich] in y^e County of Chester in y^e time of y^e Grand Rebellion." Signed: John Bradshaw, rector, June 12th, 1705.

- Fol. 261. Information relating to Eccleston, Lanes. Richard Parr, Bishop of Man, who held the living was forced "to fly into the Isle of Man." Signed: James Egerton, rector. June 21st, 1705.
- Fol. 262. Statement to the effect that Dr Morton was turned out of the living of Sephton. Signed: Thomas Fleetwood, curate. Written on the back of a copy of the "Queries."
- Fol. 263. "Jane Stanfield in the Parish of Ashton Underline her information to y^e Churchwardens of Ashton Underline concerning the sufferings of Mr. Fairfax, rector," etc.
- Fol. 264. Letter from Samuel Edgley to the Bishop of Chester enclosing the following. Dec. 26th, 1706.
- Fol. 266. Information to the effect that Richard Hunt was turned out of the rectory of S. Mary's, Chester. Signed: Samuel Edgley, vicar of Acton, Darfield. Oct. 16th, 1706.
- Fol. 267. Letter from Thomas Marsden to the Bishop of Chester, giving an account of the ejection of Dr Clare, rector of Walton, Nevil Kay, vicar of Walton, and Dr Moreton, rector of Sephton.
- Fol. 269. Account of the sequestration of Francis Rowley, rector of Coppenhall, Stafford. Signed: Griffith Vaughan, rector. Coppenhall: Oct. 15th, 1705. Addressed to Henry Prescott.
- Fol. 271. Information to the effect that Patrick Carr was turned out of the living of Audlem, Chester.
- Fol. 272. Letter from Leigh to Henry Prescott stating that [Laurence] Eaton was forced out of the living of Aldford, Cheshire. Aldford: Dec. 5th, 1706.
- Fol. 274. Letter from William Itchener to Walker, giving some account of Canterbury [Cathedral?] Church. Wells: Oct. 19th, 1706.
- Fol. 276. Letter from Clavell to Walker, asking for information about the health and financial affairs of "Mr. Charles Yeo, the Bookseller." London: Feb. 1st, 1706[-7?].
- Fol. 278. "The 9th 100."
- Fol. 279. Letter from P. S. [Sir Philip Sydenham?] to Walker, enclosing the following, procured from Mr Broughton.

- Fol. 280. Letter from R. Aynsley to Mr Broughton in Kirby S. Hatton-Garden, giving the names of some ejected members of Cambridge University. June 13th. 1706. Note from John Broughton.
- Fol. 281. Letter from Joshua Reynolds to Walker, enclosing the following. C.C.C. Oxon.: Dec. 17th, 1706.
- Fol. 282. Letter from H. Barrow, chiefly about the Puritans at the Restoration. He had been told that "one great reason why soe many of 'em were put out by y^e Bartholomew Act was this. There had been circular letters sent about to encourage them that if they would stand out unanimously, the statute would not be put in execution against them." He had also heard that it was observed "that all the clergy of the Church of England were generally turned out except 450 who comply'd to those times which was just the number of Baal's priests," etc. Oct. 18th, 1706.
- Fol. 284. Letter from Richard Bailie to Mr Woodford stating that Henry Swaddon was turned out of the rectory of Sutton-Veney, Wilts.
- Fol. 285. Letter from Walter Sloper, stating that Dr Mathew Nicholas, Dean of Bristol, was turned out of the living of Dean. West Dean: 1705.
- Fol. 287. Information to the effect that William Jay was turned out of the rectory of Fittleton, Wilts. Signed: Roger Key, rector.
- Fol. 288. Letter from Charles Drake to George Frome in the Close, Sarum, stating that his father [Dr Richard Drake] was sequestered from the living of Radwinter, Essex: Dec. 13th.
- Fol. 289. Information to the effect that the minister of Poulshot, Wilts., was sequestered. Signed: J. Walton, rector of Poulshot, May 7th, 1706.
- Fol. 290. Letter from E. Strong to Walker, apparently enclosing the following papers relating to Salisbury. "I have consider'd of your method with Dr Whitby & agree that if we could come at y^e books, it would hold good. But since I dare not make such a motion, I can propose another way," etc.
- Fol. 291. "The Annual rents of y^e Dignitaries & Prebendaries of y^e Church of Sarum."

- Fol. 292. A list of the same.
- Fol. 293. Letter from P. Robinson to Walker, saying that he is unable to collect any certain information in his county. Grindon : Jan. 25th, 1706-7.
- Fol. 294. Letter from James Knight to Walker, mentioning the sufferings of Campkin, curate of Kilton, Somerset. "I am sorry to hear that our friend Agate has got himself into such a scrape, tho' one would think his adversary...was resolved to engage y^e cause & himself more than Mr. Agate I believe would have done." Nynhead : Jan. 28th, 1706-7.
- Fol. 295. Copy of an order of the Committee for the County of Dorset requiring Mr Gliston of Marnhull to pay £150 towards the contribution for the maintenance of the Parliamentary Army.
- Fol. 296. Letter from John Sewell to Walker, enclosing the following. Windsor Castle : Dec. 28th, 1706.
- Fol. 298. "The Deanes of the King's free Chappell of S. George within his Castle of Windsor from the yeare of our Lord 1600 to the yeare of our Lord 1700."
- Fol. 302. Account of Humphrey Sydenham, the sequestered rector of Puckington, Somerset, and James Dugdale, the sequestered rector of Shepton Beauchamp, Somerset. Signed: John Paget, rector of both livings.
- Fol. 303. Information relating to Henry Masters, the sequestered vicar of Creech, Somerset.
- Fol. 304. Letter from John Brayne to Walker, giving some account of his grandfather, Emanuel Sharpe, who was sequestered from the living of Bathealton, Somerset. Abbots-Carswell : Aug. 1st, 1706.
- Fol. 306. Letter from Sir Philip Sydenham to Walker offering to procure information relating to Dr Hopton Sydenham of the Isle of Wight.
- Fol. 307. Letter from Robert Poole to Mr Warley at Witham, enclosing an account of the ejection of Joseph Bird of Otton-Belchamp, Essex, which he desires may be forwarded to the Bishop of London. Otton-Belchamp : June 5th, 1706.
- Fol. 308. Information relating to the sequestrations of Richard Pully, rector of Fordham, Essex, and Thomas Eyres, rector of Great Horksley, Essex.

- Fol. 309. Information relating to the ejection of [Thomas] Wright, rector of Wilmslow, Chester, and [Samuel] Shipton, rector of Alderley, Chester.
- Fol. 310. Account of the sequestration of Thomas Clarke, rector of Haselbury-Bryan, Dorset. Signed by W. Walter, rector.
- Fol. 311. Account of 17 parishes in the hundred of Pyden, Cornwall. Endorsed by Walker: "This paper I received from Rev. Mr. Wood, of Withiel (whose owne hand it is) Aug. 26th, 1706."
- Fol. 312. Letter from the Bishop of Chester to Walker. He has made every effort to advertise Walker's design among his clergy but the amount of information received is disappointing. Chester: Dec. 9th, 1706.
- Fol. 314. Letter from John Douch to Clavell, giving an account of John Douch, the ejected rector of Stalbridge, Dorset. Monkton, near Taunton: June 15th, 1706.
- Fol. 315. Letter from J. Potter to Walker, written on the back of an account of the sufferings of Thomas Aylesbury, rector of Kingston-Deverill and Berwick S. Leonard, Wilts. Cloford: Sept. 9th, 1706.
- Fol. 317. Letter from the Bishop of Llandaff to Walker, enclosing the two following. "From Mr Carter's house in St Margaret's Churchyard in Westminster: Dec. 21st, 1706."
- Fol. 319. Note from Phil. Maddocks to John Jones desiring him to inform the Bishop that all the records in the Episcopal Register which might have been serviceable to Walker "were retain'd by his Lordship's predecessor." Dec. 1706.
- Fol. 320. Letter from John Jones to the Bishop of Llandaff enclosing the foregoing. "At Mr. Robert's in Llandaff: Dec. 16th, 1706."
- Fol. 321. "A true Account of the Suffering and Murder of Walter Raleigh D.D. Dean of Wells," etc. Endorsed by Walker: "This paper I had from Mr. Corry, rector of Chudley [Chudleigh] per y^e hands of Mr. Agate."
- Fol. 322. Letter from Edmond Archer to Walker offering assistance. Taunton: Sept. 25th, 1706.
- Fol. 323. Letter from Richard Bynns to Walker giving

- the names of several ejected clergymen in the Archdeaconry of Stafford. Stafford : Aug. 7th, 1706.
- Fol. 324. Letter from Richard Newcourt to Clavell, repeating the account of the sources of his own work, already given in his letter to Spincks. (See c. 3, fol. 234.) Greenwich : Nov. 15th, 1706.
- Fol. 325. Information to the effect that Robert Clements, rector of Dinnington, Somerset, was sequestered. Signed: Dan Nichols, rector.
- Fol. 326. Letter from the Bishop of Lincoln [William Wake] to Walker, promising his assistance. Buckden : Aug. 6th, 1706.
- Fol. 327. Letter from Walter Mules to Walker, stating that he cannot find that Mr Yeo was ever minister of his parish. Bishopsnymet [Bishops-Nympton?] : Oct. 4th, 1706.
- Fol. 328. Letter from George Keith to Walker, stating that Dr German [Michael Jermin?] was turned out of the rectory of Edburton about 1650. Edburton, Sussex : Oct. 9th, 1706.
- Fol. 329. Account of the proceedings against Joseph Barnes, rector of East Ilsley, by the commissioners at Abingdon.
- Fol. 330. Letter from S. Dod to Walker, stating that [Edmund] Dickenson was turned out of the living of Sturminster-Marshall, Dorset. Brimpton : July 25th, 1706.
- Fol. 331. Letter from Isaac Walton to Walker, offering to send a collection of "divers particulars relating to Mr Calamy's book." Sarum Close : Jan. 27th, 1706-7.
- Fol. 332. Letter from R. Davies, describing what he had done to further the work, but complaining of the difficulty of obtaining information. Jan. 3rd, 1706-7.
- Fol. 333. Letter from J. Knight to Walker, stating that Mr Babb was turned out of the rectory of Heathfield, Somerset. Nynehead : Feb. 28th, 1706[-7?].
- Fol. 334. Letter from S. Hill to Walker stating, on another's authority, that Allen of Bratton, and Couth of Shepton Mallet and Corton, Somerset, were turned out of their rectories. Wells : Nov. 22nd, 1706.
- Fol. 335. Information relating to the sequestration of

Thomas Galler, rector of Chiselborough, Somerset, taken from the account given by his daughter Katharine Brown.

- Fol. 336. Letter from Thomas Wolcott to Samuel Farthing stating that Richard Reeks was turned out of the rectory of Fiddington, Somerset, in 1642. Fiddington: Sept. 7th, 1706.
- Fol. 337. Letter from Clavell to Walker enclosing a letter from White Kennett, advising Walker to consult Richard Newcourt on the subject of his work. Kennett's letter dated Oct. 29th, 1706.
- Fol. 338. Letter from White Kennett to Walker saying that he has written to Newcourt on the subject of Walker's work. Nov. 13th, 1706.
- Fol. 339. "The Dignitaries of the Cathedr. of S. Paul's Lond. who suffered in the Rebellion." Endorsed: "Wh. Kennet." [Fol. 339 and 340 appear to be in the wrong order.]
- Fol. 341. Letter from White Kennett to Walker giving extracts from Newcourt's Account of the City of London.
- Fol. 343. Further extracts as above, addressed to Walker.
- Fol. 345. Further extracts as above, addressed to Walker, with a note in Kennett's writing.
- Fol. 347. Further extracts as above addressed to Walker with a note from Kennett. Dec. 3rd, 1706.
- Fol. 349. Letter from White Kennett to Walker giving further extracts from Newcourt and referring to several printed tracts of the Interregnum, amongst others to "The Intelligencer...written I suppose by Roger L'estrage." In a postscript he adds: "We take for granted you loose your Bishop. I know not who succeeds him. I believe none from Xt. Church¹." Feb. 1st, 1706-7.
- Fol. 351. From the same to the same, giving some extracts from Newcourt's account of some churches in Essex (undated).
- Fol. 353. From the same to the same, giving extracts from Newcourt's volume on Middlesex (undated).

¹ Sir Jonathan Trelawney, Bart., Bishop of Exeter, was translated to Winchester in 1707, and was succeeded by Offspring Blackhall.

- Fol. 355. From the same to the same with further extracts (undated). [N.B. The foregoing letters from Kennett do not appear to be arranged in chronological order.]
- Fol. 357. Rough notes by Walker on the account of the proceedings against some clergyman (name not given).
- Fol. 358. Information relating to the sequestration of Galler of Chiselborough. Signed: John Wills, from Chiselborough, Ap. 4th, 1707.
- Fol. 359. Letter from W. Lancaster to Walker, promising to have search made for the information which Walker requires. He had kept the Paper Office about a twelvemonth, but had not met with anything besides lay sequestrations. S. Martin's: Ap. 19th, 1707.
- Fol. 360. Letter from John Sewell giving the names of four ejected Fellows of Eton. Windsor Castle: Ap. 26th, 1707.
- Fol. 361. Account of John Cave, rector of Pickwell, Leicester, sent by William Cave. Windsor Castle: Ap. 23rd, 1707.
- Fol. 363. Letter from Clavell to Walker subjoining a short account of James Lukyn, the ejected vicar of Piddletown, Dorset. London: May 29th, 1707.
- Fol. 364. "A Physicall directory, or a translation of y^e Dispensatory made by y^e college of Physitians London etc. y^e 2nd edition much enlarged by Nic. Culpeper etc. Printed by Peter Cole etc. 1650." A transcript of the preface "to y^e Impartiall Reader."
- Fol. 365. Letter from Sir Philip Sydenham to Walker enclosing a transcript of a MS. written by Worthington and taken from the table of Fellows of Jesus College, Cambridge. July 5th, 1707.
- Fol. 367. Letter from Ph. Stubs to Walker promising assistance. Titten-Hanger, Herts: July 3rd, 1707.
- Fol. 368. Letter from Francis Fern appending a list of the Cathedral clergy of Ely in 1642 and a transcript of a letter from Oliver Cromwell to Mr Hitch of Ely.
- "I received Jan^y. y^e 30th, a letter of yours & another of Mr. John Walker's. By whom they were sent to me I know not. I went the same day to consult our Registers & here send you such an

account as Mr Walker seems to desire. Mr. Dowsing assures me that Dr. Nalson's papers relating to such matters were delivered by Mr. Williams, Rect. of Doddington, to the present Bp. of Ely for the use of your friend, or some other person engaged in the like design," etc. Ely: Jan. 31st, 1706-7.

Fol. 370. Names of four Cornish clergy.

Fol. 371. Letter from Sir Philip Sydenham to Walker, referring to Bishop Newton's Arguments for Episcopacy. July 19th, 1707. Rough notes by Walker.

Fol. 373. Letter from P. S. [Philip Stubs] to Walker announcing the despatch of a packet of MSS. Titten-Hanger, Herts.

Fol. 374. Letter from T. Bennet [to Walker?] referring to several books and giving an extract from a sermon preached by Pike, prebend of Norwich, at John Ray's funeral (undated).

Fol. 376. Letter from Thomas Newcomb to Joshua Reynolds, enclosing the following and giving the names of Barber of Ramsey, [Francis?] Ringstead of Havant, Hill of Boxgrove, and Whittington of Up-Waltham, who were all ejected from their livings (undated).

Fol. 377. Accounts of the following clergymen :

Apsley of Pulborough, Sussex.

Large of Rotherfield, Sussex.

Sefton of Burton-cum-Coates.

Halsy of East Dean, Sussex.

Hine of Fittleworth (?), Sussex.

Alexander of Iping-cum-Chithurst.

Pelling of Trowbridge (?), Wilts.

[Thomas?] Tillot of Saxom [Saxham?], Suffolk.

Hasler of Bignor, Sussex.

[Michael?] Glid of Hawkley, Hants.

Cox.

[Edward] Layfield of Allhallows, Barking.

Haynes of Crutched Friars.

[Henry] King, Bp of Chichester.

Hanshaw, Dean of Chichester.

Oliver Whitby, curate of Petworth.

Tomlinson of Treyford.

Shore.

- Fol. 379. Account of the sufferings of Humphrey Jasper, vicar of South Cerney, Glo'ster, signed by his son Humphrey Jasper.
- Fol. 380. Names of Welsh counties with number of parishes in each.
- Fol. 381. Letter from W. Itchener to Walker. "I am sorry your book will be yet longer delay'd.... My predecessor's name at Xtian Malford, Wilts., will now come too late to be in your catalogue. It was Henry Still, but how he was turn'd out... I cant learn," etc. Wells: Sept. 5th, 1707.
- Fol. 383. Some account of Tho. Flavell, vicar of Dulverton, Somerset, and James Rosington, written by Walker.
- Fol. 384. Letter from Thomas Newcomb promising to send information. Stopham: Oct. 12th, 1707.
- Fol. 385. Notes relating to Thomas Flavell and James Rosington, minister of S. Allen, Cornwall.
- Fol. 386. Letter from John Gilbert to Dr Yonge, stating that his predecessor in Cullompton, Mr Crompton, was ejected on S. Bartholomew's day. Oct. 19th.
- Fol. 387. Letter, signed by Matthew Hutton and Humphrey Whyte giving an account of an interview with one Richard Cromwell, a condemned prisoner at Lichfield, and the story which he told of Mr Ferguson. Addressed to Walker with notes from Clavell and Wilkin. Oct. 23rd, 1707.
- Fol. 389. Short notes on various clergymen, written by Walker.
- Fol. 394. List of the successors of Thomas Gale [name of living not given].
- Fol. 395. Notes relating to a parish of which the name is not given.
- Fol. 396. Letter from Sam. Hill to Walker. He concludes that Walker's book is now in the press, and sends a story of the insolent behaviour of a Presbyterian baker on Jan. 30th. Wells: Nov. 7th, 1707.
- Fol. 397. Rough biographical notes in Walker's hand.
- Fol. 399. *The Observer Reviv'd*. The number for Wednesday, Oct. 29th to Saturday, Nov. 1st, 1707, containing "A letter from Exeter concerning Dr W...k...r's Book: with Remarks thereon."

- Fol. 400. Copy of the inscription on the tomb of Aaron Wilson, vicar of Plymouth. On the back, part of a letter headed "copy of my letter to Dr. Goodal, June 7th, 1704."
- Fol. 401. Letter from J. Pynsent to Walker, describing a dispute between his father and Mr Sprat. Chudleigh: Dec. 17th, 1707.
- Fol. 402. Letter from Ph. Stubs to Mr Knaplock, enclosing papers. Sion College: Dec. 20th.
- Fol. 403. Letter from the same [to Walker?] promising further assistance. Sion College: Ap. 8th, 1707.
- Fol. 404. Letter from Jos. Waldron to Archdeacon Sandys, giving an account of his predecessor, Henry Anthill, D.D., rector of Mells and Leigh. Mells: Jan. 25th, 1704[-5?].
- Fol. 405. Letter from John Samwell to Edwin Sandys, Archdeacon of Wells, with an account of the sufferings of his predecessor, Alexander Huish. Beckington, Somerset: Jan. 3rd, 1704[-5?].
- Fol. 406. Account of William Kemp, the sequestered rector of Podymore.
- Fol. 407. Account of Thomas Cleoburne, rector of Moreton-Corbet, Shropshire, attested by his successor, Peter Gibbons.

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- Fol. 2. "The tenth hundred."
- Fol. 3. Information to the effect that Anthony Richardson was sequestered from the rectory of West Camel, Somerset. Signed: John Vannam, D.D., rector of West Camel: May 24th, 1705.
- Fol. 4. Letter from Thomas Pocock to Francis Cook with information relating to the children of Mr Hall [of Peter Tavy?]. Peter Tavy: Dec. 15th, 1707. On the back is a draft of an address or dedication of the "Sufferings of the Clergy," to some bishop, written by Walker.
- Fol. 5. Letter from S. Dod to Walker, informing him that Mr Baker of S. John's College, Cambridge, had promised his assistance. Clare Hall: Dec. 20th, 1707.
- Fol. 6. The *Rehearsal* for Wednesday, Dec. 31st, 1707. "London, printed & sold by the Booksellers in London & Westminster 1707." The *Rehearsal* was the antagonist of the *Observer Reviv'd*, and in this number contrasts the effect of the Restoration upon the Dissenters with the effect of the Revolution of 1688 in Scotland upon the Scots Episcopalians.
- Fol. 7. "Mr. Flavell's legacy to his people," copied from his will.
- Fol. 8. Some verses "upon the sudden death of the worthy divine Mr John Flavell, Minister in Dartmouth, who dyed June 26th in Exon. 1691." Signed: Tho. Palke.
- Fol. 9. Letter from John Rodd to William Rennells "neare the New Inn Marchant in Exon," enclosing the foregoing. East Ogwell: July 22nd, 1691.
- Fol. 10. Letter from Thomas Newcomb to Walker, requesting him to omit all mention, in his book, of Dr Cheynell in deference to Cheynell's son, "one of much honour & integrity that heartily loves & wishes well to our present Establishment." Stopham: Jan. 24th, 1707[-8?].
- Fol. 12. Account of the sufferings of Richard Long, vicar of Chewton Mendip, Somerset, from the account of his successor. In Walker's writing.

- Fol. 13. Letter from Caradock Butler to Clavell describing some papers in his possession. Over Stowey near Bridgwater: Dec. 27th, 1707.
- Fol. 15. Letter from S. Dod to Walker giving the number of fellows and scholars, etc., on the foundations of the Cambridge colleges. Clare Hall: Mar. 13th, 1707-8.
- Fol. 17. Account of James Masters, the ejected rector of Bath.
- Fol. 18. Account of the living of Mobberley, Cheshire, from which Thomas Mallory and George Wyrley were successively sequestered, and of Harthill from which Mr Wright was turned out.
- Fol. 19. Letter from Thomas Kemp with an account of the sequestration of his father, William Kemp, rector of Podymore-Milton, Somerset. Charlton-Adam: June 2nd, 1708.
- Fol. 20. Certificate to the effect that William Kemp had been "a very great sufferer." Signed by eight hands and dated Aug. 27th, 1669. Addressed to Walker with a note from Sam. Hill.
- Fol. 21. Letter from Humfrey Wanley to Walker in answer to an enquiry about the contents of Mr Harley's library, of which he was custodian. He thinks there is nothing much to Walker's purpose.

... "The last week a small, tho' very dear parcell of MSS. came in, and among them is a book relating to the sale of parcel of the possessions of their Majesties K. Charles I and his Queen. But it does not relate to the Clergy.

I never heard where the books of that Committee were bestowed, but do suppose that most, if not all, of the sales made by them, were enrolled: and may be still extant in the Chappel of the Rolls near Chancery Lane.

I did once see a book wherein was contained an account of the Bishops lands, sold by the authority of the Rump; wherein, in columns was expressed the names of the Dioceses, Mannors, Counties, Purchasers, the sums paid & time when. But this being in a parcel of old MSS., which I was desirous of buying, I could never see it again, by reason of the fiddle-faddle

humors of 4 gentlewomen who are the sellers. I could never make them stand to any bargain and yet I am a good deal of money out of pocket, by continual attendance on them. If I buy this parcel, at last, you shall—[torn].

Perhaps it may not be amiss to acquaint you, that at a drugster's at the sign of the Red Cross within Ludgate, there is an entire collection of all the pamphlets & papers printed, on both sides, from the year 1640 to 1660, with some MSS. never printed. The collection is exceeding numerous, and was gathered by the command of K. Charles II, but not paid for by him, nor (consequently) deliver'd to him."

Duke Street, York Buildings: Aug. 11th, 1708.

- Fol. 22. Letter from Ph. Stubs to Walker, containing an account of the sequestration of Mr Holloway, the sequestered minister of Kislingbury, Northants, apparently transcribed from Jeremy Stephen's account of the Northamptonshire sequestrations. Sion College: Aug. 31st, 1708.
- Fol. 24. Letter from William Innes, rector of Wasing, Berks, to Jonas Prost, Archdeacon of Berks, at Edmund Hall in Oxford, giving an account of the sufferings of his predecessor Thomas Worrell. Wasing: May 8th, 1707.
- Fol. 25. Account of the sufferings of Laurence Seddon, rector of Worthen, Salop, Richard Aunsham, rector of Hopesay, Salop, Richard Wood of Cound, Salop, Peter Studley of Pontesbury, Salop, [Thomas] Amies of Stottesdon, Salop, Tho. Goode of S. Alkmond's, Shrewsbury.
- Fol. 26. Letter from A. Ottley to Walker enclosing the foregoing. Pontesbury, near Shrewsbury: Oct. 15th, 1708.
- Fol. 27. Letter from J. Priant, rector of Rusper near Horsham, giving an account of the sufferings of John Edsaw, minister of Chailey, Sussex. Rusper: July 11th, 1707.
- Fol. 28. Letter from Thomas Newcomb to Walker with an account of several Sussex livings.
- Fol. 30. Letter from John Silke to Walker containing an

- account of the sufferings of [Robert?] Joyner, minister of Chew Magna, Somerset. Bradford: Oct. 19th, 1708.
- Fol. 32. Account of the treatment of the garrison of Grafton House and of Mr Bunning the chaplain. Signed: Mary Bilcliffe, Ap. 27th, 1705.
- Fol. 33. Account of John Whitford, the sequestered rector of Ashton, Northants, signed by his widow Judeth Whitford, Ap. 27th, 1705, and an account of his successor, signed by Anna Cooke.
- Fol. 34. Rough notes in Walker's writing explaining what he means by the phrase "Title of y^e times."
- Fol. 35. Letter from A. Swete to Walker, giving an account of the sufferings of his grandfather, Thomas Harrison of Lanivet, Cornwall. Swete's father was presented to S. Keverne, Cornwall, before the Restoration. Grain [Grayne, Kent?]: Nov. 30th, 1708.
- Fol. 36. Copy of a letter from Eldard Alvey to the Archbishop of Canterbury complaining that he has been "outed of all my spiritual promotions." York: Oct. 16th, 1640.
- Fol. 37. Letter from H. Gandy to Walker enclosing the foregoing. London: Dec. 24th, 1708.
- Fol. 38. Letter from Mathew Disney enclosing the following. Bletchley near Fenny Stratford, Bucks: Dec. 18th, 1708.
- Fol. 39. Account of the dispute concerning the rectory of Great Brickhill, Bucks, in the gift of John Duncombe.
- Fol. 40. Letter from S. Dod to Walker, giving names of the sequestered ministers of White-Roding, Abbess-Roding, and High Ongar, Essex. He has been unable to obtain any further information relating to Cambridge University. Clare Hall: Feb. 13th, 1707[-8].
- Fol. 42. "An account of the ejected in S. John's Coll." [Cambridge]. Signed by Thomas Baker.
- Fol. 44. "Fellows ejected in S. John's College, for not taking or subscribing the Engagement." In the same hand as the foregoing, and addressed to Mr Dod, Fellow of Clare Hall.
- Fol. 45. Letter from Thomas Baker to Walker containing copies of some orders of sequestration signed by the

- Earl of Manchester. Cambridge: Feb. 1st (no year).
Rough note by Walker.
- Fol. 47. Copy of several orders, signed by the Earl of Manchester, relating to Peterhouse, Cambridge, taken "ex Registro Veteri Collegii Sti. Petri in Acadac. Cantab. p. 516 & seq."
- Fol. 51. Letter from Robert Antrobus [to Walker] enclosing the foregoing. The Master of Peterhouse, Dr Richardson, had told him that he had "most, if not all, the original instruments under the Earl of Manchester's own hand." Eton College (no date).
- Fol. 52. Copy of an order, signed by the Earl of Manchester, declaring Thomas Young to be Master of Jesus College, Cambridge. Dated Ap. 12th, 1644.
- Fol. 53. Extract from the Jesus College register appointing John Machin to a fellowship. Also a copy of an order of the Committee for the Reformation of the Universities, dated Nov. 14th, 1650, depriving Thomas Young of the mastership. Also a note (unsigned) referring to other fellowships of the same college.
- Fol. 54. Letter from John Hutton to Francis Atterbury, Dean of Carlisle, at his house in Chelsea, giving an account of the ejection of Caesar Williamson from the rectory of Wappenham, Northants, and the subsequent usurpation of Mr Hart. Wappenham: Feb. 8th, 1708[-9?].
- Fol. 56. Letter from John Warren to Walker containing an account of the sequestration of Lionel Gatford from the living of Dennington, Suffolk. London: Mar. 1st, 1708[-9?].
- Fol. 58. Letter from Dan. Sagittary to James Knight, containing transcripts of two letters relating to the sequestration of James Whitney, minister of Donhead S. Andrews, Wilts, and Robert Tutt, minister of Barford S. Martin, Wilts. In the margin, a note from James Knight. Nynehead: Feb. 25th.
- Fol. 60. Letter from Ph. Stubs to Walker, containing a transcript of the account of the sequestration of Mr Bunning from Grafton-Regis, Northants, taken from Jeremy Stephens' papers. Sion College: Mar. 3rd.

- Fol. 61. Letter from James Yonge to Walker containing a list of Irish Episcopalian clergy who were silenced for not taking the Covenant. Mar. 1st, 1708[-9?].
- Fol. 62. Letter from J. S. to James Knight giving from a printed pamphlet an extract relating to Luffenham, Rutland. Mar. 12th, 1708[-9?]. Re-addressed to Walker with a note from Knight. Nynehead: Mar. 18th, 1708-9.
- Fol. 63. Letter from E. Mansel to Walker offering to send some information relating to the clergy of Glamorgan. Henllys: Feb. y^e last, 1708-9.
- Fol. 63 a. (unnumbered). From the same to the same enclosing the following. Swansea: Mar. 21st, 1705 [1709-10?].
- Fol. 65. "An account of y^e hard usages of y^e clergy in that part of y^e county of Glamorgan which is in the diocese of Landaffe during y^e miserable confusions of our nation," etc.
- Fol. 71. An account of the sufferings of John Coster, rector of Brushford, Somerset, in Walker's writing and headed "Mr. Norris his information."
- Fol. 72. Letter from E. Mansel to Walker with some further accounts of Welsh clergy.
- Fol. 74. Letter from John Turner to Walker with an account of the sequestration of his father, the minister of Treneglos and Warbstow (undated).
- Fol. 76. Account of the sequestrations of John Farwell, rector of Laverton, and Heal, rector of Hemington, Somerset. Addressed to Walker.
- Fol. 77. Letter from Dan. Sagittary to Walker enclosing the following. Steepleton, near Dorchester: Ap. 29th, 1709.
- Fol. 79. Account of John Thornburgh who was deprived successively of the livings of West Lavington and Hilperton, Wilts.
- Fol. 80. Letter from Bowyer to Walker enclosing the following. Martock: May 10th, 1709.
- Fol. 81. Account of William Piers, who was turned out of the living of Kingsbury.
- Fol. 82. Letter from Jo. Newte to Walker enclosing the following. Tidcombe: Ap. 28th, 1709.

- Fol. 83. Letter from Jo. Fulham [to Newte] giving an account of his father, Edward Fulham, the sequestered rector of Wootton, Oxford. Essex Court, Middle Temple: Ap. 13th, 1709.
- Fol. 84. Letter from Samuel Farthing to Walker, containing an account of Mr Goodwin, the sequestered rector of Lydeard S. Lawrence. Crowcombe: June 24th, 1709.
- Fol. 85. Letter from William Yeo to Walker narrating a story about Larkam, a Puritan minister, at Tavistock. June 10th, 1709.
- Fol. 87. Letter from Henry Dell to Walker giving an account of Henry Lockett of Ruan-Lanihorne, Cornwall, whose widow was "extreamly persecuted," and of Richard Dell, rector of the same parish, who, though persecuted, was not deprived.
- Fol. 88. Letter from Thomas Preston to Walker giving an account of the incumbents of Walkhampton, Devon. Walkhampton: Sept. 9th, 1708. Marginal notes by Walker.
- Fol. 90. Letter from James Knight to Walker, inviting him to spend a night with him on his way to stay with Sir Philip Sydenham at Brimpton. He mentions the names of some books. Ap. 29th.
- Fol. 91. Letter from Caradock Butler, vicar of Over Stowey, giving some account of Richard Loyd, the vicar from 1643 to 1650. Oct. 3rd, 1708.
- Fol. 92. Letter from Samuel Farthing to Walker mentioning an enclosure. Crowcombe: Aug. 20th, 1709.
- Fol. 93. Letter from James Knight to Walker giving extracts from one or two printed books (undated).
- Fol. 95. Letter from Dan. Sagittary to Walker giving the names of some clergy [chiefly of Wiltshire] sequestered in 1644. Steepleton: Dec. 14th, 1709.
- Fol. 97. Letter from Dan. Sagittary to James Knight giving an account of Nicolas Gibbon, the incumbent of Sevenoaks. Ap. 22nd, 1710. Re-addressed to Walker with a note from James Knight. Nynhead: Ap. 25th, 1710. Rough notes on the back by Walker.
- Fol. 99. List of the Bishops, Deans, Archdeacons and prebends, etc., of Salisbury during the 17th century. An unsigned note on the back.

- Fol. 104. Copy of the petition of Eliz. Hickman to Lord Chancellor Clarendon, for compensation in recognition of the services of her husband Thomas Hickman who lost his living of Upton Lovel, Wilts, for his loyalty.
- Fol. 105. Letter from Thomas Naish to his son Thomas Naish, sub-dean of Sarum, at Mr James Kingswell's house, an apothecary in South Gow St., Exeter, about the Cathedral clergy of Salisbury. Sarum: May 28th, 1710.
- Fol. 106. Short accounts of the sequestrations of Daniel Burges of Sutton-Mandeville, Wilts, [Henry?] Collier of Langford, Wilts, Maurice Lloyd of Aberhafest, Montgomery, and some notes on other parishes. From John Tasker.
- Fol. 107. Letter from Thomas Baker to Walker containing a copy of an order by the Earl of Manchester ejecting five Fellows of Peterhouse and appointing others in their places (undated).
- Fol. 108. Letter from J. N. [John Newte] to Walker "at his house nigh Bartholomew Churchyard in Exeter," narrating some stories of the immorality of Theophilus Hart, the Puritan "intruder" at Wapenham. He consults Walker as to the expediency of sending up an address to the Queen from the clergy of the county. Sutcombe: July 24th, 1710.
- Fol. 110. Letter from Thomas Naish, sen., to Walker about the Cathedral clergy of Salisbury. Sarum: July 12th, 1710.
- Fol. 111. Letter from Dan. Sagittary to Walker mentioning some cases of sequestration in Somerset, Dorset and Worcester, and making some remarks on Calamy's *Abridgment*. He appends a list of "London cases 1694" which appears to be a list of Dissenters who conformed. Aug. 16th, 1710.
- Fol. 113. Letter from Richard Clarke to Archdeacon Hill reasserting what he had previously said with regard to his father's sufferings. Penzlewood: Dec. 22nd, 1710. Re-addressed to Walker with a note from Hill. Wells: Jan. 12th, 1710-11.
- Fol. 114. Letter from H. Bedford to Walker giving the names of some sequestered Yorkshire clergy. Gloucester Street: Oct. 25th, 1711.

- Fol. 115. An account of the sufferings of [Richard?] Powell, rector of Spaxton, Somerset, who was imprisoned with other clergymen in a pest-house in London, where they were all poisoned. Signed: Hen: Carlile, rector of Spaxton.
- Fol. 116. Letter from Sam. Farthing [to Walker] enclosing the foregoing. Crowcombe: Oct. 20th, 1711.
- Fol. 116 a. (unnumbered). Copy of a letter from Richard Sterne (Master of Jesus Coll., Cambridge) to Mr Sayer.

“Good Mr Sayer

Upon Saturday last I rec'd your Letter by the same hand to w^{ch} you delivered it: In it I read that loving and good Affection w^{ch} I ever found in you, and from you: and together wth it I rec'd the Real Expression of it, whereby I am more ways than one become y^r Debtor. The Seasonableness, and especially the Freeness of y^r Courtesie, made it double and tripple to it self, and woud have bound me to entertain it though I had had less occasion than at this time I have, as things are and have been wth me. This is now the 14th month of my Imprisonm^t nineteen weeks in the Tower, 30 weeks in the L^d Peters House, 10 days in the Ship, and 7 weeks here in Ely-House. The very day Fees and Rent of these several Prisons have amounted to above 100^s besides Diet and all other charges, w^{ch} have been various and Excessive, as in Prisons is usual. For the better Enabling me to maintain my self in Prison and my Family at Home, they have seiz'd upon all my Means w^{ch} they can lay their hands on. At my Living near Cambridge, they have not only taken the whole Crop, that is in a manner the whole Benefit of the Living (for the rest is very little) but plunder'd and Sold whatsoever Goods of mine they found there, even to y^e Poultry in the Yard, allowing me not so much as to pay for his Dinner that serv'd the Cure. They have robb'd also the Child that is yet unborn, of the Clothes it shoud be wrapp'd in. But upon my Wife's Address to the Committee at Cambridge they had so much Humanity

as to make the sequestrators (tho' wth much ado) restore them to her again. They have also forbidden our College Tenants (all within their Verge) to pay us any Rents (for the better Upholding of Learning and the Nurseries thereof). If I have any thing else that Escapes their Fingers, it is in such Fingers out of w^{ch} I cannot get it. And that also I owe to y^e same Goodness of the Times. So that if my Friends have had not made my Credit better than it deserves to be, and supplyd my Occasions, I should have kept but an hungry and Cold House both here and at home. And all this while I have never been so much as spoken withal, or called either to give or receive an Accompt why I am here. Nor is any thing laid to my Charge (not so much as the General Crime of being a Malignant) no, not in the Warrant for my Com^{it}ment. What hath been wanting in Human Justice, hath been (I praise God) supplyd by Divine Mercy. Health of Body, and patience and Cheerfulness of Mind, I have not wanted no, not on Ship-board; where we lay (the first Night) without anything under or over us but the bare Decks, and the Cloaths on our Backs; and after we had some of us got Beds, were not able (when it rain'd) to ly dry in them, and when it was fair weathr, were sweltered with Heat and stifled wth our own Breaths; there being of us in that one small Ipswich Coal Ship (so low built too, that we could not walk, nor stand upright in it) within one of two of Three-score; whereof Six Knights, and 8 Doctors in Divinity, and divers Gentlemen of very good worth, that would have been sorry to have seen their Servants (nay, their Dogs) no better accomodated, Yet among all that Company, I do not remember that I saw one Sad, or dejected Countenance all the while; so strong is God when we are weakest. But to return to y^r self, you see what a good Debtor you are like to have of me; tho' of that I gave y^r Friend fair warning when he was first with me; telling him (and that truly) that I was never in a Condition less deserving to be trusted with money, I have only given him a Note of my hand for the Receipt of so much borrowd of you. As you

have not limited me a time of paymt, so neither have I prescribed you a time of Forbearance; but do acknowledge it due upon demand. If you please to set any time or to require any further Obligation (for Mortality's sake) I shall upon Notice from you, observe and perform it accordingly.

I have nothing more to add, but my Loving respects to your self and y^r best Bedfellow, tho' unknown, y^r good mother and all yours (God bless them!) So praying God to send us a happy meeting, and a speedy good End to these miserable Distractions of our Church and Kingdom I shall still subscribe myself (seeing you still acknowledge that Relation).

Y^r. Loving Tutor to my poor power

Rich Sterne.

Ely house."

- Fol. 118. An account of Richard Pote, rector of Lydford, Devon, sent to Walker by David Berkinshaw, rector of Clyst S. Lawrence, Devon.
- Fol. 119. Copy of a letter from Richard Potter to Valentine Cake, apparently relating to the proceedings against Pote. Harbucombe [?]: Feb. 6th, 1646[-7 ?].
- Fol. 120. Letter from John Woodward, rector of West Grinstead, to "The author of y^e Account of the Suffering Clergy," giving some information about George Heath, the sequestered rector of West Grinstead. Mar. 21st, 1711[-2 ?].
- Fol. 121. Receipt for £12. 0s. 0d. paid by Mr Tredcroft (minister of West Grinstead). Signed: G. Vinter, Oct. 16th, 1657.
- Fol. 122. Ditto. May 2nd, 1659.
- Fol. 123. Ditto. Dec. 14th, 1659.
- Fol. 124. Letter from William Baker, Prebendary of Lichfield, to Walker giving an account of the confession of Richard Cromwell relating to the adventures of himself and Mr Ferguson. (See *ante*, c. 3, fol. 387.) Lichfield: Jan. 3rd.
- Fol. 126. Letter from Jasper Tenison to Walker "at his

house, Bartholemew Churchyard, in Exeter," with some allusion to Richard Cromwell and Ferguson and to "Mr. Agate's book." - Dec. 4th, 1708.

Fol. 128. Letter from Humphrey Whyte to Walker about Richard Cromwell and Mr Ferguson. Cromwell had alleged that, after Monmouth's rebellion, he and Ferguson had escaped to Spain where the latter masqueraded as a Dominican priest. Ferguson denied this. Wellesbourne: Dec. 4th, 1708.

Fol. 129: From the same to the same, with further information about Ferguson, who had been concerned "in the plott in King William's reign." Wellesbourne: Dec. 18th, 1708.

Fol. 130. Letter from R. W. to Mr Wilkin, bookseller, enclosing the following. Dec. 1st, 1712.

Fol. 131. Account of Peter Samwaies, D.D., vicar of Cheshunt. [This account covers fol. 131-5 and 138-9. The following is bound in the middle of it.]

Fol. 136. "Copie of a letter from John Penruddock (a prisoner in Exon. Gaole) to his wife. 17th Aprill, 1655."

Fol. 140. Verses beginning :

"Shall I inuent distrutions to confarme
When persecutions threatens with a storme."

Fol. 141. Verses beginning :

"Noe spreed thy thoughts before the Lord & say
Grant bouldnes to thy sarvants in thy way."

Fol. 142. Letter (unsigned and undated) apparently from the reader of the proofs to Walker.

"Having now read over your Papers, I shall note some few things which seem in need of a review, for rendring this great & useful work more perfect.

1. Through the hast or unskilfulness of your Amanuensis, the Orthography in many places is very faulty. This ought to be carefully amended, for tho' the Learned men of our nation, in the last age, were not very solicitous about it, yet the humour of the present is very different : And you cannot be too nice

& exact in a work that will make you so many enemies." He instances some orthographical mistakes which he has noticed, and then proceeds:

"2. You seem in several places to have some peculiar ways of expressing your self, which are not agreeable to com̄on usage. I shall note some few," etc.

"3. As for your style, I perceive that your attention to such an infinite variety of matters, would not suffer you to study exactness in it. Indeed such an Historical Work should not consist of Labour'd Periods: however there is a natural plainness & easiness & purity, which would fill the reader with a secret pleasure, & much recomend a book of this nature." He gives some detailed criticisms of Walker's style.

"4. Tho' there be an air of impartiality throughout your whole work, which is very becoming an Historian, yet, methinks, you carry the matter too far sometimes both in being over severe to your Friends & too favourable to your enemies.

Sometimes you appear too severe to your Friends, as pticularly, in calling Dr. Weeks of Bristoll "an old fashion quibbler," in your Reflections on Bp. King (Chichester), Edward Fulham, Bp. Piers (Wells) Dr. Sam. Fell (Christ Church), Mr. Fulman (C. C. Christi) and some others. I know not what obligation you are under to discover the Infirmities of these, who were some of them very good & great men. And perhaps all the grounds you have for reflecting on some of them, may be some foolish stories told by An. Wood, whose Cynical temper prompted him to say the worst he could of Every Body, for which he has been so often & so justly condemned.

You are too, methinks, too favourable to your Enemies, I mean in concealing the names of all the Intruders, by taking only the first letter. W^t, is it a kind of Scandalum Magnatum to write the names of such villains at length? Or must one be afraid to charge them with those crimes which they were not afraid to act? The Reverence some deluded People have for

the memory of these men, contributes much to y^e schism in some places: & therefore certainly 'tis of use for them to know, what indeed they were, & what they did.

These, Sir, are all the remarks I am able to make on your papers, & most of these are of very little moment: However, I was willing to snarle as much as I could, that being the most friendly office one can do on such an occasion. I heartily pray God to inable you to finish this great Design which will turn to the honour of our Church & doubtless your own too," etc. He gives some additional information about Henry Dutton of C. C. C. Oxford & Joseph Barber of Sherborne, Dorset.

Fol. 144. Letter from Robert Burscough to Walker. He had read over Walker's papers "with great delight" and appended some criticisms.... "T. Gawen [title Winchester]. If you have no better authority than Wood for magnifying the parts, learning etc of an Apostate to Popery, you had better, in my opinion, let it alone.

Dr. Weeks (Chaplain to Abp. Laud and an old fashioned Quibbler). Those 2 ought not to be put together. For it will be said that he was fitter to be a Jester or Buffoon than Chaplain to his Grace. Besides this expression 'Old fashioned Quibbler' is not fit for History. I should rather chuse to comend him for his loyalty and then add—but he addicted himself to a way [of] jesting which was comon in those times (or something like that)....

...Dr. Sam. Fell. More by seeking & cringing than becomes a clergyman he got himself into the notice of Abp. Laud]. Such a Reflection ought not to be made without good authority.

...Sayer of Merton] The reasons assigned for his expulsion are Drunkenness & Non-submission—a conjecture hereupon that he was never readmitted]. I suppose that drunkenness would hardly be a hindrance if his non submission was not. But I doubt whether it be proper to set down those Immoralities charged upon the Suffering Clergy by their Malicious Enemies,

who did stick at nothing, unless in order to confute them. I leave it to your second thoughts."

Speaking of the Puritan "intruders," Burscough thinks that Walker "ought to put down their names when you only charge them with the ill things which they acted upon principle. Otherwise your history will be very imperfect. But if they are charged with other imoralities the initial letter may be enough," etc.

Totnes: Thursday.

- Fol. 147. Portion of an account of some clergyman [name not given], written by Walker.
- Fol. 149. "Original Papers. 11th Century."
- Fol. 150. Portion of a letter dated from London Feb. 14th, 1701-2.
- Fol. 151. Portion of a letter dated from London Feb. 14th, 1701-2, in the same hand as the foregoing and addressed "to be left with Mr. Robert Walker in Stamford for Mr. John Walker in Exon." Endorsed by Walker: "This letter came to my hands by mistake & I could never learn y^e person to whome it belongs."
- Fol. 152. Letter from Johu Lavers to John Edgecombe, rector of North Huish, Devon, apparently describing some pecuniary dealings with the Parliamentary authorities. Moreleigh: Jan. 29th, 1652[-3?]. Endorsed by Walker: "This original letter was sent me by Mr. Woodley curate of North Huish. See his own letter no. 567."
- Fol. 154. "Articles against Christopher Jelinger, clarke, the now [incumb]ant of South Brent," Devon.
- Fol. 155. The information of James Knapman of Drewsteignton, Devon, against Anthony Short, the rector of that Parish. Dated Oct. 23rd, 1642.
- Fol. 156. "Articles against Doctor Anthonie Shorte of Drewstenton."
- Fol. 158. "The answeare of Antony Short doctor in divinity to y^e seuerall articles alleaged agaynst him by John Knapman."
- Fol. 162. Order of the Standing Committee of Devon, dated Mar. 9th, 1646[-7?], requiring Dr Short to remove himself from the parsonage house.

- Fol. 163. Order of the same committee, dated Oct. 31st, 1648, on hearing the difference between Mrs Short and Mr Herring the present incumbent at Drewsteignton. Herring is ordered to pay "fifths" to Mrs Short.
- Fol. 164. Order of the same committee, dated Nov. 30th, 1648. Inasmuch as Richard Herring has not complied with the foregoing order, the profits of the living are to stand sequestered from him until the required sum be paid.
- Fol. 165. Letter from Ni. Rowe to Mrs Jane Short informing her of the action of the Committee. Barn[staple?]: Nov. 30th, 1648.
- Fol. 166. The complaints of the parishioners of Drewsteignton against Herring, probably presented at the Restoration.
- Fol. 167. Copy of the declaration of the Commissioners of the Peace, declaring that the complaints against Richard Herring had been proved. Dated Oct. 17th, 1660.
- Fol. 168. Letter from Richard Herring to William Reede "preacher of y^e word, at his brother's house in Exon," intimating his willingness to leave "before Candlemas next," provided that he be allowed to take certain property with him. Jan. 12th, 1660[-1].
- Fol. 169. Letter from William Hunt to Walker enclosing the above papers relating to Dr Short. Drewsteignton: Jan. 31st, 1703-4.
- Fol. 170. Endorsed by Walker: "All these papers (being 10) here tacked together were sent me per Mr. Hunt inclosed in this letter & must be returned to him or Mr. Anthony Reed."
- Fol. 171. Account of the proceedings against the vicar of Otterton, Devon [Richard Venn].
- Fol. 173. Order of the Devon Committee, dated June 2nd, 1653, stating that the rectory of Hittisleigh is sequestered from Nicholas Enker and appointing sequestrators.
- Fol. 176. "The humble apologie of Martin Blake a minister of God in & for the town of Barnstaple, toward the cleering of himselfe from some aspersions cast upon him, in reference to these unhappy

tymes." Noted by Walker (fol. 175): "This is Mr. Blake's owne hand and is to be returned to Mrs. Browning."

- Fol. 181. Further account of Martin Blake in his own writing.
- Fol. 183. Further papers by Martin Blake, relating to Thomas Smith "a base unhappie bookseller in this toune."
- Fol. 185. Certificate, signed by three persons, to the effect that John Chishall presented himself for ordination before the seventh classis of London and was refused on account of "scandals that were charged upon him." Dated May 17th, 1650.
- Fol. 186. Order of the Committee for Plundered Ministers, dated Aug. 22nd, 1650, dismissing a claim from Newte, the sequestered rector of Tidcombe, Wilts.
- Fol. 187. Order of the same, dated Dec. 4th, 1650, ordering the payment of "fifths" to Mrs Newte.
- Fol. 189. Order from the Devon Committee, dated Aug. 2nd, 1651, directing Richard Newte to appear before them at Plymouth to make his defence to the charges preferred against him.
- Fol. 190. Order of the same, dated Ap. 11th, 1651, directing Lewis Stukely, minister of Tidcombe, to pay "fifths" to Mrs Newte.
- Fol. 191. Indenture between Richard Newte and John Blagdon concerning Tidcombe and Clare. Sept. 10th, 1651.
- Fol. 192. Indenture between Lewis Stukely and Mr Blagdon concerning the portions of Tidcombe and Clare. Sept. 12th, 1651.
- Fol. 193. Order of the Committee for Plundered Ministers, dated Ap. 28th, 1652, appointing a day to hear the petition of Lewis Stukely.
- Fol. 195. Certificate of the Devon Committee, dated April 30th, 1652, relating to the articles against Richard Newte.
- Fol. 197. Certificate of the same, dated Ap. 30th, 1652, stating that no proceedings have taken place on the articles exhibited against Richard Newte.
- Fol. 199. Copy of an order of the Committee for

- Plundered Ministers, dated May 4th, 1652, confirming Newte's sequestration and directing that the profits of the rectory be paid to Stukely.
- Fol. 201. Order of the same, dated Dec. 3rd, 1652, directing the Devon Committee to examine the truth of Newte's statement that the portions of Tidcombe and Clare were never sequestered from him.
- Fol. 203. Copy of an order from the Protector, dated Ap. 5th, 1654, appointing John Rowe, to be one of the public preachers at Tiverton in the place of Lewis Stukely.
- Fol. 205. Statement of the monetary arrangements between Stukely, Rowe and Newte.
- Fol. 207. Certificate from the Devon Committee, dated Jan. 13th, 1646[-7?], to the effect that George Pearse or Pierce of Tiverton was removed from his living only for disaffection to the Parliament.
- Fol. 208. Copy of the depositions against him delivered to George Pearse by the Devon Committee. Dec. 11th, 1646.
- Fol. 209. "An accompte of mony...paid [by Newte] for foure years and a halfe ended at our Lady 1660."
- Fol. 210. The resolutions of the ministers of the Gospel in Devon and Exeter concerning the formation of a General Association. Endorsed: "The Assembled Ministers in Devon 1655. Fanaticks."
- Fol. 212. Petition of the inhabitants of Cove to the Committee for Plundered Ministers, desiring that George Pearse may be restored, upon his submission and conformity. May 18th, 1647.
- Fol. 214. "Articles of Agreement had & made betweene Mr. George Pearse and Mr John Chishall this 10th of July 1660."
- Fol. 216. "Testimonies agt. Mr. Moyle" who had brought about the sequestration of Dr Peterson.
- Fol. 217. Copy of a letter from William Peterson, Dean of Exeter, to John Bampffield at Poltimore, Devon, on the subject of the possibilities of arranging a treaty of peace. Jan. 13th, 1642[-3?].
- Fol. 218. "A certificate of us the Inhabitants of S. Breock [Cornwall] on the behalfe of our mynister Dr.

Peterson, deane of Exeter." Cornwall: July 1646. Copy.

- Fol. 219. Evidence of Thomas Wright of S. Breock relating to the proceedings against Dr Peterson.
- Fol. 221. Three orders of the Committee for Cornwall, dated respectively Mar. 9th, 1646[-7 ?], May 1st and May 8th, 1647, relating to Dr Peterson. Copy.
- Fol. 222. "The Declaration & Protestation of Dr. Peterson, deane of Exeter setting forth his peacable & moderate carriage during all the tymes of these present differences and vindicating his inocency from the false aspersions that either are or may be cast upon him."
- Fol. 224. "The Deane of Exeter's moderate proceedings in the Convocation-House."
- Fol. 225. Petition from twenty gentlemen of Cornwall to the Committee of Lords and Commons for Sequestrations on behalf of Dr Peterson.
- Fol. 226. "A short narrative of the proceedings against Dr Peterson to out him of his estate & fortunes."
- Fol. 228. Petition of the inhabitants of Sandwich to the Committee for Plundered Ministers, complaining of the disaffection of Mr Harrison, rector of S. Clement's, Sandwich. Copy. Note by Walker: "These papers here stitched together in no. 14 were sent me per y^e Rev. Mr. Tho. Byrdall junior of Dunchideock & are to be returned to him."
- Fol. 230. Order of the Committee for Plundered Ministers, dated June 7th, 1649, referring Harrison's case to the Kent Committee.
- Fol. 231. "Articles exhibited against Mr. Harrison, parson of S. Clements in Sandwich in the Countye of Kent." Copy.
- Fol. 233. The humble petition of divers well-affected inhabitants of Sandwich to the Committee for Plundered Ministers containing additional articles of accusation against Mr Harrison.
- Fol. 235. Order of the Committee for Plundered Ministers, dated Mar. 8th, 1649[-50 ?], appointing a day for the hearing of Harrison's case.
- Fol. 236. "Examinations of witnesses Taken at Canter-

bury the 30th of August 1649...upon certayne articles exhibited against Mr Harrison," etc.

- Fol. 238. "Articles exhibited against Mr. Harrison, parson of S. Clement's in Sandwich," with Harrison's answers in a parallel column.
- Fol. 240. "The defence of Benjamin Harrison, rector of S. Clement's in Sandwich." Attested by thirty signatures.
- Fol. 242. Benjamin Harrison's account of the proceedings against him. Dated Sandwich, Ap. 10th, 1650, and attested by 22 signatures.
- Fol. 244. "Subordinate queries imply'd & contained in y^e last Interrogatory."
- Fol. 245. Order of the Committee for Plundered Ministers, dated Ap. 23rd, 1650, directing that the charge against Harrison should be returned. Copy.
- Fol. 247. Order of the Commissioners for Sequestration, dated from Maidstone, July 31st, 1650, directing their agent to warn Harrison to appear before them. Copy.
- Fol. 248. Further account by Harrison of the proceedings against him. Dated Aug. 1st, 1650 and attested by six signatures.
- Fol. 249. Order of the Committee for Sequestrations in Kent, dated Aug. 1st, 1650, informing Benjamin Harrison that he is sequestered of his benefice, stipend and other profits for not keeping the days of humiliation and thanksgiving and not publishing the articles, orders and declarations of Parliament.
- Fol. 250. Order of the Trustees for Maintenance of Ministers, dated Jan. 25th, 1653[-4?], directing that £100 per annum be paid to Benjamin Harrison for his service of the cure of South Tawton, Devon.
- Fol. 252. Short paper stating that the clause of the Act for confirming and restoring ministers does not extend to corporations but only to Justices of the Peace. Oct. 4th, 1660.
- Fol. 253. Order by the Mayor and Common Council of Exeter requiring the churchwardens of the several churches in the city to deliver up the keys of their churches, etc. Dated Aug. 11th, 1657.
- Fol. 254. "The Names off the Ministers which weare heer

[i.e., Exeter] in the beginning off the wars and after put out." Note by Walker: "The following papers to y^e number of 34 I had of Mrs. Case & all to be returned to her."

Fol. 255. A copy of the order on fol. 253.

Fol. 256. Copy of a proclamation by "Jno. Browne, Crier" advertising the sale of the "materials of those churches which are devested & settled in y^e mayor, baylif & commonality of y^e Citty" [of Exeter]. Aug. 12th, 1657.

Fol. 257. Another copy of the foregoing.

Fol. 258. Another copy of the order on fol. 253, and of the proclamation on fol. 256.

Fol. 259. Order, signed by the mayor, J. Pearse, directing the churchwarden of Trinity church [Exeter] to deliver the keys of the Church. Dated Dec. 29th, 1657.

Fol. 260. A similar order addressed to the churchwardens of S. John's, Exeter. May, 1658.

Fol. 261. Notification to the churchwardens of S. Paul's, Exeter, offering to allow the parishioners to reclaim their church for one hundred pounds. "Signed by the order of the Committee, Edward Parbury." May 26th, 1658.

Fol. 262. Similar notification to the churchwardens of S. John's, Exeter. Signed and dated as above.

Fol. 264. "The particulars of bells & utensells in Martyn's Church." Endorsed: "The particulars of Bells & utensells Taken out of Martyn's Church in Exon. This was found in the Counsell Chamber."

Fol. 265. "To the right worshipful the Mayor & Common Councill of y^e Citie of Exon, the humble petition of the Inhabitants of the severall parishes within the Citty aforesaid," etc., praying that the number of churches may only be reduced "to such a number as may be fit receptacles for the respective parishes... and that the rest of the churches not used may contynue...untill it shal be appatently seene, that a sufficient conveniency and provision be made for all the inhabitants."

Fol. 266. Paper relating to the sale of S. Paul's church, Exeter. Noted: "The effect of Mr. Snowe's graunt

of S. Paul's Church in Exon. drawn by Sam. Alford."

- Fol. 267. The case of the parishes of Exeter against the Mayor and Council. "These things are to be proved for the parish churches." 13 clauses follow.
- Fol. 268. "Things to be proved about the Cathedrall Church." 15 clauses. [N.B. These two papers apparently were drawn up after the Restoration.]
- Fol. 269. Copy of an order of the House of Lords directing that nothing should be done to the Exeter churches until the case concerning them had been heard. Aug. 9th, 1660. [Cf. *Lords Journals*, xi. 121.]
- Fol. 270. Petition of the inhabitants of Exeter to the House of Lords referring to the state of their churches and the illegal conduct of the city authorities.
- Fol. 272. Copy of an order of the House of Lords, dated Aug. 14th, 1660, summoning witnesses for the cause concerning the city of Exeter, to be heard Aug. 23rd, 1660.
- Fol. 273. "The Comons of Exeter Complaints against the Mayor and Chamber of Exeter." 36 clauses. Endorsed: "The Commons against the Maior of Exeter, to be heard before the Lords. Aug. 23. 1660."
- Fol. 279. "The Comons of Exeter complaints against the Mayor and Chamber of Exeter." 16 clauses. Endorsed: "The Commons of Exeter against the Maior etc. at the Barr of the Lords Howse the 23rd of August. Mr Francis Finch first breviat."
- Fol. 282. A duplicate of the last.
- Fol. 284. Order of Lords' Committee for Petitions, dated July 26th, 1660, summoning witnesses in the case of the inhabitants against Christopher Clerke, Mayor of Exeter, to attend on Aug. 6th, in the Painted Chamber.
- Fol. 286. Order by the Lords, dated Aug. 23rd, 1660, referring the decision of the above case to a committee of their number, to meet the same afternoon.
- Fol. 288. Order by the Lords Referees, directing that the churches (except Allhallows) be restored to the parishioners and that the Chamber of Exeter shall pull down the wall in the Cathedral at their own expense.
- Fol. 289. Order by the Lords, on the report of the Lords

Referees, directing that the terms of their decision be carried out. Sept. 1st, 1660.

- Fol. 291. Paper bearing an extract endorsed : " A copy of our proviso put in & filed in the Lords House for our churches."
- Fol. 292. A duplicate of the last.
- Fol. 294. " 1657 A copy of Mr Edmund Toll's account of charges in preferring our Exeter petition to the Parle-ment & to the Lord Protector." So endorsed.
- Fol. 295. " Monyes paid in London about the Churches." A further statement of account, signed : Alan Penny. Endorsed : " The copy of my Acc^t in London about our churches with Mr Butler. Oct. 1660."
- Fol. 297. A breviat of the case between the parishioners of Exeter and the Mayor and Chamber.
- Fol. 298. " A copy of Mr. Edmond Toll's account of charges by [him] laid out since our petition to the house of Lords about our Churches."
- Fol. 299. " Alan Penny's charges disbursed in London about our churches." This is a copy of fol. 295.
- Fol. 300. " Mr. Hinckson's relation of Mr. Nic. Briant (his son-in-law) silencing & outing of Trinity parish in Exeter 1657." So endorsed.
- Fol. 301. A short description of the different orders of Jesuits.
- Fol. 302. Letter from Jo. Bond to George Edmonds, silkman, in Exeter, expressing his desire to be presented to the living of S. Pancras, Exeter. Chard : Aug. 19th, 1637.
- Fol. 303. Letter from William Ford to Alan Penny in Exeter, stating that, forty years before, he had been appointed a lecturer in the city of Exeter. West Coker : Aug. 14th, 1657.
- Fol. 304. Extract from Laurence Bodley's will, bequeathing the sum of £400 for the maintenance of a weekly sermon in Exeter. Subscribed : John Marshall, Mayor, and William Martyne, Recorder.
- Fol. 305. " A copy of his Majestye's order under his Privy Signett directed to the Major of Exon. for the settling of the Cloth Markett in Southgate streete."
- Fol. 307. Letter from John Flavell to Edmund Elys,

minister at his house in East Allington, rebutting his "false charge, senseless challenge and scandalous censure." Dartmoor: June 2nd, [16]87.

- Fol. 309. From the same to the same on the same subject. [N.B. The nature of Elys' attack upon him is not made clear.]
- Fol. 310. Order of the Committee for Plundered Ministers, dated Aug. 15th, 1644, sequestering Richard Reynolds from the parish church of Stoke-Fleming, Devon, and appointing Bayly to serve the cure. Note by Walker: "These 3 papers were sent me by Mr. Crocker of Stoke Fleming & are to be returned him."
- Fol. 311. Order, signed T. Fairfax, to all officers and soldiers under his command, requiring them to abstain from any molestation of Mr Reynolds, minister of Stoke-Fleming, provided he be obedient to all orders and ordinances. Dated Jan. 21st, 1645[-6?].
- Fol. 312. Order of the Committee for Plundered Ministers, dated Sept. 10th, 1647. Richard Reynolds had been sequestered unheard from his living of Woodleigh, Devon, and Richard Binning appointed. Binning is summoned to show cause why Reynolds should not be continued in the living.
- Fol. 314. Some names of ejected clergymen taken from Sir Henry Chauncy's *Historical Antiquities of Hertfordshire*. Noted by Walker: "These papers (in no. 6) were sent me by Mr. Burton of Okehampton's mother-in-law, Mrs. Bentham, & are to be returned her."
- Fol. 315. Petition of Martha Ben[tham] to the Committee for Northants, desiring that Mr Bazeley may be ordered to pay the proper allowance to her.
- Fol. 316. Letter [from the Northants Committee to Bazeley?] ordering him to pay certain allowances to Mrs Bentham. Northampton, May 7th.
- Fol. 317. Petition of Martha Bentham, the wife of Joseph Bentham, rector of Broughton, Northants, to the Lords and Commons of the Committee for Sequestration, praying that the fifth part may be paid to her.
- Fol. 318. Two orders directing the payment of "fifths" to Mrs Bentham.

- Fol. 319. Order by the Committee of the Commons concerning Plundered Ministers, dated Nov. 19th, 1644, directing a fifth part to be paid to Mrs Bentham.
- Fol. 321. Memorandum from Joseph Bentham demanding from John Bazeley the restoration of his church, tithes, etc. Dated May 29th, 1660.
- Fol. 322. Letter from John Bazeley [to Bentham] saying that he is "resolved to pay no more & no longer than authority doth appoint." Broughton: Mar. 19th. [This was evidently written before the Restoration and while Bazeley held the living.] On the back a fragment of a letter from Bentham to his father.
- Fol. 324. Copy of a letter from Thomas Bawden to Mr Knapman expostulating with him for his separation from the Church and showing the dangers of schism. Jan. 21st, 1673[-4?].
- Fol. 326. Letter from William Knapman [to Thomas Bawden] in answer to the last. Jan. 22nd, 1673[-4?].
- Fol. 327. Copy of a letter from Thomas Bawden to William Knapman on the same subject. Knapman had apparently instituted a Nonconformist congregation in Bawden's parish. Jan. 23rd, 1673[-4?].
- Fol. 328. A duplicate of the last. Endorsed by Walker: "These papers in no. 3 are Mr. Bawden of Ashton's & are to be returned to him."
- Fol. 330. Account of Daniel Gersius (or Goëtz). Endorsed by Walker: "This paper to be returned to Mr Peter Osbourn of Stoke Gabriel."
- Fol. 332. "Mr. Blake of Barnstaple's papers, to be returned to him." In Walker's writing.
- Fol. 333. Petition to the Archbishop of Canterbury [George Abbot] signed by five inhabitants of Barnstaple, praying that a minister be appointed in place of their late preacher, Richard Smith. May 10th, 1611.
- Fol. 334. Letter from William Helyar to Martin Blake, Rural Dean of Barnstaple, requiring him to see that the recent orders on the subject of catechising and lecturers are put in force. Exeter: Nov. 8th, 1630.
- Fol. 336. The humble petition of certain ministers to the House of Commons, calling attention to the "manifold grievances & insupportable pressurs & sufferings in

matters ecclesiasticall." Noted at the foot of the page, in another hand: "This petition I doubt tends to the overthrow of ecclesiasticall government."

- Fol. 338. The humble petition of the inhabitants of Barnstaple to the Earl of Bath, Lord Privy Seal, praying that the recently raised companies of soldiers may not be sent to the neighbourhood "in such multitudes," on account of their disorder and violence. June-11th, 1644.
- Fol. 340. Copy of a declaration by Martin Blake promising to allow Jonathan Hanmer to preach in his church, and not to oppose the parishioners in their "Christian liberty." Oct. 28th, 1647. Noted at the foot that the original of this was produced at a conference between Blake and Hanmer and was examined by the three signatories at Barnstaple on Jan. 28th, 1655[-6?].
- Fol. 341. Declaration to the effect that Blake had not broken his promise in refusing Hanmer permission to preach, but on the contrary had frequently invited him to do so. Attested by eleven signatures and dated May 5th, 1657.
- Fol. 343. "A short relation of my long premeditated & late acted troubles," by Martin Blake.
- Fol. 350. Letter from John Elleson to Martin Blake, telling him his cousin Prideaux would endeavour to help him to be restored in Barnstaple. Taunton: Oct. 13th, 1647.
- Fol. 352. Letter from Sam. (?) Prideaux to John Elleson about Blake. Nov. 2nd, 1647.
- Fol. 354. "Informations for Mr Bradshaw," concerning Martin Blake.
- Fol. 356. Copy of a petition [to the Committee for Plundered Ministers] praying that Martin Blake may be removed from Barnstaple. Signed by ten hands.

Copy of resolutions passed by the Standing Committee for Devon declaring Blake a delinquent and ordering his removal. May 8th, 1646.

Copy of the petition of Charles Peard, late Mayor of Barnstaple, and others to the Committee for Plundered

Ministers, asking leave to provide for the service of the cure.

Copy of a petition of the same to the same, praying that an order of the local Committee, restoring Blake to his living, may be suspended.

- Fol. 357. "A list of the particulars propounded to Mr. Blake, upon his assent whereto his persecutors sayd they would cease from all further persecution against him."

Copy of a statement made by Philip Francis, Mayor of Plymouth, certifying that Blake had endeavoured to persuade him to betray the town to the enemy.

- Fol. 258. A copy of a letter sent by the mayor and aldermen of Barnstaple to Sir John Bampffield on behalf of Blake. Oct. 12th, 1646.
- Fol. 360. Letter from Nicholas Blake enclosing a query concerning the legal authority of the Committee for Plundered Ministers.
- Fol. 361. Copy of the humble petition of the inhabitants of Barnstaple to the Committee for Plundered Ministers on behalf of Blake.
- Fol. 362. Copy of the resolutions against Blake passed by the Standing Committee for Devon. May 8th, 1646. [See *ante* fol. 356.]
- Fol. 364. Another copy of the petition of the inhabitants of Barnstaple, praying that Blake may be removed. [See *ante* fol. 356.]
- Fol. 366. Another copy of the petition of the inhabitants of Barnstaple on behalf of Blake. [See *ante* fol. 361.]
- Fol. 367. Copy of the order of the House of Commons appointing a Committee to deal with the well-affected ministers who have been plundered, Dec. 31st, 1642. [See *Commons Journals*, II. 909.]
- Copy of the orders of July 27th, 1643, forbidding the Committee to appoint ministers who have not been approved by the Assembly of Divines, and empowering them to put out such as are scandalous. [See *C. J.* III. 183.]
- Fol. 368. Copy of the order, of Mar. 15th, 1646-7, directing the Committee to see that no sequestered minister was permitted to preach. [See *C. J.* v. 112.]

- Fol. 369. Letter from Sir Hardress Waller to the Devonshire Committee testifying to Martin Blake's good character. London: May 24th, 1646.
- Fol. 371. Copy of the humble petition of Martin Blake to the Committee for Plundered Ministers.
- Fol. 373. Another copy of the same.
- Fol. 374. Blake's defence in the matter of the letters to the Mayor of Plymouth.
- Fol. 376. "Articles of delinquencie proveable against Mr. Martin Blake, as they say."
- Fol. 378. "A breviate of the reasons why I humbly conceive the order granted to me 13th of Aprill last should stand & be confirmed by this honorable Comittee, notwithstanding the Petition pretended against it, Aprill 16th," by Martin Blake.
- Fol. 380. Letter from Martin Blake to one of his parishioners. Romesome [Rumsum]: June 29th, 1646.
- Fol. 381. Further account of the proceedings against Martin Blake.
- Fol. 385. "A true relation of the manner how the Town of Barnstaple became so happily reconciled to his sacred Majestie." [N.B. This account covers fol. 385-395, but the pages are bound in the wrong order.]
- Fol. 396. Information to the effect that Thomas Rogerson was sequestered from the living of Monk Soham, Suffolk.
- Fol. 397. Communication from John Ashburne to the Committee for Plundered Ministers, offering, as he had been presented to the rectory of Norton, Suffolk, to give up Monk Soham to Rogerson who, he understood, had been prosecuted out of malice. July 1st, 1646.
- Fol. 398. Certificate to the good character of Thomas Rogerson, signed by 34 hands, and addressed to the Committee for Plundered Ministers. July 9th, 1646.
- Fol. 400. Similar certificate, signed by eight clergymen, and addressed to the Assembly of Divines.
- Fol. 402. Letter from John Ashburne to Thomas Rogerson, signifying his intention of removing from Monk

- Soham. Monk Soham: May 1st, 1646. Appended are some notes of the losses sustained by Rogerson.
- Fol. 403. Order of the Committee for Plundered Ministers, dated Mar. 1st, 1648[-9?], referring to the appointment of Richard Bayly in the living of Tavy S. Mary, Devon.
- Fol. 404. Return by the Justices and Commissioners of Devon, dated Oct. 22nd, 1651, stating that the vicarage of Thorverton is worth £50 per annum.
- Fol. 405. Copy of an order of the Standing Committee of Devon, dated Jan. 26th, 1649[-50?], appointing Thomas Jackson to the living of Tavy S. Mary. Also a copy of the assent to the appointment, signed by the patron.
- Fol. 407. Order of the Committee for Plundered Ministers, dated Ap. 14th, 1647, directing that an increase of £50 per annum be paid to John Preston, minister of Thorverton.
- Fol. 408. Certificate to the good character of John Preston, signed by three clergymen.
- Fol. 409. Copy of an order of the Committee for Plundered Ministers, dated Oct. 2nd, 1649, dealing with the claims of Richard Bayly to the living of Tavy S. Mary.
- Fol. 410. Certificate to the good character of John Preston, signed by three Justices of the Peace of Devonshire.
- Fol. 411. Order by the Trustees for Maintenance, dated May 3rd, 1655, ordering the Receiver to pay £29. 19s. 6d. to John Preston.
- Fol. 412. Copy of an order of the Committee for Plundered Ministers, dated Ap. 14th, 1648, directing one of the tenants of the lands, formerly belonging to the Chapter of Exeter, to pay £20 per annum to John Preston.
- Fol. 413. Order of the same, dated July 10th, 1649, confirming Richard Bayly in the living of Tavy S. Mary.
- Fol. 414. Order of the Committee for Indemnity, dated Sept. 19th, 1649, summoning Mrs Elizabeth Travers, widow of Samuel Travers, a delinquent minister, to

make her defence to the complaints of John Preston, minister of Thorverton, whom she had sued for "fifths."

- Fol. 415. Order of the Trustees for Maintenance, dated May 5th, 1652, continuing the increase of £50 a year to John Preston. On the back, an account of payments made to Preston.
- Fol. 416. Another copy of the order of the Committee for Plundered Ministers, dated July 10th, 1649. [See *ante* fol. 413.]
- Fol. 417. Summons by the Commissioners, appointed under the Act for restoring ministers, to the constables and tithing-men of Tavy S. Mary, ordering them to warn John Preston, the pretended rector, to appear. Dec. 3rd, 1660.
- Fol. 418. Order of the Committee for Plundered Ministers, dated Feb. 12th, 1647[-8?], directing that the increase of £50 a year be paid to John Preston, minister of Thorverton.
- Fol. 419. Order of the Standing Committee of Devon, dated Nov. 6th, 1646, appointing John Preston to the living of Thorverton in the place of Samuel Travers.
- Fol. 420. Order of the Trustees for Maintenance, dated June 21st, 1654, directing the Receivers to make an annual payment to John Preston.
- Fol. 421. Receipt for rent.
- Fol. 422. Order of the Trustees for Maintenance, dated May 3rd, 1655, directing the Receiver to pay £29. 19s. 6d. to John Preston.
- Fol. 423. Order of the same, dated May 5th, 1652, desiring the Committee for the Public Revenue to make a similar payment to Preston.
- Fol. 424. Duplicate of the certificate to Preston's character. [See *ante* fol. 410.]
- Fol. 425. Order of the Committee for Plundered Ministers, dated Ap. 14th, 1649, referring John Preston to the Assembly of Divines to be approved for the living of Thorverton.
- Fol. 427. Order of the same, dated Ap. 6th, 1647, directing that an increase of £50 per annum be paid to the minister of Thorverton.

- Fol. 429. The petition of John Preston, preacher of the Gospel to Thorverton, to Major Blackmore, one of His Highness' Commissioners, and Thomas Bampffield and John Quick, Justices of the Peace, complaining that his tithes are withheld (undated).
- Fol. 430. Order of the Trustees for Maintenance, dated May 5th, 1652, directing the Receivers to pay the yearly sum of £20. 0s. 6d. out of the sheaf of Thorverton to John Preston.
- Fol. 431. Order of the same, of the same date, directing that the yearly increase of £50 be paid to John Preston.
- Fol. 432. Copy of an order of the Committee for Plundered Ministers, dated Oct. 2nd, 1649, referring the case of the living of Tavy S. Mary to the Devonshire Committee. Coode, the patron, claimed the right to present, but the Committee for Plundered Ministers had appointed Richard Bayly.
- Fol. 433. Copy of an order of the Protector, dated June 28th, 1655, constituting John Preston to be a canon or prebend of Christ Church, Oxford, in the room of Dr French.
- Fol. 434. Minutes of the meetings of the Exeter city Council from Jan. 21st, 1650 to Oct. 23rd, 1660.
- Fol. 451. "A copy of the branch in Dr. Laurence Bodley's will for a constant lecture to be preached every Lord's day within the Citty of Exeter."
- Fol. 452. A history of the lectureship established by Dr Bodley.
- Fol. 455. Letter from Richard Potter to Mr Cake referring to some contemplated proceedings against a person unnamed. People had been "backward in artickling against the partye" but "articles must be invented & produced." Harbucombe (?): Feb. 6th, 1646[-7 ?].

MS. J. WALKER, c. 5

- Fol. 2. Heading: "All this bundle of letters papers etc for additions & corrections to my book and are not yet made use of & inserted (8^{ber} 1714¹). [Added in another hand: "either for the additions or corrections."] John Walker."
- Fol. 3. Note from William Reader enclosing the following papers.
- Fol. 4. Letter from A. Ginder to William Reader with some information about the latter's father. Feb. 24th, 1711[-2?].
- Fol. 5. Account of the sufferings of John Reader, rector of Herne and Bobbing, Kent. Copy of A. Ginder's letter [above] appended.
- Fol. 6. Account of the sufferings of John Viney, rector of Hothfield, Kent, and his wife, with a note from William Reader.
- Fol. 8. Letter from J. Viney to Mr Reader at the Charterhouse about his grandfather, the rector of Hothfield mentioned in the foregoing. Glo'ster: Jan. 30th, 1711[-2?].
- Fol. 10. Letter from Gideon Maude to his "cousin Reader" saying that he has found the names of his [Reader's] father and grandfather in his register. Hothfield: Feb. 8th, 1711[-2?].
- Fol. 11. Letter from W. N. [William Newton?] to Walker. He takes the opportunity of acknowledging a letter from Walker. "And I do this the rather that I may have an opportunity of saying something in excuse for the freedom I took in telling you my thoughts concerning the pages in your preface, w^{ch} y^{rs} refers to.....this I do assure yo many Gentlemen, who I am persuaded, love the Church of England as well as any in it, do think those pages might very well, and ought to have been spar'd. You seem to them to have gone upon a mistake very common among us, in making the state interest give the great distinction between men & men, & represent every one as an enemy to the Church, who differs from many who are truly zealous for it, only in

¹ The last figure is uncertain.

political notions & maxims: whereas I know great numbers of those persons, than whom none do more abhor the discipline of the Seperatists, nor have less departed from the doctrines & usages of the Church of England.

You know, S^r, my Lord Clarendon has observ'd that in his time too much prejudice was entertain'd agst some persons as if they were enemies to the discipline of the Church because they concur'd with Calvin in some doctrinal points, when they abhor'd his Discipline & reverenc'd the Government of the Church etc. I take it to be the same now if you please only to change 'Calvin's Doctrinal points' for some 'Notions in Politics.'

As for myself I do assure you, I love & reverence the Church of England as the best constituted in the Xtian. world," etc. He has written a small book entitled "The Lawfulness & Reasonableness of Conformity in answer to one Owen, printed for Mr. Bonwick in S. Paul's Churchyard¹," to which he invites Walker's attention.

Feb. 7th, 1716[-7 ?].

- Fol. 13. Some information for Walker's Cathedral lists from Sir Philip Sydenham.
- Fol. 14. Note that George Stinton, minister of Claines and Spetchley, Worcs., was turned out of his living.
- Fol. 16. Letter from Philip Goddard to Walker. Understanding that Walker is making further enquiries, he sends an account of his father, Philip Goddard, who was, for a short time, turned out of the living of Beenham, Berks, and of his grandfather, John Prince, who was turned out of Shefford Parva, Berks (?). He also mentions the ejections of William Moor of Hampstead Norreys and Compton; Guy Carleton of Bucklebury; Dr Bunbury of S. Mary's, Reading; Saxby of Sunning[hill?]; Lloyd, schoolmaster of Sunning[hill?]; Thomas Pain of Woolhampton; and the rector of Enborne, all in Berks.

Beenham, Berks: Sept. 21st, 1716.

¹ *The Lawfulness and Reasonableness of Conformity to the Church of England manifested. Being an answer to a pamphlet entituled: Plain Dealing...by C. Owen (London: 1717).*

- Fol. 17. Letter from Frances King to Walker's book-sellers correcting some mistakes in the account of her father, John Manby of Cottenham, given in the *Attempt*. Haddenham: Nov. 1715.
- Fol. 18. Paper containing some extracts from and references to books which may be of service to Walker.
- Fol. 19. Letter from Edmund Hickman to Walker, with an account of the sufferings of his grandfather, Hickman, rector of Upton-Lovel, Wilts. S. Nicholas Hospital, Sarum: May 5th, 1716.
- Fol. 21. Letter from Anthony Reade to Walker, with a few corrections for the *Attempt*. Rewe: July 10th, 1716.
- Fol. 23. Letter from Richard Owen to Walker, mentioning the names of Mr Forward, curate at Gillingham, Dorset, and Henry Shepherd, of Kingston-juxta-Lewes, who were ejected. He refers to the *History of Independency* and gives some particulars relating to Dr Cheynell, Vavasor Powell and others. Iford, Sussex: May 23rd, 1716.
- Fol. 25. Letter from John Kemble to Walker containing some additional information relating to Painswick and Andover. He also mentions the following ejected clergymen:—James Samborn of Up-Chalford; John Norris of Stonehouse; and Walter Powell of Standish, all in Gloucestershire. Montague-Court, Little Britain, London: July 12th, 1716.
- Fol. 27. Letter from J[ohn] L[ewis] to Walker, with some criticisms on the *Attempt*.

"I sometime since sent to our friend Mr. Wilkin what observations I had made on Dr C[alamy]'s Account. What I made on his preface & some other parts I sent to himself. You seem to me to be a little too much heated & exasperated already, & God forbid that I should be anyways instrumental in raising anyone's passions especially at a time when men are so disposed to be angry & y^t we have been so near destruction by men's passions being let loose.

...I am very much afraid that you are mistaken in your computation of the Number of the Sequestered Clergy. Bp. Patrick's Testimony is with me of great

weight. He lived at the time. His *Aqua Genitalis* was published by him 1658. So that he must be able to inform himself of the Transactions of the Times. His argument led him to make the most of the Numbers of y^e sequestred, & yet, you see, he makes no more than 1000 of the parochial clergy imprisoned & sequestred. As to Dr Hylen [Heylyn?], tho' his excessive zeal for a party made him not always so strictly regardful of y^e Truth as one could wish he was, yet all he says in this Head may, I believe, be allowed & yet Dr. Patrick's Number not be increased" etc.

He criticises Walker's verdict on the state of Oxford University during the Usurpation, and remarks that "if a judgment must be made of a whole university from the performance of some particular persons in it, I fear the University of Oxford will not at present be thought to have made any great proficiency in the sciences it professes," etc.

... "When I consider how the spirit that is in man lusteth to envy & rejoiceth in iniquity, and the saying of y^e Ap[ostle]: that if I give my body to be burnt & have not Charity it profiteth me nothing: I confess I think myself obliged to be very careful in what manner I treat others. I do therefore very sincerely assure you I would not have been y^e Author of your preface for all the world. So many uncharitable untruths: so many notorious falsehoods as there are in that small compass. I could never have born y^e reflecting upon y^m; the burden of y^m would have been intolerable to me. Especially if I considered, as I should have been apt to do, that these rigorous censures, & lying calumnies had been but too instrumental in raising y^e passions of my Countrymen & causing y^m to break out into those tumults & disorders which had lately been like to have ruined us, & must do so still without the D[ivine] Interposition."

He concludes with defending the *History of the Reformation* of which Walker had "needlessly shown" his ill opinion. Margate: Aug. 13th, 1716.

Fol. 29. From the same to the same.

“Dear Dr. Walker, Yours of the 10th came to my house when I was gon from home to seek some advice for my sight which decays very fast. I am very sorry y^t I have in my plein & homely way said such things as I find have displeased both you & Dr. Calamy. W^t I have to say in my own behalf is y^t I believe y^u just, & y^t I have had no other end than to convince you both of your excessive heat & partiality. No soul y^t I know of having ever seen to peruse what I have written to you besides yourselves. I say to peruse, because I believe I did send my papers to you, to our friend Mr. Wilkin...tho’ he never did peruse y^m.

As to y^r second part, I don’t charge you with any untruths or falshoods in it. Whatever there is of y^e kind there I’m sensible they who sent you y^e reflecti[ons] are accountable for it. But then the by reflecti[ons] you make are, I suppose, your own, & how much many of y^m deserve y^e Character of Uncharitable Untruths let any man judge who knows anything of y^e subject matter of y^r book, or y^e present time.

But what has offended not only me, but better men & more able judges yⁿ myself is p. 7, 8, 9, 10 of your preface. Here you pretend to give a History of the practices of the party for the Thirty years last past. But if this be the way of writing History it would be sure very well for the world y^t nobody employed their talent y^t way. If you’ll bear it, I say agen, it is endless to note all y^e falshoods, or to call y^m by a softer name, Mistakes of y^e Acc^t. There’s scarce a Line without something of y^e Nature.”

He instances Walker’s account of the act for naturalising foreign protestants and proceeds: “I have, I own, very often wondred y^t men who have so very frequently, & justly too, reflected on y^e malcontents in K. Ch. II time, their censures & reproaches of the King’s administration & possessing the Nation with such an Aversion to it: should ever themselves be so inconsistent as to act y^e same part. For what else is this acc^t of y^{rs} of the Administrati[on] of y^e govern[ment] since y^e Revolution but one continued invective ag^t it in order to possess your reader with y^e greatest aversion to it?” etc.

He appends a list headed : "The number of dignitaries, fellows & scholars of houses & y^e parochial clergy ejected betwixt y^e years 1640 & 1660 according to Dr. Walker's account."

Margate : Sept. 18th, 1716.

- Fol. 33. Letter from Sir Philip Sydenham to Walker, referring to James Buck, vicar of Stradbroke and author of a book on the Beatitudes. Brimpton : Oct. 27th, 1716.
- Fol. 35. A sheet of what appears to be an appeal for subscription to some charity, in Walker's writing. On the back a few rough notes on the *Attempt*.
- Fol. 36. Account of the sufferings of Nicholas Wakefield of Dalton in Lancashire and of Dr Dashfield. In Walker's writing.
- Fol. 38. Fragment of a letter covered with rough notes.
- Fol. 39. Letter from J[ohn] L[ewis] to Richard Wilkin at the King's Head in S. Paul's Churchyard.

"...I saw a pamphlet tother day in which Dr. Walker is charged with intercepting an innocent letter directed to one Mr. Stevenson & publishing it in the *Post Boy*, without his knowledge or consent. I am afraid the Dr's zeal has carried him too far. There will, I believe, be such evidences of it from his *Attempt* as will make his friends blush for him." He goes on to deal with the question of the number of ejections at Bishop Patrick's computation.

Margate : Ap. 16th, 1716.

- Fol. 40. Letter from John Lewis to Walker.

"I have recd a l[ette]r from Dr. Walker complaining of an angry one recd from me. He says he cannot tell for what reasons & dares say I myself cannot. Dr. Walker has as much reason to say so as any man, because he himself is so often angry when he does not know why or wherefore. But was I angry, was there not a cause? Dos any man love to have his own things forcibly detain'd from him ag^t his own consent? And yet this, I apprehended to be my case. It is now, I think, above half a year ago since I desired my papers might be returned. Had Dr. Walker told me as much then as he is pleas'd to do now, I had then known *his* reason for

detaining of them. Tho', I confess, I see no reason why they should be laid by so many years without returning them to the right owner. Since, as I apprehend, they can be of little use, except as to the manner of expression, with which, as to my papers, I desire Dr. Walker would not concern himself. If I have made any reflections foreign to the purpose, or besides the main facts which the Dr has advanced, it is my prayer that they may be taken notice of. My only design in them was to make y^e Dr himself sensible of his, as I apprehended it, want of that Candor, Impartiality & Temper, which I wish every writer to have, especially every writer of History. And y^fore when I receive my papers, I shall take effectual care that nobody else sees what I have written."

He goes on to defend his own relations with Calamy of which Walker had objected, and attacks Walker for his resentment of criticism. "The Doctor seems to imagine that this Attempt of his is the cause of the Church established among us. And everybody therefore who does not approve of it, or who refuses to engage in its service, must be sentenced as not in the Church's interest."

He defends the Nonconformists who were deprived rather than do violence to their consciences by accepting the Act of Uniformity, and especially Baxter who refused the bishopric of Lichfield.

"During Cromwel's Usurpation, many excellent things were done. For instance, All Livings were made worth £100 a year, & first fruits & tenths were settled for that purpose & for the encrease of the salaries of Schoolmasters. There were no pluralities nor non-residence allowed w^{ch} our own Church so justly represents as *perniciosa Ecclesiae Dei*," etc.

... "The Doctor is so kind as, in his l[ette]r to Mr. Wilkin, July 21, 1716, to say I have taken up & endeavour'd to improve the testimony of an avowed & implacable enemy both to his person & function. This is one of the Dr's Hyperboles or zealous fictions. For in the first place I only mentioned a story from Withers a Presbyterian minister, which, according to Dr. Walker,

is true in the main, only some circumstances are misrepresented. I neither added to, nor diminished the story. The other observation, relating to the Number of the sufferers, I made myself, and is safely to be made by any one who knows anything of the English Ecclesiastical State of y^e Civil War, & has common sense....Must I, for instance, be an enemy to the Church in which I minister, because by the best enquiry I am able to make into the History of our Civil Wars, I find reason to think the Presbyterians overcharg'd by Dr. Walker, & that his acc^t of them is not agreeable to the Justice & Veracity of an Historian. Well, if I must be so, God's will be done....I for my part neither value High Church nor Low Church any further than I think w^t they say or do is agreeable to the Truth. They may both, as I hope they are, be in some things right, and I am sure in many things, they are both wrong. And I wish the unhappy zealots on both sides don't lose betwixt them what is the True Church, or cease to be Members of it, which I'm sure none can be who sacrifice Vertue & Integrity, Charity & good will to their Passions & Worldly Interests. I have with a pretty deal of pain wrote this, & am the Dr's humble servant, J. Lewis."

Margate: Ap. 27th, 1717.

- Fol. 42. Letter from William Newton, goldsmith at Maidstone, to Walker, giving additional information about Robert Barrel, the sequestered minister of Maidstone. Maidstone: Dec. 16th, 1716.
- Fol. 43. Short account of Simon Lowth, ejected from the rectory of Dingley, Northants.
- Fol. 44. Notification to the effect that John Coope minister of Corringham, Lincoln, had been sequestered as a delinquent by the Northants Committee, but that "nothing of scandall or insufficiency was then offered against him." Signed: Tho. Dowse, register to the said Committee whilst sitting. May 23rd, 1656.
- Fol. 45. Account of Francis Corkar, minister of Bradford, given by himself, who, after serving in the King's army, was captured and entered the Parliament's service.

- Fol. 46. Account of Thomas Thexton, the ejected rector of Trunch and Gimingham; Thomas Campbell, the ejected rector of Swatfield and vicar of Bradfield; Le Neave, the ejected vicar of Scottow; and Howse, the ejected rector of Knapton, all in Norfolk.
- Fol. 47. Account of the articles of accusation exhibited against Thornton of Norfolk. Addressed to the Rev. Mr Bennet.
- Fol. 48. Account of Dr Eleazar Duncon, prebendary of Durham, who was forced to fly from his rectory of Haughton, Durham. He was succeeded by John Marsh.
- Fol. 49. "The information of John Benskin of Wanlip," Leicester, concerning Sacheverell, the ejected rector of Rearsby, and Lowth, the ejected minister of Dingley.
- Fol. 50. "The information of John Benskin," relating to his father, Richard Benskin, the sequestered rector of Wanlip.
- Fol. 51. "An account of the sufferings of some loyall & episcopall clergymen in the county of Derby, by way of letter to y^e editor of y^e book entituled An Attempt etc."
- Fol. 52. "Articles of misdemeanour charged upon Mr George Holmes rector of Clowne in the county of Derby."
- Fol. 58. Letter from David Bunning to John Carte of Leicester, giving an account of the sufferings of his father, who was Sir Francis Crane's chaplain at Grafton House. Cottesmore: Dec. 8th, 1711.
- Fol. 59. Extract from the parish register of Shackerstone, Leicester, relating to the ejection of John Hodges, the vicar.
- Fol. 60. Extracts "from a MS. containing orders & proceedings of the Committee att Leicester appointed & constituted by a pretended ordinance of the Rebell Parliament att Westminster assembled in the year 1641 to fine sequester etc the cavaliers registered by y^e clark of y^e said Co^mmittee."
- Fol. 63. Letter from John Carte to Mr Knaplock, book-seller, enclosing the foregoing. Leicester: Jan. 27th, 1711[-2?].

- Fol. 64. "The information of John Aldwinckle of Drayton," Leicester, relating to Dr Beal, the sequestered rector of Cottingham, Northants.
- Fol. 65. Information from the same relating to Jonathan Cox, the sequestered vicar of Bringhurst, Leicester.
- Fol. 66. "The information of Thomas Matchett" of Humberstone, Leicester, relating to the sufferings of Edward Lawrence, rector of Beeby, Leicester.
- Fol. 67. Extracts from "a folio MS. containing depositions before the Committee of Leicester being the original writt by their clerk or agent." [See *ante* fol. 60.] On the last page [fol. 78] is a letter from John Carte to Knaplock enclosing the extracts. Dated, Leicester: Ap. 13th, 1712.
- Fol. 79. Letter [unsigned] to "The Editor of the book entituled An Attempt," etc., enclosing the following.
- Fol. 80. "Some account of the sufferings of Mr. William Thorp," rector of Matlock and Carsington, Derbyshire.
- Fol. 83. b. "Account of Mr. Emanuel Haywood," minister of Church-Broughton, Derbyshire, who, however, was not formally ejected.
- Fol. 85. Letter [unsigned] [to Walker ?] giving an account of the sufferings of Mr Raymond of Suffolk.
- Fol. 87. Letter from W. Hunt to Benjamin Tooke, "bookseller at y^e Middle Temple Gate," enclosing his subscription money for the "Sufferings of the Clergy," and mentioning that William Hunt was turned out of the rectory of Willersey, Gloucestershire. Alderton: May 14th, 1712.
- Fol. 89. A few lines stating that Dr Berwick was a prisoner in the Tower for three years, "without seeing any light but what came down the chimney."
- Fol. 90. Part of an account of Dr Pask; who was deprived of the two livings of Hadham, Herts.
- Fol. 91. Order ejecting Dr Collins from the Provostship of King's College, Cambridge. Signed by the Earl of Manchester. [Copy ?]
- Fol. 92. "The information of Thomas Hubbard of Sutton Bonnington," Nottingham, relating to the sequestration of Bigland from Great and Little Leake, Nottingham.

- Fol. 93. Information from the same to the effect that Thomas Savage, rector of Sutton-Bonnington, "was several times harassed & plundered."
- Fol. 94. Information from the same relating to the sequestration of Dr [Michael] Honynwood, rector of Kegworth, Leicester, and of James Bracknall his curate.
- Fol. 95. "The information of Thomas Gadd of Sutton-Bonnington" relating to the sequestration of [Nicholas] Hall, rector of Loughborough, Leicester.
- Fol. 96. Letter from H. B. referring to R. Mossom of S. Peter's Paul's Wharf. Aug. 4th (no year).
- Fol. 97. Account of a case of child-murder committed by a woman in Calbourne, Isle of Wight, who had been instrumental in the persecution of Dr Sydenham. Dated July 23rd, 1662.
- Fol. 98. Letter from Sir Philip Sydenham to Walker enclosing the foregoing. Brimpton: July 9th, 1714.
- Fol. 100. Information, signed by John Challis, relating to Hugh Stawell, a royalist prisoner in Plymouth, and a letter from Charles Challis relating to the imprisonment of his father, curate at Stoke-in-Teignhead. Nov. 4th, 1714.
- Fol. 101. Account of the imprisonment of Philip Collier, minister of S. Peter's, Bedford.
- Fol. 103. Account of the ejection and imprisonment of Edward Lane, rector of Walsall, Staffordshire. Addressed to Richard Wilkin, from John Nicholson.
- Fol. 104. Letter from Steven Parr, vicar of Peasmarsh, Sussex, giving extracts from his parish register relating to John Wilson, the sequestered vicar, and William Francis, his successor. Peasmarsh, Sussex: May 23rd, 1713.
- Fol. 105. "A brief account of the sufferings of the Reverend Mr. Josiah Tomlinson B.A. in the time of the Rebellion, who was then lawful rector of High Ongar in the County of Essex." Noted by Walker on fol. 112: "With this paper were sent me the original papers (the transcript of which is here contained) but I were asked to return them again which I did accordingly."
- Fol. 115. Extract from the register of Hollym-cum-

- Withernsea, York, relating to the sequestration of the vicar, Henry Lathley.
- Fol. 116. Letter from John Proudman to Mr Powel giving an account of the sufferings of Mr Morris, rector of Trowell, Notts, who, though acquitted, was several times imprisoned. Trowell: Aug. 22nd, 1713.
- Fol. 118. Letter from Thomas Allestree, stating that Thomas Stringfield was sequestered from the rectory of Ashow, Warwick. Hamstall-Ridware: June 1st, 1713.
- Fol. 119. Letter from John Baron to Walker referring to an enclosure. June 17th, 1713.
- Fol. 120. Note by Walker, dated Sept. 25th, 1713, to the effect that James Knight of Nynheade told him that Crane, vicar of Isle-Abbotts, was sequestered.
- Fol. 121. Letter from Sam. Farthing, rector of Crowcombe, Somerset, stating that his predecessor, Robert Kingman, was ejected, and that Henry James, who followed, conformed at the Restoration.
- Fol. 122. Sixteen folios of "Addenda" in Walker's handwriting. These notes consist chiefly either of additional names for the parochial list or of additional items of information relating to the names already published.
- Fol. 138. Original order (on parchment) signed by the Earl of Manchester, ejecting John Ivorie from the vicarage of Ayott S. Peter, Herts, and appointing John Burch in his place. Dated Mar. 26th, 1644.
- On the back an extract relating to John Lacey of Fenstanton.
- Fol. 139. Letter from Thomas Lawrence to Walker, giving an account of Humphrey Betty who was forced to leave his rectory of Little Petherick, and Philip Leach who was ejected from the vicarage of S. Winnow, Cornwall. S. Winnow: Mar. 3rd, 1711-12.
- Fol. 141. "An humble reflection upon the various passages of the providence of God toward my poore unworthy self through the whole course of my life hitherto. Anno dni. 1660." 24 folios, partly in cipher. On

the first page Walker has written: "A MS. of part of the life of the excellent Mr. Blake of Barnstaple, which I had by me (but by forgetfulness) omitted to incorporate with y^e account of him in my book. May 1714."

Fol. 165. A further account of Blake's life during the Usurpation. Noted by Walker: "A MS. of Mr. Blake of Barnstaple which I doubt I omitted to extract in the account of him in my book."

Fol. 177. Letter from John Newte to Walker, giving an account of the sufferings of Dr Henry Byam, rector of Luckham [Luccombe?], Somerset. Tiverton: Dec. 16th, 1713.

Fol. 181. Letter from Nat. Salmon to Walker, thanking him for the publication of the *Attempt* and mentioning the name of Dr Archer of Mepsal [Meppershall?], Bedfordshire, whose monument bore the inscription: "Sequestratus et post longum restitutus." Bishops-Stortford, Herts: June 19th, 1714.

Fol. 182. Information from Elizabeth Miller relating to Samuel Philips, sequestered from Whilton, Northants, and John Philips, who left his living of Ashby-Folville, Leicester, rather than conform.

Fol. 183. Letter from C. T[omlinson?] to Walker, saying that there is a mistake in Walker's account of Jos. Tomlinson of High Ongar. "It rather appears that as y^e fathere was managed by rebels out of his church, so was y^e son by hypocrits out of his estate." July 28th, 1713 [?].

Fol. 185. Letter from W. Cradock to "Mr. Knaplock or Mr. Wilkin, bookseller," giving an account of the imprisonment and death of N. Richardson, rector of Slimbridge, Gloucester, and of the military works, thrown up in the Churchyard, "to oppose Berkeley-Castle." Slimbridge: Aug. 30th, 1705.

Note from the same, dated Dec. 11th, 1713, explaining why the above had not been despatched.

Fol. 187. Letter from James Knight to Walker.

"This comes to congratulate y^e increase of my Dear Mr. Walker's family & to return him my hearty thanks for y^e very acceptable present of his Book.

I hope you will not think y^t my delay has made either my congratulations or thanks unseasonable. At least w^t I'me about to tell you I hope will not be unseasonable nor altogether unacceptable to you, w^{ch} I could not have informed you of had I wrote to you sooner, viz. y^t your Book meets wth very great & just applause. I myself heard one whome you'll allow to be a judge (namely my Lord Bishop of Bath & Wells) say that he thought it to be very well written. I found Archdeacon Hill reading of it & quite ravish'd with it; and Saturday last a Fellow of S. John's Coll. in Oxon., who call'd upon [me] in his return from Oxon., told me y^t it was so well thought of in y^e University y^t he heard one of y^e Proctors say y^t he thought they could do no less than present y^e author wth his Doctor's degree. I am willing my friend should know y^t y^e world is so just to him as to give him y^t applause he has meritted because I'me affraid it will reward him onely in good words," etc.

Bridgwater: July 23rd, 1714.

- Fol. 188. *The Newes published for satisfaction & information of the people.* Number 2. Monday, Jan. 7th, 1663. London: printed by Richard Hodgkinson, living in Thames Street, over against Baynard's-Castle.

According to marginal notes, in Walker's hand, this appears to have been sent by Sir Philip Sydenham. The chief object of interest, from Walker's point of view, appears to have been the account of the attempted suicide of "one Perkins, a shoemaker, and a preacher to a ship under Oliver," against which Walker has written: "There is nothing else in this paper."

- Fol. 192. Account of John Clement [or Clements], the sequestered rector of South Perrott, Charborough, and Mosterton, Dorset.
- Fol. 193. Account of the imprisonment and sequestration of Dr Edward Powell, rector of Cheestington [Chiddingstone?], Kent.
- Fol. 194. Letter from Sir Philip Sydenham to Walker, making a few corrections and giving an extract from

the "Journal or Historical Account of the Life" etc. of George Fox. Brimpton: Aug. 19th, 1714.

Fol. 196. Further supplementary notes from Sir P. Sydenham.

Fol. 197. Letter from Sir P. Sydenham to Walker, containing further supplementary notes.

... "I wish y^t y^e Bish. of Bristoll, Dr. Smal[ridge] wd move in Convoc[atio]n for thanks for y^r book, & for its encouragem^t, as he did in Convoc[atio]n for Dr. Gibsons [*Ecclesiastical Collections*]. There is much more reason to do it, but phaps some think the contrary. I wish I could see y^e same persons subscribers for y^{rs} as were for Dr. Gibson's, nay for Collier's History, who, I think, is turn'd Whigg," etc.

Brimpton: July 4th, 1714.

Fol. 199. "Three Letters sent, two from Her Most Gracious Majesty, viz. one to the Princess Sophia, the other to the Duke of Cambridge; and one from the Lord High Treasurer to the Duke of Cambridge, relating to his coming over to England." London; printed for John Baker, at the Black Boy in Pater-Noster Row, 1714.

Fol. 202. Letter from Sir P. Sydenham to Walker with further supplementary notes. July 17th, 1714.

Fol. 204. Letter from J. Y. [James Yonge] to Walker.

"I have read the preface & first part of your excellent book: & like it well, as I hope all lovers of truth & loyalty do.

I have not found anything (so farr) that I can find fault with, except the prolixity of the preface, which no reader can have the patience attentively to read, without he be endowed with the patience of y^e Author...there occur too often both in preface & book, when you speak of facts & seem to aver y^m as true, immediately to add 'if I am not mistaken.' Such an uncertain & doubtfull way of reporting things seem not to become an Historian.—It weakens y^e credit of y^e History, & makes the relation doubtful & uncertain....When you mention Dr. Goodal as an assistant, if you had given the world the character

of that Good man, it might have added to the credit of his help, for he dyed President of y^e College of Physitians," etc. S. James' day, 1714.

Fol. 206. Further supplementary notes from Sir P. Sydenham to Walker. July 30th, 1714.

Fol. 208. Portion of a letter from [James Yonge?] to Walker.

"I have yours of the tenth. When I have read over your book, I will send you the remarks I shall have made. At present, can't forbare to observe that you do in part 1. page 199 give Dr. Gauden a character he was farr from deserving....

...whatever censure my Bro[ther] G. may make, I do assure you my Brother the Adeacon highly approves of & admires your performance. So must all unprejudiced men of sense. I will not say all I can on that subject. You are too modest to be pleas'd with it.

I am told by a very good hand that a debate arose in the house of Commons, concerning the civill List. Some were for continuing the income the Queen had for her life on the King during his; that the Tories were for that: but the other party wd have had it limited to a few weekes or moneth. My Author also saith Sir W. Windham was in the van of the former," etc.

12th Sunday after Trinity.

Fol. 209. Further supplementary notes from Sir P. Sydenham. Aug. 30th, 1714.

Fol. 210. Letter from Sir P. Sydenham to Walker, enclosing an account of "a sufferer." Brimpton: Sept. 13th, 1714.

Fol. 212. From the same to the same, referring to certain newspapers of which he has "no compleat sets...only broken parcells." Brimpton: Aug. 30th, 1714.

Fol. 214. Some information relating to Dr Peterson, Dean of Exeter, and prebendary Gilbert of Lichfield, written by Walker from the verbal account given by Canon Gilbert on Aug. 11th, 1714.

Fol. 216. A note relating to Dr Lenard, from Sir P. Sydenham.

Fol. 217. Letter from L. Southcomb senior to Walker, thanking him for his good work in publishing the *Attempt*. He concludes: "My love & blessing (in conjunction with your own) to your son Henry, with whose promising brightness I was much pleas'd when I saw him."

Rose-Ash: Aug. 1st, 1714.

Fol. 219. Letter from Joshua Thornton to Walker correcting a previous account of the sequestrations of John Sefton, a residentiary of Chichester, & Large of Rotherfield. He has found that the account which he gave of the latter was "altogether groundless, frivolous & false" although Large appears to have been sequestered. He also mentions Aquila Cruso of Sutton, and Bradshaw of Egdean, Sussex, both of whom were persecuted.

Sutton-near-Petworth, Sussex: Oct. 18th, 1712.

Fol. 221. Letter from William Whitear, stating that Samuel Hill was turned out of the vicarage of Boxgrove, Sussex in 1648. Mar. 1st, 1711[-2?].

Fol. 223. Note, in Walker's writing, relating to James Pin, the ejected vicar of Branscombe, Devon.

Fol. 224. "The humble defence & answeare of John Large Clerk, parson of Rotherfield in the County of Sussex unto certaine articles or exceptions presented to the honorable Committee of Lewes," etc.

On the back a statement, signed by John Scotchburn, vicar of Frant, to the effect that he had obtained this paper from Mrs Cogger, the wife of Large's executor. Sept. 4th, 1712.

Fol. 226. Letter from John Shore to Joshua Thornton with information relating to John Large. Hamsey, Sussex: Oct. 8th, 1712.

Fol. 228. Letter from J[ames] Y[onge] to Walker.

"The last weeks proved so gloomy & so clouded me, that I could not read ten pages more in y^r book. I am glad the freedom I took to send you those strictures I made was so acceptable." He corrects a minor mistake in the account of Tavistock.

... "I have been thinking that your book transgresses the act of Oblivion & may give you trouble

on that account, & that your reflecting so seriously on the late ministry may exasperate that party who now reckon they have got the upper hand. I can't foresee which side will get by this new change of Government. I am glad it made so quietly & wish it may so continue, but the Whiggs are very glee & wo be to you Toryes if things happen as they thinke....

...If your book were abridged it would fall into more hands than now....I have had no opportunity to learn other people's thoughts of y^r book. Wⁿ my Bro[ther] Gilbert returns from Exeter, I shall hear y^e worst that is said of it by ——. I admire it much, & tell every body so that I have occasion to mention it."

11th Sunday after Trinity.

Fol. 230. Letter from T. Heton, vicar of Layston, Herts, thanking Walker for his book, and sending a few corrections. Buntingford: July 20th, 1714.

Fol. 232. Letter from Richard Wilkin to Walker.

He thinks the transcription of the "Leicester Book" would be done more cheaply in Exeter than in London, but advises that only what is of use should be transcribed. "There are above 1400 of the impression [of the *Attempt*] gone, tho' very few have made their second payments....I cannot perfectly recollect all the objections I have heard made against your Preface without reading it over again which I have not time for before I begin my journey....

...Her Majesty is to be buried on Tuesday night. England has lost 5 Kings & Queens in my time, but none affected me so much as her never enough to be lamented death."

Aug. 2nd, 1714.

Fol. 234. Letter from John Bear to Walker.

"...I can't but think y^t by this work you have obliged every Bp. & clergyman throughout y^e Ch. of England. As far as my acquaintance in this neighbourhood reaches, y^e performance is mightily valued & approved, but I'm sensible it cant be universally so. However, I hope y^e work will be attended

with very considerable success & y^e author rewarded according to its merits, & this is & shall be my hearty wish & prayer.

...We here are sorry, & so I presume are you, to find y^e y^e Schism Bill, so reasonable, just and Xtian, should meet with so much opposition, & at length pass with such cloggs as will render it ineffectual. I think this shoud open our eyes & shew us who are not in y^e true interest of y^e Ch, tho' they wear its honours & feed on its revenues, but I am sufficiently surfeited with these considerations."

Shermanbury: July 31st, 1714.

- Fol. 236. Letter from Sir P. Sydenham to Walker, correcting a mistake of Walker's in saying that Scobell only gave the bare title of the Engagement, & mentioning Mr Carte who had sent Walker the account of the Leicestershire sequestrations. July 1st.
- Fol. 238. Portion of a newspaper for July—August 1662.
- Fol. 242. The same. Endorsed by Walker: "Two old newes-papers (which I take to be the Gazette) in one of which see the story of y^e woman that persecuted Dr. Sydenham" [see *ante* fol 97]. The title page is lost, but in its appearance this publication resembles the *Newes published for satisfaction & information of the people*, a copy of which Sydenham had already lent to Walker [see *ante* fol. 188]. It is published by the same printers.
- Fol. 247. The *Perfect Diurnall of some passages in Parliament & from other parts of this Kingdome* for Ap. 6th—13th, 1646.
- Fol. 251. Order of the Sussex Committee for ejecting scandalous etc. ministers, dated Ap. 25th, 1655, summoning Aquila Cruso, minister of Sutton, Sussex, to appear and answer the charges preferred against him.
- Fol. 251. (α) [unnumbered] "Articles exhibited against Mr. Aquila Cruso minister in the parish of Sutton."
- Fol. 251. (β) [unnumbered] "A copy of that testimonial which the parishioners of Sutton in Sussex gave Mr. Cruso under their hands of his good life & learning etc. which the said Mr. Cruso not being well enough in

- health to appear in person to answer to some articles exhibited against him [tho' not by the parishioners of Sutton as they here own & profess." Attested, as written by Cruso himself, by Joshua Thornton, rector.
- Fol. 253. Order of the Standing Committee for Devon, dated May 25th, 1648, directing that payment be made to John Bishop, "a godly divine," for his service of the cure at Plymstock, Devon.
- Fol. 254. Account of Morgan Godwyn, who was deprived of the vicarage of Lydney, Gloucester. He afterwards taught the free school at Newland, Glouc., and is said to have been the cause of the Act prohibiting deprived clergymen from teaching schools. He was interviewed by Cromwell.
- Fol. 256. Letter from Richard Drant to Sir P. Sydenham, stating that his father "suffered much" for refusing to take the Covenant and Engagement. Melbury, Dorset: July 5th, 1714. Note by Sydenham that the elder Drant's living was Lillington, Dorset.
- Fol. 257. Account of the ejection and sufferings of Ralph Ironside, rector of Long Bredy and Little Bredy, Dorset. Signed: Ra. Farthing, curate of Bradford, Somerset.
- Fol. 259. Letter from T. Heton to Walker, giving quotations from Dissenters' writings. Buntingford: Jan. 26th, 1714[-5?].
- Fol. 264. List of books and rough notes in Walker's handwriting.
- Fol. 265. Letter from Thomas Brett to Walker, complimenting him upon his book.

... "I have not heard any one say a word about y^e preface or introduction. But it seems you have heard of several Reflections made on your Preface, but you do not say whether in Print or in publick Discourse, or in letters to yourself.... I was very much pleased with your Preface when I first read it. That it was written as became a man of Honesty & Integrity whose concern was y^e Truth only. And like a man of Courage & Constancy also, who cared not if he suffered in his Reputation or otherwise so he could but do service to y^e Church & y^e true Religion, & expose y^e

Wickedness & Hypocrisy of those Persons who have once overthrown a most admirable constitution, & shew their inclination to do it again," etc.

He gives an extract from a letter from which it appears that some clergymen of the Church of England were in the habit of refusing to bury persons who had only been baptised by Dissenters.

Spring-Grove : Nov. 4th, 1714.

Fol. 267. From the same to the same, giving a criticism of a printed sermon by Pierce, and alluding again to Walker's preface.

... "And now I have said so much upon Pierce's sermon w^{ch} was the subject of one of your letters, I shall add something in answer to your other. I am glad to find y^e objections made against your book are so trifling & inconsiderable that If I had read your book over an hundred times, I should not have found them out.... For my part I hope most Honest Gentlemen are of my mind. I am so far from thinking any of those matters mentioned in your last letter liable to exception that I look upon them as just Ornaments to your Work & so many Testimonies of your stedfast hearty zeal for y^e cause you have espoused. And for your Bookseller's saying that Friends as well as Foes have made these Objections, I am fully persuaded that is purely his Mistake. He knows not how to distinguish between nominal & real Tories. For there are many that go under y^e name of Tories who are very far from being so," etc.

Spring-Grove : Dec. 31st, 1714.

Fol. 269. Letter from Archdeacon Hill to Walker thanking him for his book, and expressing his admiration for it [undated].

Fol. 270. Letter from J[ohn] L[ewis] to Walker.

"Yours of the 8th I recd from our friend. The papers you mention have been gon from me ever since y^e latter end of Nov. last, as has y^e book that occasiond them been almost as long out of my hands, so that I cannot answer for the expressions I used. I am very sorry y^t I should use any that should make you think I believe you to be an unreasonable & uncharit-

able person. I do indeed remember that what I sent you was a rough draught of my first thoughts on reading y^t part of y^e preface which I censured. I thought the doing so would be reckoned as an act of friendship & an argum^t of y^e confidence I placed in you & the good opinion I had of you, for you are sensible, I believe, that 'tis not very usual to appear in such an undress before those who are utter strangers....I own very freely I was much scandalised at y^t part of your preface. I have hitherto met with none but who were so as well as myself. Nay, if my information be not ill-grounded, (as I believe it is not, since I have had it from Booksellers, some of whom are your friends) that part of your preface has spoiled the sale of y^e Book. I did not indeed imagine that my old friend could possibly have been wrought up to write with so much warmth & indignation. But this thing called Zeal sanctifies even the worst of passions. There is one particular which I beg leave to take notice of here, that is your mentioning an Act of Parliament to be made to prohibit Clergymen to be Tutors in y^e Universitys. I have made all the search possible into this story & all that I can meet with, either here or at London, protest that they never heard of any such thing before they saw it in your preface, & that they wonder whence you had it. But this liberty taken by men of such character as yourself, give a very melancholy prospect. It shows how much too strong Nature is for Grace and Principle. You may see now some, even those you call the Church, who have been taught to honour & obey the King & all that are put in authority under him extreamly busy in writing & dispersing the most wicked Libels reflecting on His Majesty's religion, person & family. One famous Dr is reported to observe y^t the thanksgiving day for His Majesty's Accession to y^e Throne ought to be a day of Fasting & Humiliation, because on y^e self same day it came to pass that King Ch. I was brought before y^e infamous court of Justice. Another as eminent prays before his sermon that God would have mercy on all Jews, Turks, Infidels & Hereticks, especially those to whom the

care of His Majesty's person is committed. What must be y^e end of this? When they who are the only people among us (according to your supposition) who have any principle do thus take y^e way of y^e Faction, & act so much like them as y^t it is not possible to distinguish them. But I am tired with thinking of this party rage & zeal, & can't but fear that we must be consumed by it. Pray God avert the judgment."

He proceeds to answer some exceptions that Walker had taken to his criticism of the second part of the *Attempt*.

Margate: Feb. 19th, 1714-5.

- Fol. 272. Letter from Jer. Miller to Walker, enclosing the following letter. Duloe: Feb. 28th, 1714-5.
- Fol. 273. Letter from Edward Dennys, giving an account of his father, Thomas Dennys, the sequestered rector of Allchurch [Alvechurch?], Worcs. Liskeard: Feb. 26th, 1714[-5].
- Fol. 275. Copy of an order [of the Lancashire Sequestration Committee?] dated Dec. 14th, 1645, directing that £40 per annum be allowed to Isaac Allen, whose whole estate had been sequestered.
- Fol. 276. Copy of an order of the same, dated Nov. 5th, 1646, directing that Isaac Allen's books and goods be restored to him.
- Fol. 277. "The answer of Isaack Allen clerke to the informations and examinations of witnesses taken against him."
- Fol. 279. "Examinations taken at Manchester against Mr. Isaacke Allen, parson of Prestwicke" before the Committee of Parliament.
- Fol. 283. "Information touching Isaacke Allen, rector of the parish church of Prestwich."
- Fol. 285. Copy of a certificate to the orthodoxy and good character of Isaac Allen, signed by five persons. Dated: Mar. 3rd, 1645[-6?].
- Fol. 286. Note from J. Bradshaw [one of the Committee] to Allen, signifying that the Committee had sequestered his estate.
- Fol. 287. "A just accompte touchinge all such charges in particular as have issued out of the estate of Isaac

Allen rector of the parrish church of Prestwich in y^e county of Lanc., for the use & service of the Kinge & Parliament, according to or by the coulour or pretence of the frends of the same since the first of December 1641 untill the 26th of May 1646."

- Fol. 288. "The inventorie of the goods & chattels of Isaack Allen Rector of Prestwich taken [by us] whose names are here subscribed. Jan. 28th, 1644[-5?]."
Oct. 30, 1645.
- Fol. 290. Letter from Richard Wroe to Walker enclosing the foregoing papers relating to Isaac Allen. Manchester: July 11th, 1715.
- Fol. 292. Certificate to Isaac Allen's faithfulness to and sufferings in the King's service. Signed: Derby, June 10th, 1643.
- Fol. 293. Memorandum by the lessees of the rectory of Prestwich that Isaac Allen may occupy the premises until May 1st following, provided that he then deliver peaceable possession of them. Nov. 18th, 1646.
- Fol. 294. Memorandum from the constables and sequestrators of Prestwich, presenting Isaac Allen for having sent part of his goods to Chester. Nov. 12th, 1644.
- Fol. 295. Copy of an order of the Committee of Lords and Commons for Sequestrations, dated Mar. 5th, 1644[-5?], directing, in answer to Isaac Allen's petition, that the local Committee make a further examination of witnesses on both sides.
- Fol. 296. Letter from John Bradshaw and Peter Seddon to Isaac Allen, warning him that his cause is to be heard "Tuesday next" so that he "may not say but you haue had all the faire carriage that might be." June 19th, 1646.
- Fol. 297. Order of the Committee of Lords and Commons for Sequestrations, dated Ap. 10th, 1646, fixing a date for the hearing of Allen's case.
- Fol. 298. Letter from John Silke to Walker congratulating him upon his success and "the deserv'd honor conferr'd upon you by the University and my Lord of Exon. for the same." He appends some notes. Mar. 3rd, 1714-[5].
- Fol. 300. Letter from Richard Wroe to Walker regretting

that he had not been able to afford any assistance before, and mentioning a collection of papers relating to Isaac Allen [see *ante* fol. 275-97]. Manchester: Mar. 12th, 1714-5.

Fol. 302. Information from Thomas Carte relating to the sequestrations of Michael Huckey of S. Agnes and Perran, Cornwall: Hugh Colemore of Larnick (?), Cornwall: Beaufort of S. Columb, Cornwall: Rowe of Camborne and Smith of Sancreed, Cornwall.

Fol. 303. Letter from Ra. Farthing to Walker giving some further information relating to the sufferings of his grandfather, Ralph Ironside [see *ante* fol. 257], and mentioning the sequestrations of Gilbert Ironside, rector of Winterbourne-Steepleton, and Hugh Stroud, rector of Beer-Hackett, Dorset. Bradford: Mar. 24th, 1714-5.

Fol. 305. Letter from Moses Hodges, vicar of S. Mary's in Warwick, to Walker, giving a supplementary account of his father, the loyal rector of Higham, Northants. Mar. 27th, 1715.

Fol. 307. Letter from W. Roberts to Walker.

"...Mr. Bowyer sends you his humble service & thanks for the favour you have done the nation in the seasonable publication of your book. He says all persons are now satisfied with every parte of it & wish it could be in every body's hands; he humbly proposes an Abridgment of it, & says it is the sentiment of the best & most learned in London," etc. Jacobstow: Mar. 9th, 1714-[5].

Fol. 309. Letter from N. Salmon to Walker enclosing the following letter, and offering a few remarks on the *Attempt*. He has "taken the liberty to scratch out a line or two of my friend's accompt, which you may still read, but think 'tis pity Dr. Goodman's failings should be commemorated who was afterwards so eminently deserving." For a similar reason he quarrels with Walker's practice of corroborating unfavourable stories of the characters of some deprived clergy. "I know, Sir, in this you have one of our best historians, My Lord Clarendon, on your side. But I am not yet convinced that his book is more valuable for that sort

of plain-dealing. Let the rebel appear without excuses from a loyal hand, & the loyalist without blemishes from his friends, since the wounds of his enemy are severe enough."

Bishops-Stortford : (no date).

- Fol. 311. Letter from G. Wateson [to Salmon?], giving an account of Dr Archer, sequestered minister of Mepsal [Meppershall?] and Blunham, Beds. Jan. 1st, 1714-5.
- Fol. 313. Letter from Thomas Toovey to Walker giving an account of Ralph Wells who was dispossessed of the vicarage of Watlington, Oxford, and forced to retire to the daughter church of Piddington. He corrects a statement made by Walker relating to Jasper Mayne of Pirton, and offers to send accounts of the sequestrations of Thomas Newton of Bix, Oxford, and Cantrell of Kimble Parva, Bucks. Watlington : Feb. 25th, 1714-5.
- Fol. 315. The *Examiner* No. 34, for Feb. 23-26, 1715[-6?]. This number contains an allusion to Walker's book, and expresses the desire that it might be "chained up in all churches, with Fox his Martyrs, that the cruelty of each party may be understood, & the better avoided & abhor'd."
- Fol. 316. Letter from John Silke to Walker with a series of additions and corrections [undated].
- Fol. 319. Letter from Bob. Berkley to Walker giving some account of what occurred at Pyworthy, Devon. There was a conflict between Sir A. Norcott [Northcott?], the legal patron, & Mr Legat, the nominee of the Sequestrators, resulting in the victory of the latter. The previous incumbent, John Kellan, had left the parish. Berkley professes himself to be in favour of peace. "I am not ashamed to own that I do most heartily desire an accomodation with our dissenting brethren... methinks if all parishes would lay aside their pride, prejudice, partialities, & privet interest, the breach is not so wide but there might be a reconciliation," etc.
- Pyworthy : Ap. 30th, 1706.
- Fol. 321. Portion of an account of the meetings of a body of Dissenting ministers headed : "A true account of our proceedings upon the aforesaid articles in the

North & 4th division." Noted in another hand: "The author of this paper. J. Silke."

- Fol. 329. "All the severall ordinances, directions and votes of the Lords & Commons assembled in Parliament for the speedy establishing of the Presbyteriall Government." London: printed for John Wright at the King's Head in the Old Bayley. 1646.
- Fol. 332. "Directions of the Lords & Commons assembled in Parliament after advice had with the Assembly of Divines, for the electing & choosing of Ruling-elders in all the congregations, & in the Classicall Assemblies for the Cities of London & Westminster, & the severall counties of the Kingdom: for the speedy settling of the Presbyteriall-Government." London. Printed for John Wright, at the King's head in the Old-Baily. August 20th, 1645.
- Fol. 338. "An ordinance of the Lords & Commons... together with rules & directions concerning suspension from the Sacrament of the Lords Supper in cases of ignorance and scandall. Also the names of such ministers & others that are appointed Triers & Judges of the ability of Elders in the twelve classes within the Province of London." Printed as above: 1645.
- Fol. 346. "An ordinance of the Lords & Commons...for giving power to all the classical Presbyteries within their respective bounds to examine, approve, & ordaine ministers for severall congregations." Printed as above: 1645.
- Fol. 350. Letter from Edward Lovell to Mr Cook, chaplain to the Bishop of Winchester, containing an account of Richard Atkinson, Archdeacon of Norwich, who was forced to fly from the vicarage of Gislegham, Suffolk. After this he was turned out of the living of Glemham, but was "suffer'd to enjoy y^e small living of Levington in Suffolk." July 26th, 1715.
- Fol. 352. Printed appeal on behalf of the parish of Thomas the Apostle near Exeter, the church of which was "burnt & ruined." Issued "at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the County of Devon, held at the Gaole Garden, near the Castle of Exon, the 11th of July, 1654." All parishes are requested to make

a collection, and the churchwardens are directed to state the amount on the back of the paper. On the back of this copy is the return of eight shillings and a penny, signed by the rector and churchwardens of Feniton.

Fol. 354. Letter from Sir P. Sydenham to Walker, mentioning the sequestrations of John Rous, rector of Limington, and John Rous of Ashington, Somerset. Brimpton: September 1715.

Fol. 356. Letter from John Carte to Walker, referring to the original book of the Leicestershire Committee which he had sent to Walker. "I have been importunately called upon for a return of y^e book & therefore I desire you'll be pleased to trasmit it." He mentions that Mr Ange of Handsworth, Staffs, given in Walker's list, "was really a Puritan."

Coleshill, Warwickshire: Sept. 5th, 1715.

Fol. 357. Letter from L. T. to Walker with information about Mr Rawlins, mentioned on p. 343 of the *Attempt*. He was not the same as James Rawlins (p. 36). His name was John and he was rector of Cusop and vicar of Clifford, Hereford. Although imprisoned and fined, he was never sequestered, owing to private interest. He did not take the Covenant or Engagement and continued to use the Common Prayer.

Sept. 9th, 1715.

MS. J. WALKER, c. 6

Fol. 2. A table of contents of the following papers, in Walker's writing, headed: "Dr. Goodall's Papers."

Fol. 4. Title page of the following collection of papers. "A true copy of the Register of such ministers & other persons who have before the Committee for Plundered Ministers subscribed their names to the Ingagement appointed by Order of Parliament of the 11th of October Anno dni. 1649 to be subscribed.

Together with the said Ingagement & severall orders of Parliament touching the subscribing thereof.

Vera Copia extract p. me

Joh. Nalson

Novembr. 25 1683

As also the sequestrations, ejectments, articles, committee-men & witnesses in the counties of Cambridge, Lincolne & Suffolk extracted out of the Committee Books."

Noted in the margin by Walker: "A copy of Dr. Nalson's transcript of y^e Comitty Books of y^e severall counties within named. The original from whence Dr. Nalson transcribed this is now (1705) in y^e hands of a clergyman somewhere in y^e diocess (if not y^e Isle) of Ely: viz. Mr. Williams, R^r of Dod-dington."

Fol. 5. Abstract of the articles of accusation exhibited, before the local Sequestration Committee, against the following Cambridgeshire clergymen, all of whom are stated to have been ejected:

Nicholas Felton of Stretham

Crosland of Bottisham

Richard Peacock of Swaffham-Prior

Nicholas Gray of Castle Camps

Robert Levet of Cheveley

[John] Baker of Bartlow

[Thomas] Lee of Wisbech

[Thomas] Sanders of Caldecot

Richard Watts of Chesterton
 Cuthbert Person of Kingston
 [Roger] Exeter of Soham
 Roger Ashton of Linton
 [Edmund] Mapletoft of Hardwick & Downham
 William Izatson [Isaacson] of Swaffham-Bulbeck
 Thomas Marley of Little Eversden
 [William] Ling of Girton
 [David] Chandler of Oakington
 Hill of Coveney
 Thomas Whatton of Grantchester
 John Munday [or Mundy] of Wilbraham Parva
 Robert Grimer of Wicken
 [George] Beardsall of Arkesden
 John Morden of Foulmire
 Edward Johnson of Milton
 Henry Downhall of Toft
 Cheney Rowe of Orwell
 Loveland of Wimpole
 [Samuel] Collins of Ditton
 Thomas Wake of Burrough-Green

Fol. 16. "An account of such clergymen as were ejected & sequestered in the county of Lincolne by the Earl of Manchester & his Committee." A copy of the Earl of Manchester's Commission and of the sealed instructions sent to the Committee for removing scandalous ministers in Lincolnshire.

Fol. 18. Lists of the members of the Committees in Huntingdon, Essex, Hertfordshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Norwich and Cambridgeshire, to whom were sent similar instructions to those given in the foregoing.

Fol. 19. Articles of accusation exhibited against the following Lincolnshire clergy; all of whom are stated to have been ejected.

Hugh Barcroft of Roughton
 Thomas Gibson of Horncastle
 William Underwood of Hareby
 John Williamson of Saltfleetby
 Anthony Harwood of Barnoldby
 Hunt of Barrowby
 William Cammock of S. Nicholas, Stamford

Holt of All Saints, Stamford

Salter of Stamford

[Michael] Hudson of Uffington

Cooke of S. George's, Stamford

South of Uffington

Thomas Pickard of S. Mary's, Stamford

Bartholomew Mitchell of Welbourn

Parry of Mareham

Logdowick Weembs of Gedney

Fol. 24. "Suffolk ejectments & sequestrations of ministers
by virtue of Manchester's Commission, 1644."

Abstract of the articles of accusation exhibited
against the following clergymen, all of whom are
stated to have been ejected.

Paul Gosnall of Bradfield

John Watson of Woolpit

Miles Goltie of Walton

[William] Alcock of Brettenham

Richard Watts of Mildenhall

Thomas Tillet of Debden

Samuel Lindsell of Stratford

John Crofts of Barnham

Jeremy Raven of Chattisham

Theodore Beale of Ash Bocking

John Beadle of Trimley

Edmund Mayor of Finningham

Mark Reynolds of Wixoe

Nicholas Coleman of Preston

William Keeble of Ringshall

William Walker of Winston

Edward Key of Sotherton

William Raymond of Blyford

Thomas Newman of Cornard

William Pratt of Melton

Daniel Wicherley of Hemingstone

William Aldus of Copdock

Robert Sugden of Benhall

Nicholas Stonham of Eyke

John Ferror of Trimley S. Mary

Edward Barton of Grundisburgh

William Franklyn of Flowton

Thomas Sayer of Hoxne
 Thomas Ambler of Wenhaston
 Seth Chapman of Hasketon
 Lionel Playters of Uggeshall
 Thomas Bond of Debenham
 Robert Large of Charsfield
 Henry Robinson of Hollesley
 Proctor of Stradishall
 Philip Parsons of Great Finborough
 John Brown of Moulton

Fol. 38. Copies of resolutions of Parliament relating to the taking of the Engagement.

Fol. 39. "The names of those who took the Ingagement." 459 ministers, 18 counsellors and 11 solicitors. Area not mentioned.

Fol. 44. Articles of accusation exhibited against the following Norfolk clergy, all of whom are stated to have been ejected.

Pike of Rockland

John Lethwaite of S. Peter's, Rockland
 Thomas Cranshay of Hardwick
 William Barwick of Hempnall
 Richard Anguish of Starston
 Thomas Stokes of Carleton
 Thomas Watts of S. Andrew's, Rockland
 Stephen Hurry of Aldborough
 Nicholas Sherwood of Earsham
 Richard Plummer of Alby
 Thomas Reeve of Colby
 Richard Rendall of Santon
 Nathaniel Flick of Hardingham

Fol. 50. Names of 52 Norfolk clergy with the value of their livings, the amount of their temporal estates and the number of their children.

Fol. 51. Similar return for 37 Suffolk clergy.

Fol. 52. Another copy of the Norfolk return.

Fol. 53. Similar return for 21 Essex clergy.

Fol. 54. Similar return for 31 Cambridgeshire clergy.

Fol. 55. Similar return for 16 Lincolnshire clergy. [On the back of this fol. Walker has written : "Out of Dr. Nalson & y^e Comittee books. Only Norfolk catalogue

was in Dr. Nalson's owne handwriting not appearing to be an extract of y^e Comittee books. This I presume is only y^e Comittee books reduced into one view."]

- Fol. 56. "Essex & the Reformation of the University of Cambridg. His Lordship's proceedings in the Reformation of y^e University of Cambridg." Copies of orders and warrants issued by the Earl of Manchester to the various Cambridge colleges, transcribed from the "Essex book."
- Fol. 58. Another copy of the Earl of Manchester's Commission and the instructions to the Committee men [see *ante* fol. 16].
- Fol. 59. Copies of official letters relating to the ejection of Thomas Sheppard from Graffham in Huntingdon, and the appointment of Richard Williams in his place. March, 1643.
- Fol. 59. b. Copies of orders relating to Simon Blackwell, minister of Walton and Felixstow: and to the sequestration of John Crofts of Weston, Suffolk; Edmund Brockett of Graveley, Herts; Philip Tickle, of Worlingworth, Suffolk. Also an order and a letter relating to the vicarage of Gedney, Lincoln.
- Fol. 60. Copy of an order directing that provision be made for the service of the churches of Wisbech, Cambridgeshire. Portion of a deposition against John Brown, taken from the Suffolk book.
- Fol. 63. "An extract of some papers sent me by the Rev. Mr. J. Lewis of Margate in Kent, containing his observations both on my own & Dr. Calamy's book." In Walker's handwriting, with some of his own answers to the observations.
- Fol. 63—66. b refer to the Preface of the *Attempt*.
- Fol. 66. b—69. b refer to part I.
- Fol. 69. b—93 refer to part II.
- Fol. 93. b—99. b a copy of a letter from Lewis, with some observations on Calamy's book.
- Fol. 104. "A catalogue of the Royal Martyrs viz. the Lords, Knights, Commission-Officers & gentlemen, that were slaine by the Rebels in the late wars, in defence of their King & Country." [Transcript.]

- Fol. 108. "A List of the ejected clergy in Leicester." Names of clergy & parishes only. Noted by Walker: "From Mr. Clavell's papers."
- Fol. 109. "A list of the orthodox clergy who were ejected in the Archdeaconry of Durham for their religion and loyalty to K. Cha. I." Noted by Walker: "From Mr. Clavell."
- Fol. 110. "A list of the Cornish clergy who were ejected," etc. Names of the parishes, the legal incumbents, and their successors. "From Dr. Young."
- Fol. 111. "A catalogue of the Rt. Reverend the Bishops who were imprisoned in the Tower, plundered, barbarously used & deprived of all livelyhood for themselves & their families in the beginning of the persecution of the loyal church of England....An. 1641."

Copy of the Bishops' Protest that they are hindered from attending Parliament, 1641.

- Fol. 113. "A catalogue of the most Reverend the Archbishops, the Right reverend the Bishops, the Reverend the deans, prebendaries, archdeacons & other dignified clergy...who were imprisoned, plundered, barbarously used & deprived of all livelyhood...in the beginning of the persecution of the loyal clergy of England," etc. Noted by Walker: "This is oute of Dr. Heylin's Introduction to Ex. Hist. or oute of Chamberlaine's Present State etc.¹"
- Fol. 115. A copy (?) of a letter from Thomas Comber, dated: Durham, Dec. 15th, '93, referring to the ejected clergy of Durham. Also a copy of Bishop Gauden's remonstrance to the Protector.
- Fol. 116. "A catalogue of the cathedrals in England & Wales." Also a transcript of the "General Bill of Mortalitie of y^e clergy of London, which have been defunct by reason of y^e contagious breath of y^e sectaries," etc. 1641-7.
- Fol. 117. b. "A catalogue of such Heads & fellows of colleges" etc. of the University of Cambridge who had

¹ Peter Heylyn's *Examen Historicum* (1695) and Edward Chamberlayne's *Angliae Notitia: or the present state of England* (1669).

- been ejected etc. [According to a marginal note by Walker, this was copied from a printed list.]
- Fol. 118. b. A computation of the number of ejections.
- Fol. 119. "A catalogue of Presbyterian & Independent ministers who tooke possession of the livings of the pious & loyall clergy," etc. Marginal note by Walker that this was taken from Calamy's list, but that Calamy himself does not say whether they were the immediate successors of the ejected royalists.
- Fol. 123. "A catalogue of several Nonconformists who conformed to the National Establishment." Noted by Walker: "Oute of Mr. Calamy."
- Fol. 125. Extracts from Calamy's *Abridgment*.
- Fol. 127. Transcripts of two petitions from the sequestered clergy, one to the King, and one to Sir Thomas Fairfax. Taken from the prints published by Richard Royston, Aug. 2nd, 1647.
- Fol. 131-154. Transcripts of "a collection of sundry petitions presented to the King's Most Excellent Majesty as also to the most Honourable Houses, now assembled in Parliament." Printed, by royal command, by William Sheares, 1642.
- Fol. 155. Transcript of Charles II's Declaration from Breda, Ap. 14th, 1660.
- Fol. 156. Transcript of "a Letter to the King's most Excellent Majesty from the Commons of England." May 2nd, 1660.
- Fol. 157. b. Transcript of "His Majesty's Gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament." Feb. 18th, 1662.
- Fol. 158. Transcript of the "Votes & Orders of the Honourable House of Commons passed Feb. 25 & 26th, 1662." [The foregoing papers fol. 155-8 are all taken "from the prints."]
- Fol. 161. Extract from Dr John Durell's writings.
- Fol. 162. Transcript of "A letter of the Presbyterian ministers in the City of London, presented the first of January 1645 to the Reverend Assembly of Divines, sitting at Westminster."
- Fol. 166. Transcript of the "Absurdity & impiety of absolute toleration demonstrated by the judgment of

Presbyterians, Independents, & by Mr. Baxter." [This extends to fol. 168. b: the following is bound up in the middle of it.]

- Fol. 167. "The Sense & Opinion of Several Lords in the year 1689 about Occasional Conformity, Die Sabbati 23. Martii 1688," to which is appended "The Sense & Opinion of the Convocation in 1700. And of His Late Majesty, in relation to the Reformed Religion in general." A printed sheet.
- Fol. 169. Extracts from Heylyn's *History of Presbytery*.
- Fol. 171. Extracts from Simon Patrick's *Friendly Debate*, and other authors, arranged in the form of "observations" and "answers," relating to the clergy's sufferings.
- Fol. 174. b. Transcript of an ordinance of Aug. 11th, 1645, for putting in force the Directory for public worship. Taken from Husband's Collection, p. 715.
- Fol. 175. "Sufferings in the Church of England. Taken from a collection of petitions. An. 1642." Numbers of those who signed the petitions.
- Fol. 175. b. Extracts and notes from Scobell's Collection, relating to the persecution of the Church.
- Fol. 177. Transcript of the Protector's Declaration of Nov. 24th, 1655.
- Fol. 177. b. Extracts and notes from Whitelock and Baker relating to the persecution of the Church.
- Fol. 179. Extracts from printed works relating to the "Puritans Character." Extracts from Camden; Burnet's *History of the Reformation*, Pt. II, p. 418; and various proclamations of James I relating to Non-conformity.
- Fol. 189. Extract from "The last Words & Recantation of Lewis du Moulin¹."
- Fol. 191. Extract from "Dr Owen's Principles and Practices²."

¹ *The Last words of Lewis du Moulin: being his retractation of all the personal reflections he had made on the Divines of the Church of England* (London, 1680).

² Dr John Owen, Nonconformist writer. In 1670 George Vernon had published a criticism of his various works entitled *A Letter to a Friend concerning some of Dr Owen's Principles and Practices*.

- Fol. 194. Extract from "Mr Stephen Marshall's life¹."
- Fol. 196. Transcript of the forms of subscription required of the clergy in the time of Queen Elizabeth and King James.
- Fol. 197. A "postscript" relating to a pamphlet entitled "The Bishop of Armagh's direction to the Parliament concerning the Liturgy and Episcopal Government," falsely ascribed to the Archbishop of Armagh, and suppressed by order of Parliament, Feb. 9th, 1640.
- Fol. 198. Account of the districts contained in the various bishoprics.
- Fol. 201-33. Notes by Walker "Occasio[ned by] Dr Calamy's answer to y^e Attempt," i.e., the *Church and the Dissenters Compared*. This is a series of rough disjointed notes for a proposed answer to Walker's critics.
- Fol. 235. Draft of a circular desiring information towards a proposed answer to Calamy's *Abridgment*.
- Fol. 236. Draft of a letter (in Walker's writing) addressed to "Mr. Hare" desiring detailed particulars with regard to certain names.
- Fol. 238. Account (in Walker's writing) of John Reader of Hearne and Bobbin [Herne and Bobbing], Kent, and John Viney of Hothfield, Kent.
- Fol. 239. "Register of such letters as no single name etc. in y^e catalogue will refer to." In Walker's writing.

¹ *The Life and Death of S. Marshall* (London, 1680).

MS. J. WALKER, c. 7

Fol. 2-27. A small MS., stitched in the form of a book, and containing notes on the following Episcopalians and Puritans as corrections or additions to the list in the *Attempt*.

- John Pordaye of Bradfield, Berks., fol. 2.
- Francis Pordaye of Stanford Dingley, Berks., fol. 3.
- Henry Toppe of Cirencester Free School, Glouc., fol. 3.
- Richard Standfast of Christ Church, Bristol, fol. 3. b.
- George Dorwood, "intruding vicar" of Painswick, Glouc., fol. 3. b.
- Arthur Jackson of S. Faith's, London, fol. 4. b.
- Caution of S. Bartholomew's Exchange, London, fol. 5.
- George Hopkins of Evesham, Worcs., fol. 5. b.
- Samuel Willis of Bermicham [Birmingham?], Warwick, fol. 6.
- John Sherman of Trinity Coll. Cambridge, fol. 7.
- George Durant of Blockley, Worcs., fol. 7. b.
- Thomas Coleman, the "intruder" at S. Peter's Cornhill, London, fol. 7. b.
- Thomas Worden [the "intruder"?], at Chipping-Norton, Oxon. and afterwards of Nailsworth, Glouc., fol. 7. b.
- George Swinock of Great Kimble, Bucks, fol. 9.
- Edward Bagshaw, illegal incumbent of Amersden [Ambroseden?], Oxon., fol. 9. b.
- Christopher Fowler "intruder" at S. Mary's, Reading, fol. 9. b.
- Bartholomew Dobson of Wellesbourne, Warwick, fol. 10.
- Estmond of Dorsetshire, fol. 10. b.
- Daniel Brevint of Jesus Coll. Oxon., fol. 11.
- Richard Brittain of Bisley, Glouc., fol. 11. b.
- William Jenkin, Puritan, of Christ Church, London, fol. 13.

- Dr Fairfax of S. Peter's Cornhill, London, fol. 13. b.
- Zachary Crofton, the "intruder" at S. Botolph's Aldgate, fol. 13. b.
- George Bull of Exeter Coll. Oxon, fol. 15.
- William Thomas, Puritan, of Ubley, Somerset, fol. 15. b.
- Richard Long of Bath, fol. 16.
- John Oldham of Newnton, Wilts., fol. 16.
- Giles Collier, the "intruder" at Blockley, Worcs., fol. 16. b.
- Isaac Chancey, Puritan, of Woodborough, Wilts., fol. 17.
- Ralph Farmer, a Presbyterian, of S. Michael's, Bristol, fol. 18.
- John Collings, a Presbyterian, of S. Stephen's, Norwich, fol. 18.
- Thomas Worden [see *ante*, fol. 7. b.] fol. 18. b.
- John Wood of Wiveliscombe, Somerset, fol. 19.
- John Wells, Puritan, of Tewkesbury, Glouc., fol. 19. b.
- William Granger of Bromfield, Cumberland [not ejected till after the Restoration] fol. 20.
- Samuel Fairclough of Kedington, Suffolk [ejected for nonconformity after the Restoration] fol. 20. b.
- Nathaniel Mather of Barnstaple, Devon [ejected at Restoration] fol. 21.
- Roger Morrice of Duffield, Derby, fol. 21. b.
- John or Anthony Fido of Trinity Coll. Cambridge [ejected after the Restoration?] fol. 21. b.
- Edward West of Little Uffingham [Uffington?] Berks, fol. 22.
- William Jenkyn of Christ Church, London, fol. 22.
- Henry Beesley of Swerford, Oxon [not ejected?] fol. 22. b.
- Alexander Huish of Beckington, Somerset, fol. 23.
- Ephraim Pagett of S. Edmund's, Lombard St. London, fol. 23.
- Lazarus Seaman of Allhallow's, Bread Street, London [an "intruder"?] fol. 23.

- Richard Culmer of Minster, Kent ["intruder"]
fol. 23. b.
- Anthony Palmer of Bourton-on-the-Water, Glouc.
[ejected after the Restoration?] fol. 24.
- Richard Nicholson of Stapleford Tawney, Essex,
fol. 24.
- Robert Tutchin of Brockenhurst, Hants, fol. 24. b.
Doleman, who succeeded Fowler at Minchin-
hampton, Glouc., fol. 25.
- Dorwood of Painswick, Glouc., fol. 25. b.
- John Wells of Tewkesbury, Glouc. [ejected for
nonconformity] fol. 26.
- William Frampton of Bryngwyn, Monmouth, fol. 26.
- Bodin of Wotton-under-Edge, Glouc., fol. 26. b.
- John Edwards of Tortworth, Glouc. [not admitted
till 1668] fol. 27. b.
- Fol. 28-51. A similar MS. to the foregoing containing
notes on the following :
- Robert Clark of Andover, Hants, fol. 28.
- Thomas Samborne of Upper Clatford, Hants, fol.
32. b.
- Thomas Mallory of Devenham [Dunham?] and
Mobberley, Cheshire, fol. 33.
- John Morris of Stonehouse, Glouc., fol. 35.
- Herne, the "intruder" at Minchinhampton,
Glouc., fol. 36.
- Daniel Capel, Presbyterian minister of Shipton-
Moyne, Glouc., fol. 37.
- Thomas Harrison, Presbyterian minister of Charl-
ton-Kings, Glouc., fol. 37. b.
- Walter Powel of Standish, Glouc., fol. 38.
- Fowler of Westerleigh, Glouc., fol. 41.
- Tray, an "intruder" at Oddington, Glouc., fol.
41. b.
- Helmes of Winchelcombe [Winchcombe?] Glouc.,
fol. 42. b.
- Josiah Woodward }
Henry Stubbs } of Dursley, Glouc., fol. 43.
- Henry Topp [or Toppe] of Cirencester Free School,
fol. 43. b.
- Jonathan Smith, Puritan minister of Hempsted,
Glouc., fol. 44.

Severn-Stoke, Worcs., fol. 44.

Tristram of Belbroughton, Worcs., fol. 44. b.

Andrew Tristram, the "usurper" at Clent, Worcs., fol. 44. b.

Increase Mather } Puritan preachers at Glo'ster
James Forbes } Cathedral, fol. 45. b.

William Davison, Puritan minister at Notgrove, Glouc., fol. 46.

John Cooper, Puritan minister at Cheltenham, Glouc., fol. 46. b.

Thomas Paxford of Clapton, Glouc., fol. 47.

Thomas Jordan of Stowell, Glouc., fol. 47.

William of S. Peter's Paul's Wharf, London, fol. 47. b.

Woodbridge of Newbury, Berks, fol. 48.

John Simpson, Puritan minister of S. Botolph's Bishopsgate St., fol. 48.

James Thompson of Cranworth, Norfolk, fol. 48.

Mocket of Gedelstone [or Gelstone?] Herts, fol. 48. b.

Nelmes, a Presbyterian, fol. 49.

John Pringle of Eglingham, Northumberland, fol. 49.

Samuel Sprint of Tidworth, Hants, fol. 49. b.

Gabriel Honyfold of Colchester, fol. 50.

William Smith of Lower Columb, Cornwall, fol. 50.

Thomas King of Chishall, Essex, fol. 50. b.

Humphrey Davis of Mannaring (?) Essex, fol. 50. b.

Edward Simons of Rayne Parva, Essex, fol. 50. b. and 51. b.

William Parsons of Birchanger, Essex, fol. 50. b.

Samuel Kearne of Low Leyton, Essex, fol. 50. b.

Alexander Griffith of Glasbury, Brecknock, fol. 51.

William Wimpen of Tottenham, Middlesex, fol. 51.

Edward Thurman of Hallingbury Magna, Essex, fol. 51. b.

Samuel Sprint of Tidworth, Hants, fol. 51. b.

Fol. 52-65. "A particular account of y^e ministers, lecturers, fellows of colledges etc. who were silenced & ejected by y^e Act of Uniformity in.....Oxford & Cambridge."

- Fol. 66. Proclamation from Charles II referring to Dr Castle. Dated Jan. 1660. (In Latin.)
- Fol. 67. Letter from Gilbert, Archbishop of Canterbury, referring to the Polyglot Bible. Lambeth: Dec. 1663. (In Latin.)
- Fol. 68. Letter signed by various bishops, deans and others referring to Dr Castle and the Polyglot Bible.
- Fol. 69. Another copy of the Archbishop of Canterbury's letter.
- Fol. 70. "The losses of Elizabeth, daughter to Dr. George Webb & wife to Ambrose Jones." An account of the value of property lost in the war against the Irish.
A similar account of the losses of Abraham Webb, and Samuel Eyre, Dr Webb's son and chaplain.
- Fol. 71. "An accompt of the losses & sufferings of Dr. George Webb, Bishop of Limerick in Ireland."
Similar account of the losses of Deborah, his daughter, wife to John Blagrove since deceased.
- Fol. 72. "An accompt of the losses of Dr. Webb & his children in Ireland." Another account of the foregoing with some additional information relating to the sufferings of the family.
- Fol. 75. "The humble petition of Abraham Webb" etc., to the Council of State, praying for relief.
- Fol. 76. The humble petition of one [name not given] who had suffered much for his loyalty to Charles I, addressed to Charles II, and asking for letters patent to print and sell certain poems and certain notes made on the Polyglot Bible dedicated to the King.
- Fol. 78. Another account of the losses of Dr Webb and his family, including an account of "Mr. John Blagraves debts due unto him upon bills, etc."
- Fol. 81. A Latin inscription, relating to George Webb, Bishop of Limerick, probably copied from his tomb.
- Fol. 82. Copy of a letter to the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford and the Heads of Colleges informing them that the Parliament is to be adjourned to Oxford and desiring that the colleges and halls may be cleared and made ready for the reception of the members. July 11, 1625.
- Fol. 84. Certificate to the good character of Alexander Huish and to his great sufferings "in these late dis-

ordered times." Signed by John Douch and William Peirs.

Fol. 85 is endorsed by Walker: "Papers chiefly relating to Mr. Alex. Huish one of the suffering prebendaries of Wells sent me (Oct. 1725) by the Rev. Mr. Johnson of Torrington."

- Fol. 86. Certificate to the learning and good character of Alexander Huish, signed by the Bishop of Bath and Wells [William Piers?], Gilbert Sheldon, and Bruno Ryves.
- Fol. 88. Certificate to the good character of the same, signed by five hands and dated June 20th, 1660.
- Fol. 90. Similar certificate signed by Thomas Walker, D.D.
- Fol. 92. Similar certificate, in Latin, signed by five clergymen.
- Fol. 94. Series of queries and corrections to Walker's list.
- Fol. 95. b. List of 56 sequestrations in Leicestershire and 19 in Warwickshire.
- Fol. 96. Letter from John Kemble [to Walker] sending some information concerning Puritans who were ejected at or after the Restoration. On the back he writes: "I shall be glad to know in what forwardness your next book is." Montague Court, Little Britain, London: Jan. 29th, 1718.
- Fol. 98. Copy of a statement, signed by Simon Mills, relating to the sequestration of William Cotton of Silvertown and Whimple, Devon. Dated Mar. 19th, 1717-8. Note by Walker.
- Fol. 99. Another copy of the same, with an additional note.
- Fol. 100. Another note relating to the same case.
- Fol. 101. Letter from James Gould to Walker, in S. Bartholomew's Churchyard in Exeter, referring to a subject of previous conversation. Croydon: Jan. 26th, 1717-8.
- Fol. 102. Extract from a sermon by Samuel Crossman, preached before the Artillery Company in Bristol Cathedral, Ap. 23rd, 1680, referring to the sufferings of Bishop Howell of Bristol.
- Fol. 104. "Articles exhibited against Benjamin Spencer, minister of S. Thomas parish in Southwarke, in the right Honourable & high Court of Parliament, for

which his living was sequestred. Together with a charge grounded thereupon, & his answer thereunto. With his reasons for printing the same." A printed pamphlet.

Fol. 109. Letter from J. Agate to Walker in Exeter. He begins by narrating the steps which he has taken to find out "about y^e Lambeth Manuscripts" mentioned in "Dr. Kennet's history." As yet he had been unable to find them.

... "As for y^e Sufferings of y^e Clergy my company being chiefly wth your friends & Admirers, 'tis no wonder if I meet wth no great exceptions to your Performance. Y^e first time I waited on y^e Bp. of Rochester¹ (w^{ch} by y^e way has been y^e last time too) he was pleas'd to ask me to dine with him, adding y^t he had but two friends besides my selfe whose company I would not dislike. Y^e gentlemen were Mr. Philips (a great favourite of y^e Lord Primate's of Ireland) & Mr. Morley. After dinner your Book came into y^e Conversation, & both of 'em spoke very well of it, especially Mr. Philips who wish'd it to be lodg'd in all citeys as Jewell's Apology had been. This gave me a handle to say something of y^e Author, but w^t his Ldship said, or if anything upon y^t subject, I don't now remember. I think he was wholly silent. 'Tis possible he might be thinking upon Mr. Wholey's Prebend. Afterwards his Ldship mentioned to me a living (Gravesend) in his Diocess, worth, as I am since told, about £60 per annum, but 'tis possible I might not answer his Ldship's expectation in not readily accepting of such a thing, being resolved if I undertake any Country Cure it shall be my own.

I have had a pretty deal of discourse with the Dean of Eli about your book, & reading some part of your Preface, he said you had nick'd your time & y^t he fear'd such a Preface would not be printed again in hast. Y^e Most Common Objection w^{ch} runs through y^e Whigg party is your seeming, as they say, to be nicely conscientious [in] w^t you say on some occasions, as if you was resolved to be most critically honest, &

¹ Francis Atterbury.

yet at other times (to vent yourself agst a set of men w^{ch} you don't like) your pen is a very libertine & seems to be under no restraints at all."

He passes to his own affairs. He had preached "a very edifying sermon (edifying, I presume, because without book) at S. Botolph's Aldgate, & nothing would do but I must have a lecture presently in y^t neighbourhood of about an £100 a year. But as soon as my patrons, y^t were to be, understood I wass call'd Agate, their zeal seem'd to abate, & upon further enquiry perceiving y^t I was John Agate of Exeter all my hopes were quite knock'd on y^e head, so that I think I must disown dear Exeter & get me a New Name," etc., etc.

Oct. 27th, 1718.

Fol. 111. Letter from J. Lewis [to Walker] giving an account of the sequestration of Dr Meric Casaubon of Minster, Kent. S. John's: Sept. 23rd, 1710.

Fol. 113. "Observations on Mr. Walker's Attempt etc. Part 2." Noted by Walker: "From the Rev. Dr. Tho. Brett."

Corrections and notes on some of the names in Part II. The most important item is a transcript of the examination of witnesses and other proceedings against William Dunkin of S. Laurence.

Fol. 117. Letter [address and signature torn] referring to the ejected clergy of Wales. The writer desires that the learned author of the *Attempt* may be informed that he has in his possession a MS. "containing about 3 sheets & giving a short account of what y^e Committee for y^e Propagation of y^e Gospell in North Wales transacted at their severall meetings from y^e 9th of May 1650 to Nov. y^e 19th 1651. It mentions above 40 by names that were thus ejected etc. who are omitted in his book.... You may assure him that we had no notice of his undertaking in these parts till his book came out," etc.

Fol. 118. Letter from William Newton, goldsmith, in Maidstone, to Walker in Exeter, referring to his own Answer to the "calumnies & aspersions of Mr. Owen." He is busy "in drawing up a vindication of my

valuable and honoured friend Dean Kennett." June 7th, 1717.

- Fol. 119. Letter from Thomas Bate to Walker with supplementary notes on the following :

Tho. Pestell of Packington, sequestered.

Cooke, chanter of Hereford. The same person as the following.

Francis Coke, of Yoxall, Staffs. Suffered but was not sequestered.

William Purfoy of Markfield, Leicester. Sequestered.

Some Fellows of Jesus College, Cambridge.

From Caulke (or Calke), Derbyshire: Oct. 2nd, 1621.

- Fol. 121. From the same to the same, giving some additional information about Clark [or Clarke], ejected from Aston-upon-Trent, Derby, and Gilbert of Clifton Campville, Staffs. Calke: Aug. 4th (no year).

- Fol. 122. Account of Richard Clarke of Aston-upon-Trent, and of Thomas Palmer his successor.

- Fol. 124. Letter from Thomas Bate to Walker, giving some account of Thomas Whelpdale, the ejected rector of Newton-in-the-Thistles, Warwick, who is not mentioned in the *Attempt*. Calke: Mar. 8th (no year).

- Fol. 126. Letter from Josias Alsop to Walker, giving some information about his uncle, John Alsop, a chaplain to Archbishop Laud, who was banished to France. Oxford: Jan. 18th, 1711-2.

- Fol. 127. Extract from the parish-register of Burgh S. Peter, Norfolk, relating to the ejection of the incumbent, Henry Watts. He was restored in 1660.

- Fol. 128. Short statement to the effect that Meriton of Stilton, Huntingdon, was plundered and imprisoned, and died before the Restoration.

- Fol. 129. Letter from George Fairchild to Walker stating that the favour occasionally shown by the Parliament to [Martin] Blake was due to General Blake. Barnstaple: Jan. 19th, 1710[-1 ?].

- Fol. 130. Copy of a letter from John Desborowe to the Mayor of Tiverton requiring him to remove five members of the Corporation from their places.

- Fol. 131. Letter from E. Kellsall, addressed to Jonah Bowyer, "a bookseller at y^e Rose in Ludgate Street" London, giving an abstract of some original papers relating to "y^e sufferings of William Kellsall, vicar of Audeley [Audley] in y^e county of Stafford & his son John Kellsall, curate under the said W.K. & afterwards vicar of y^e said parish of Audeley." Boston: Feb. 4th, 1711[-12?].
- Fol. 133. Letter from J. Huchenson to Mr Payne in Exeter, giving an account of the sufferings of his father, William Huchenson, canon of Exeter, and rector of Kenn and Cheriton, Devon. Nov. 28th, 1710.
- Fol. 134. Another account of William Huchenson. Noted by Walker: "This paper I had from the Rev. Mr. Payne grandson to the suffering Dr. Hutchenson."
- Fol. 136. Letter from Mary Trotter giving an account of her father Alexander Davidson, who was turned out of the rectory of Norham [Northumberland?] but afterwards restored. Mar. 1688.
- Fol. 137. Letter from Samuel Burland to Walker with a reference to Herbert Thorndike, buried in S. Peter's Westminster. Brimpton: May 19th, 1711.
- Fol. 139. Account of John Reader, of Herne and Bobbing, Kent.
- Fol. 141. Letter from John Kemble to Robert Knaplock, bookseller in S. Paul's Churchyard, giving an account of the Puritan ministers ejected in 1662 from Shipton Moyne, Stonehouse, Painswick, Standish, and Charlton-Kings, Glouc. Hursley Lodge near Winchester: Jan. 6th, 1711-[12].
- Fol. 142. Account of the sufferings of Frederick Vaughan of Gussage S. Michael's, Dorset, who was "turn'd out of his parsonage, plundered & inhumanely used."
- Fol. 143. Letter from Robert Beardmore, addressed to Knaplock, Tooke or Nicholson, booksellers, giving an account of the ejection of Wilcocks, vicar of Nassington, Northants. Nassington: Nov. 3rd, 1711.
- Fol. 144. Note addressed to Walker "at the Golden Grapes in Paternoster Row, London" offering to send information concerning Colley "a great sufferer in Bedfordshire."

- Fol. 145. Letter from John Jackson to Walker, offering to send information about Archdeacon Robinson of Dursley, Glouc., Nov. 22nd, 1711.
- Fol. 147. Letter from Thomas Baker to Mr Bedford at his house in Gloucester St. near Red Lyon Sq. London, announcing a gift of a collar of brawn and appending a list of ejections at Peterhouse, Cambridge : Dec. 25th (no year).
- Fol. 148. From the same to Walker, referring to "Dr. Agate's case," which apparently concerned a payment made to the University which Agate wished to recover. Baker opines that the money being now university property, "it is not in the power of private persons to recall it thence." In a postscript he writes : "When you receive the MSS. volumes (as I presume you may already) I beg the favor, you will send a receipt for Mr. Williams, & then he & I shall be both very easy." Cambridge: Sept. 13th (no year).
- Fol. 150. From the same to the same.

"I have the favor of your letter & will send up the Books tomorrow to London to Mr. Bedford, & desire him to give them a conveyance, according to the directions he shall receive from you.

You may take your own time with them, for tho' Mr. Williams be out of college, yet I dare undertake for him, you shall not be limited in time, only sending a Receipt to him, or to me for him, as soon as you have receiv'd the Books. It is my desire (& therefore I repeat it) that you will not fatigue yourself, but peruse them at your leisure, & for your pleasure. I should be much concern'd to be any way the occasion of impairing your health, tho' it be for the public service, & for the use of the Church. I hope you may survive me many years (as you ought in the course of nature) who am now turn'd of sixty, under some infirmities.

I am glad to hear you pursue your design, & have added to the number of sufferers : I dare promise, these books will help you to swell your catalogue yet higher : w^{ch} seem to be most imperfect in the remote Counties, as Devonshire etc. where your Intelligence has been best. But I will not anticipate.

We were all concern'd for Dr. Agate's death, that a man of his hopes & worth should be taken off, when he was coming into the world. I am glad to hear (as I daresay your Friend would, could he look down from Heaven), that you succeed him, & wish you joy of that preferment, which you have so well deserv'd. I did your errand to Mr. Allen of Sid: Coll: who presents you with his service."

In a postscript he refers to Henman, Wombwell and Clarke who survived the "Covenant," but lost their fellowships at S. John's for not taking the "Engagements."

Cambridge: Aug. 16th (no year).

Fol. 151. Extracts from the Jesus College, Cambridge, register relating to the "reformation" of the University.

Fol. 152. Letter from John Harward, rector of South Perrott, Dorset, to Walker giving an account of John Clement who was sequestered from that living for fourteen years, and of [William] Gollop, who was ejected from Stoke-Abbott, Dorset.

Fol. 154. Letter from John Gostling to Robert Knaplock "at y^e Bishops' head in S. Paul's churchyard," giving an extract from the parish register of Northbourne, Kent, relating to the sequestration of James Burville in 1655. He was restored in 1660. Canterbury: Nov. 22nd, 1711.

Fol. 156. Account of Phil. Tenison, who was ejected from the vicarage of Wethersfield, Essex, and the rectory of Hethersett, Norfolk. Copy of his epitaph.

Fol. 158. Letter from Thomas Cox to Mr Nicholson, "bookseller, at the Queens'-Arms in Little Britain, London," stating that the following five clergymen were ejected in his neighbourhood:—

Michaelson of Chelmsford

Pinder of Stock Harward, Essex

Freman of Springfield Bosnelds, Essex

Wells of Sandon, Essex

Bonniman of Pleshey.

He also sends some particulars. Taken from "a piece of a register of y^e transactions of the committee at

- Chelmsford." Nov. 5th, 1711. Note from Nicholson to Wilkin on the back.
- Fol. 159. Letter from E. S. T. to Walker on private affairs and mentioning the imprisonment of a Suffolk clergyman named Turner. London.
- Fol. 159 (a) [unnumbered]. Letter from Nich. Tripe giving some particulars about his grandfather, Henry Westlake. Chudleigh : Oct. 24th, 1711.
- Fol. 159 (β) [unnumbered]. Petition of William Keble parson of Ringshall, Suffolk, to the Earl of Manchester, praying that his case may be heard, and an order from the Earl to the Committee at Ipswich, dated Dec. 5th, 1644, requiring them to hear the case.
- Fol. 161. Another petition of William Keble to the Earl of Manchester, and an order from the Earl to the Committee, dated from Chelsea, Sept. 16th, 1644, requiring them to admit the petitioner's answers and proofs to the charges against him.
- Fol. 162. Order of the Earl of Manchester, dated Jan. 24th, 1644-[5] directing that William Keble be left in peaceable possession of his living.
- Fol. 163. "Articles exhibited against Wm. Keeble, rector of Ringshall," Ap. 2nd, 1644.
- Fol. 164. "Articles exhibited against Wm. Keble, rector of Ringshall," July 24th, 1645.
- Fol. 166. Order of the Committee for Plundered Ministers, dated July 24th, 1645, requiring the Committee at Ipswich to hear Keble's case.
- Fol. 167. The humble petition of William Keble to the Committee for Plundered Ministers. Noted that it was delivered on July 2nd, 1645.
- Fol. 169. Order of the Committee for Plundered Ministers, dated Aug. 2nd, 1645, referring the subject of Keble's petition to a sub-Committee in order that they may consider the difference between the former articles and the articles last referred to the Committee.
- Fol. 170. Report of the sub-Committee appointed to consider Keble's case. Noted that it was made on Aug. 19th, 1645.
- Fol. 172. Order of the Committee for Plundered Ministers, dated Aug. 19th, 1645, giving an outline of the case,

and directing that, as the new articles are "the same in substance" as those upon which he had already been acquitted, Keble be "dismissed from farther prosecution."

- Fol. 175. Letter from Humfrey Smith to Walker, complimenting him upon his papers, which he has just been reading "with a great deal of satisfaction." Dartmouth: June 29th, 1708.
- Fol. 176. Letter from H. S. [Humfrey Smith?] to ———, criticising a paper, apparently on toleration, which his correspondent had sent him. Dated: Feb. 19th, 1686 [-7?].
- Fol. 178. "Some passages taken out of the book called the Fountain of life open'd, to be compar'd with the true Fountain of life open'd, the Holy Scriptures." A comparison of quotations from the "Fountain of Life open'd" with quotations from the Bible, arranged in parallel columns.
- Fol. 180. Long letter from H. S. [Humfrey Smith?] to ——— dealing with the subject of schism. Ap. 6th, 1687. [The beginning of the letter appears to be missing.]
- Fol. 186. "Observations one Musicke's enuiers," a short account of the unhappy ends of those who pulled down the organ in Ashburton church.
- Fol. 187. Account of the oath, declaring it unlawful to take up arms against the King, which was to be taken by all who were admitted freemen of Exeter, 1687, and the subsequent proceedings to do away with the oath.
- Fol. 189. "Sermon preached by the Reverent Mr. John Flavell" on Abraham's obedience. In MS.
- Fol. 198. Account of "the birth & baptism of King Charles I," copied out of a MS. in the "Lyon office." Noted by Walker: "This paper came from Dr. Ar. Charlet, master of University College who procured it from a learned Scotsman."
- Fol. 202. Letter from Sir P. Sydenham to Walker on the subject of Episcopacy in Scotland in the 16th century, about which Walker seems to have desired information (undated).
- Fol. 204. From the same to the same on the same subject (undated).

- Fol. 206. Letter from George Mackenzie to Walker. "In answer to your queries, I shall first give you an account of what Protestant Bishops we had at the Reformation & how Episcopacy came to be established in 1572 : 2nd how Presbiterie came to prevail & afterwards Episcopacy, & lastly I shall give you a brief account of Mr. David Lindsay Bishop of Ross," etc. Ed[inburgh?]: Jan. 22nd, 1715-[6 ?].
- Fol. 208. Letter from Sir P. Sydenham to Walker. "I return you many thanks for your kind intentions of sending me a book of your future & most commendable designs which I pray God to bless," etc. He gives some further information about the Scots church. July 17th (no year).
- Fol. 210. From the same to the same on the subject of the Scots church (undated).
- Fol. 212. Copy of a letter written by Walker to Dr Mackenzie, beginning : "The publication of your learned account of the Scots Writers' hath directed me to you for the resolution of severall inquiries relating to the succession of Bishops in Scotland."
- Fol. 213. Notes, in Walker's writing, on the account of King Charles I's baptism [see *ante*, fol. 198] and some notes on Scots episcopacy.
- Fol. 217. Letter from Thomas Carte [to Walker] giving what information he can "that will clear the point about the regular ordination of Scottish Bishops."

In conclusion he writes: "We live here in a dearth of news, & tho' we hope to have some accounts of things from you, yet have none to send from hence, but what you know as well at Exeter, viz. that this county has chose but 13 Tories : I know not whether you have an account of y^e court list for y^e Peers of Scotland, viz. the D. of Montross & Roxburgh, the M. of Annandale & Tweedale, the E's of Sutherland, Rothes, Buchan, Orkney, Islay, Stairs, Marchmont, De la Reine, Bute, Loudon & y^e Lds. Jedburgh & Belhaven. Most of these, if not all, will be chosen².

¹ *The lives and characters of the most eminent writers of the Scots nation*, by George Mackenzie, M.B., Edinburgh, 1708.

² A list of the Scots peers actually chosen is given in Cobbett's *Parliamentary History*, vii. 31.

By this list you will not only see what interest any court may have in those representatives, but y^e characters of y^e others that are chosen if any of these fail ; the opposite side only propose a few, as y^e E. of Mar & one or 2 more, that they may not be entirely left without an advocate in y^e House of Lords."

Cardew (?): Mar. 1, 1714-[15?].

- Fol. 221. Letter from Robert Gray to Walker on the subject of Scots episcopacy. London: Jan. 20th, 1714-5.
- Fol. 223. From the same to the same on the same subject. London: Feb. 19th, 1714-5.
- Fol. 225. Extract from "Middleton's History of Scots Bishops¹," relating to the see of Glasgow.
- Fol. 226. Letter from George Mackenzie to Robert Gray, referring to his letter to Walker. Ed[inburgh?]: Jan. 22nd, 1715[-6?].
- Fol. 227. "Some remarks taken out of y^e records of Parliament in Scotland, during y^e time of its reformation from Popery."
- Fol. 229. Letter [unsigned, undated, and without address] giving an account of the Reformation in Scotland.

¹ *An Appendix to the History of the Church of Scotland containing the succession of the Archbishops and Bishops, etc.*" by Thomas Middleton. (London: 1667.)

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- Fol. 2. "Bundles of larger papers & accounts." List of contents, in Walker's writing.
- [Fol. 3-18. "Mr. Drake of Pontefract's papers."]
- Fol. 4. Letter from Francis Drake to Walker on the subject of the *Attempt* and Calamy's *Abridgment*. 1704 [torn].
- Fol. 6. From the same to the same giving an account of several of the Nonconformists mentioned in Calamy's *Abridgment*. Pontefract: S. Peter's day 1705.
- Fol. 18. From the same to the same referring to the foregoing paper. Pontefract: July 9th, 1705.
- Fol. 20. "An Exact Catalogue of the names of several ministers lately ejected out of their livings in several counties of England, because they would not conform for conscience sake. London printed 1663." A MS. copy.
- [Fol. 24-32. "Mr. Newte's papers."]
- Fol. 25. Account of the proceedings etc. against Richard Newte, rector of the portions of Clare and Tidcombe in the church of Tiverton.
- Fol. 29. Account of the proceedings etc. against George Pierce, rector of the portion of Pitt in the parish of Tiverton.
- [Fol. 33-51. "Mr. Crocker Senior his papers."]
- Fol. 34. Letter from John Croker to Francis Cook, at the Registry in Exeter, promising his assistance if the names of three of the persons, concerned in his father-in-law's case, are omitted. Stoke-Fleming: Mar. 6th, 1703-4.
- Fol. 35. Letter from the same to Walker referring to the puritan minister of Stoke-Fleming and promising further materials. Stoke-Fleming: Mar. 16th, 1703-4.
- Fol. 36. From the same to the same giving an account of the proceedings etc. against Richard Reynolds of Stoke-Fleming. He is "much more able than willing" to send the account, but feels bound to obey the

- directions of his ecclesiastical superiors. Mar. 21st, 1703-4.
- Fol. 48. From the same to the same, giving an account of the sufferings of Travers of Brixham [unsigned and undated].
- Fol. 50. From the same to the same, giving an account of Dr John Gandy, ejected from South Brent, and Daniel Jellinger who succeeded him. Mar. 24th, 1703-4.
- [Fol. 52-59. "Mr. Crocker Junior his papers."]
- Fol. 53. Letter from John Croker Junior [to Walker] giving an account of George Holgrave, rector of Woolfardisworthy, and his successors, and other Devonshire clergy. June 2nd, 1704.
- [Fol. 60-71. "Dr. Hickes his papers."]
- Fol. 61. Letter from John Hickes [to Walker] referring to the materials which he was supplying. Dec. 2nd, 1704.
- Fol. 63. Letter from the same giving answers to the "Queries" in the case of Edward [William?] Cotton of Whimble, Devon. Whimble: Nov. 30th, 1704.
- Fol. 66. Copy of the "Queries," printed in Exeter, addressed to Dr Hickes with a note on the back from Walker.
- Fol. 68. Continuation of the answers relating to Whimble.
- [Fol. 72-94. "Mr. Southcombe's Papers."]
- Fol. 73. Letter from Lewis Southcomb to Walker promising assistance. Rose-Ash: Ap. 18th, 1704.
- Fol. 74. An account of the ejection of Edmund Reed, rector of Mariansleigh, Devon.
- Fol. 76. An account of the ejection of Roger Trosse, rector of Rose-Ash, Devon.
- Fol. 80. An account of the treatment of William Franks, rector of Cruwys-Morchard, Devon.
- Fol. 82. An account of the ejection of Daniel Berry, vicar of Knowstone and Molland, Devon.
- Fol. 86. Letter from Lewis Southcomb [to Walker] promising further assistance. Exon: May 16th, 1704.
- Fol. 87. An account of Robert Ven, rector of Thelbridge, Devon, who was summoned before the "Triers," but not ejected.

- Fol. 88. Letter from Lewis Southcomb to Walker correcting a small mistake in the foregoing.
- Fol. 89. From the same to the same offering some consolatory considerations on the obloquy which Walker's work will bring upon him. Rose-Ash: June 21st, 1704.
- Fol. 90. An account of the ejection of Thomas Woodcock, rector of Romansleigh, Devon.
- Fol. 93. Letter from Lewis Southcomb to Walker enclosing an account of John Coren, minister of South Molton, Devon, who suffered imprisonment, but retained his living.
- [Fol. 95-111. "Old Mr. Long's Papers."]
- Fol. 96. Notes for what appears to be a sermon preached on Christmas-day, 1644.
- Fol. 97. Notes, in the same hand, about Edmund Calamy in the time of the Civil War.
- Fol. 98. "A few winding-sheets for Mr. R. B." [Richard Baxter] etc., a series of criticisms of Baxter's writings.
- Fol. 109. Extracts from sermons by Puritan Nonconformists.
- [Fol. 112-126. "Mr. Spinckes his papers."]
- Fol. 113. Letter from N. Spinckes to Walker enclosing the following paper. Dec. 21st, 1704.
- Fol. 114. Letter from J. Rowell to Mr. Cock "at Mr Bunnye in Bedford Court," London, stating that William Sancroft was beneficed in the diocese of Durham. Durham: Dec. 15th, 1704.
- Fol. 115. Letter from N. Spinckes to Walker, telling him that the Parliament Rolls will not provide the particular form of information which Walker desired. Dec. 2nd (no year).
- Fol. 116. From the same to the same, saying that he has been hindered, by the publication of a book of his own, from consulting the Parliament Journals on Walker's behalf. Sept. 3rd (no year).
- Fol. 117. Notes from the Commons Journals from Jan. 7th, 1647-8 to June 21st, 1650.
- Fol. 127. Thomas Bennet's criticisms on Calamy's *Abridgment*. [This MS. extends to fol. 144. The following letter is bound in between the first two pages.]

- Fol. 128. Letter from Thomas Bennet to Walker, enclosing the foregoing and referring to his own proposed work on the "Gift & set forms of prayer." Colchester: July 23rd, 1706.
- Fol. 145. Letter from E. H[ough] containing considerations on the action of the Parliamentary party in the Civil War etc. Noted by Walker: "This is a copy of a letter of one Mr. Hough who was expelled Jesus Coll. in Cambridge & after conformed as Mr. Bennet of Colchester informs me in his letter which came with it."
- Fol. 153. Letter from Thomas Twinning [or Twining] to Walker referring to some papers, which he is sending, relating to Calamy's *Abridgment*. [N.B. The letter is unsigned and the signature is supplied by Walker.]
- Fol. 154. Letter from Luke Milbourne [to Walker] referring to "some animadversions on Mr. Calamy's saints" which he is sending.... "I met with John Lawrence, Bookseller & Phanatic two days since. His father a N.C. & stands high in Mr. Cal: Legend. The Bookseller is mali corvi malum ovum. Lawrence defys your martyrology & says none suffer'd in the Warr time but Vile & Profane Fellows or such as would not submit to y^e government. Another I mett with of our own Neighbourhood, who vindicated y^e Wisdome of y^e Rebels before severall Persons & told me he doubted not but that there were many Thousands in England of his Mind & who would imitate their Predecessours if there were occasion. You see by these passages what our Whiggs would be at. Whatever the Church may be, God grant the Queen be not in danger," etc. Jan. 4th, 1705-6.
- Fol. 156. "Mr. Calamy Mistaken or many of the persons not confessors whom he hath so intituled in several counties, especially in Wilts. With the names, characters & sufferings of some few (amongst a multitude of others) ejected for loyalty & conformity." Noted by Walker on the last page of this MS. (fol. 166. b.) "The author of these most usefull intelligences & observations is y^e worthy Mr. Tho. Twinning of Wilsford neare y^e Devizes, Wilts."
- Fol. 168. "Some short Strictures on Mr. Calamy's 9th

- Chapter of y^e Abridgmt. of Mr. Baxter's life," in the form of a letter signed L. M. [Luke Milbourne?].
- Fol. 197. Letter from Richard Wilkin to Walker referring to some papers which he is sending. He is sorry to hear of Walker's illness, and asks for his interest in procuring the custom of "the Christ-Church men" who had just lost their bookseller, Bennet. Aug. 31st, 1706.
- Fol. 198. Letter from Mary Astell to Walker giving extracts from a MS. in her possession entitled "Somewhat observ'd in y^e life of that good man Mr. John Squire, vicar of y^e parish of S. Leonard's Shoreditch in y^e county of Middlesex. By Roger Ley, M.A."
- Fol. 201. Portion of a defence against accusations [John Squire's?]. Noted by Walker: "These papers were transmitted me from the famous Mrs. Astell by Mr. Wilkin my bookseller."
- Fol. 204. "The number & names of the fellows, scholars, etc. that were turn'd out and put in by y^e visitors of Oxford from y^e year 1647 to 1660, being an extract of y^e Registrum Visitatorum." Drawn up by Thomas Rennell, Fellow of Exeter. Many notes in Walker's writing. [N.B. fol. 219-223 refers to Cambridge University.]
- Fol. 224. *Oxonii Lachrymae*, London: printed in the year 1649.
- Fol. 228. Extracts from the Register of Exeter College, Oxford.
- Fol. 233. An account which "Mr. Breton, fellow of Exon. Coll. had from Southampton concerning Mr. Robinson (mention'd in Calamy's Abridgment p. 296) & some of his brethren there."
- Fol. 240. List of ejections at Corpus Christi College, Oxford.
- Fol. 241. List of Fellows etc. appointed and orders made by the Visitors at the same college.
- Fol. 244. Account of the sequestration of Dr Thomas Turner, dean of Rochester etc. communicated by Joshua Reynolds. Notes by Walker.
- Fol. 245. Short list of the Fellows etc. of Corpus College, Oxford, who were "outed at the Restauration" and of those who were restored.

- Fol. 247. Letter from James Metford to Joshua Reynolds, giving some information about his predecessors in the living of Bassingham, Lincoln, and some personal reminiscences of the Visitation of Oxford. Bassingham: July 3rd, 1704.
- Fol. 248. List of those expelled from Corpus College, Oxford, by the Visitors, and those elected in their places.
- Fol. 249. Letter from Joshua Reynolds to James Metford containing extracts relating to the Puritan Visitation of Oxford and desiring further information. Oct. 7th, 1704. [N.B. This letter extends to fol. 251. The following is bound between the two leaves.]
- Fol. 250. Copy of a petition of the President of C.C.C. relating to the parish of Marston-Meysey, Wilts.
- Fol. 252. Letter from James Metford to Joshua Reynolds, giving further information about C.C.C. Oxford under the Puritan Visitation. Bassingham: Oct. 17th, 1704.
- Fol. 253. Letter from John Wills to Walker giving some information about the ejections etc. at Balliol. Balliol Coll.: Nov. 19th, 1706.
- Fol. 255. Copy of a letter from T. Rennell, apparently sent to the various Oxford colleges, stating the points on which he required information relating to the Puritan Visitation, and some rough college lists.
- Fol. 257. Letter from the same to Walker. Exon. Coll.: Ap. 1st, 1707.
- Fol. 259. Letter from T. Rennell, desiring information, and a return of ejections, elections etc. at Christ Church. Notes by Walker and others.
- Fol. 260. Similar letter and return for Magdalen College.
- Fol. 261. The same for New College.
- Fol. 262. Names of those ejected from Magdalen in 1648 and restored in 1660.
- Fol. 263. List of Fellows etc. of New College, with the Visitors' remarks against each name, such as "scandalous," "absent," or "dangerous."
- Fol. 265. Copy of an order of the Visitors, dated June 22nd, 1649, requiring certain persons to leave Oxford.
- Fol. 266. List of elections and ejections [?].
- Fol. 268. Two long strips (apparently cut off from a larger paper or book) containing names and figures.

- Fol. 270. Letter from T. Rennell, desiring information, and a return of ejections and elections at University Coll., Oxford.
- Fol. 271. Further account of University College during the Visitation.
- Fol. 273. Ejection and elections at Oriel College.
- Fol. 274. Letter from T. Rennell to Walker, referring to the foregoing lists. Exon. Coll. : May 5th, 1707.
- Fol. 276. Rough notes and summary of the Oxford University ejections etc. in Walker's writing.
- Fol. 280. Notes for a general computation of the number of ejections etc. at Oxford. In Walker's writing.
- Fol. 293. "Two ordinances of the Lords & Commons assembled in Parliament: the one for exempting the University of Cambridge from taxations. The other for the regulating of the said University," etc. London: printed for John Wright in the old Bayley, 14th April, 1645.
- Fol. 297. List of admissions of Fellows in Corpus College, Cambridge, from July 25th, 1644 to April 23rd, 1651. Note by Walker.
- Fol. 298. Certificate to the character and good "affection" of Thomas Batchcroft, Master of Caius College, Cambridge, presented by fifteen prominent Cambridge men to the Committee for Indemnity.
- Fol. 299. Order from the Earl of Manchester, dated Feb. 15th, 1644[-5?], requiring the Master and Fellows of Caius to receive Alexander Gibson as a Fellow in place of Salter. On parchment.
- Fol. 300. Receipt for £12. 11. 0 received of Dr Holdsworth "for the rates of divers persons in Caius College." Aug. 19th, 1641.
- Fol. 301. Receipt for £20. 0. 0 paid by Dr Bachcroft in acquittance of the sequestration on his goods. Feb. 24th, 1644[-5?].
- Fol. 303. Order of the Committee for Indemnity, dated Ap. 13th, 1649, displacing Dr Batchcroft from the mastership of Caius College.
- Fol. 305. Receipt for the sum of £150, lent by Dr Batchcroft "to the service of the King & Parliament." Dated: May 11th, 1643.

- Fol. 306. Some extracts from the Register of Magdalene College, Cambridge, relating to ejections and elections.
- Fol. 307. Communication from the Earl of Manchester to the Cambridgeshire Sequestrators directing them to allow Dr Batchcroft to receive the rents from his tenants at Milton. Cambridge: Jan. 1st, 1643[-4?].
- Fol. 308. Letter from P. Oddy to Mr Townsend, directing him to tell "Mr. Reynells" [of Exeter College] that Mr Perrinchief was never restored to his fellowship. Senior's Coffee House: Oct. 17 (no year).
- Fol. 309. "E. M. a long imprisoned malignant, his humble submission to the Covenant & Directory." Dr Edward Martin's petition, printed 1647.

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- Fol. 2. Extracts from "A reply to Mr. Baxter touching the sequestration of ministers, by the power of Comit-teemen & souldiers attending them, not by any legal proceeding according to Comon Law, or Ecclesiasticall Law, but only arbitrary voting," etc. by John Sanford.
- Fol. 14. Extracts from "A discourse taken out of a booke printed by a minister, deprived by the Bishops 1605, wherein is confessed the moderate proceedings of Archbishop Bancroft & the rest of the Bishops against the ministers not conforming after the conference at Hampton-Court 1603," by John Sanford, 1652.
- Fol. 31. The same as the foregoing, given at greater length.
- Fol. 58. A series of notes on "Lord Brooke's booke¹."
- Fol. 71-8. Copies of a series of letters from Jeremy Stephens to the Archbishop of Canterbury [Laud], the Bishop of London [Juxon], Rochester [Warner], Ely [Wren], Dr [Robert?] Pory and others, referring to his share in the publication of Sir Henry Spelman's "Councils," and to his own private affairs, especially his appointment to a prebend's stall of Lincoln.
- [N.B. These papers are written in the reverse order to the other MSS. in the volume.]
- Fol. 80. A description of the contents of the "excellent works" of "the learned knight Sir Henry Spelman" upon which a great part of Jeremiah Stephens' time had been spent.
- Fol. 82. Draft of a dedication or preface.
- Fol. 84. Another draft of the same.
- Fol. 86. Another draft of the same.
- Fol. 88. Extract relating to the persecution of the Church.
- Fol. 91. "An answer to the speech of John White made

¹ Probably *A discourse opening the nature of that Episcopacie which is exercised in England*, by Robert Greville, second Lord Brooke. London: 1641-2.

in parliament 1641, against the Clergy. By Posse-
vantius Anglicanus."

- Fol. 112. A series of "informations" relating to the suppression of Dr Richard Mocket's *Doctrina et Politia Ecclesiae Anglicanae* [published: 1616].
- Fol. 114. Extracts from "Cotton on the Vialls." [*Pour-
ing out of Seven Vials*, by John Cotton, 1642.]
- Fol. 116. Character of Sir R. S.
- Fol. 118. Characters of the members of the Northampton-
shire Sequestration Committee.
- Fol. 126. b. Description of the action of the governing
body of the town of Northampton at the beginning of
the war.
- Fol. 128. Character of John Reading.
- Fol. 129. Account of a few Presbyterian ministers of
Northants.
- Fol. 130. Account of the Pickerings—relations of Sir
Gilbert Pickering.
- Fol. 137. Addendum, and reference to "page 1," relating
to the Presbyterians.
- Fol. 138. Some account of the sequestration committees,
beginning: "The memory of the just is blessed, but
the name of the wicked shall rest. Proverb. 10.
Among which wicked number the committee men are
to be reckoned in the first place, as above all wicked
men that ever yet appeared in the world."
- Fol. 140. b. Character of Major Bolter.
- Fol. 141. "The names of the Comittee at Northampton."
- Fol. 142. Further account of the actions of the Sequestra-
tion Committee.
- Fol. 145. Account of the sufferings of George Preston,
an Oxfordshire vicar.
- Fol. 147. Verses and letter addressed to Mr T[ate].
- Fol. 149. "Observations upon some of the presbyterian
divines who have bin incendiaries & firebrands in
these present wars & troubles."
- Fol. 151. Account of the seizure and spoliation of a church
[Hardingstone?], addressed, in the form of a letter, to
the perpetrator.
- Fol. 156. Letter addressed to Mr Philemon Stephens at
the Golden Lion in Paul's churchyard.

- Fol. 157. Letter from [J. Stephens?] to H. S. about the living of Horton void by the death of the incumbent, Mr Langford.
- Fol. 158. Letter [unsigned] to Dr Church [?] asking whether the writer's "subscription" may be made in writing.
- Fol. 159. Copy of a letter [from Jeremy Stephens?] addressed "Right Reverend Father in God." He refers to his family bereavements, his sequestration at the hands of Dr Potter, and his literary work in defence of the right of the bishops to sit in Parliament.
- Fol. 161. Copy of a letter [from Jeremy Stephens?] addressed: "Right Reverend & right Honorable," giving information about the scandalous life of Mr Stockwell, the vicar of Hardingstone, Northants.
- Fol. 163. Letter from Jeremy Stephens to Samuel Jones Esq. at Cortenhall, referring to Jones' "business." Sunday, Feb. 15th.
- Fol. 164. Letter from Edmund Lee to ——. Nov. 12th, 1618. [The references in the letter are obscure.]
- Fol. 165. Fragment of a letter signed "Your worships to be comanded J. Stephens."
- Fol. 166. Letter from John Morris, addressed: "Loving Brother," discussing the question of divorce. Oxford: Ap. 7th, 1630.
- Fol. 168. Document relating to the arbitration between Robert Kinveton and Samuel Hearne of Wootton, in which Jeremy Stephens acted as arbitrator.
- Fol. 169. "A relation of Letton," an account of the action of Mr Tate, the patron of Letton.
- Fol. 170. Letter from Walter Watson to Jeremy Stephens acknowledging the receipt of money. Biddlesden: Dec. 17th, 1640.
- Fol. 172. Latin letter from Francis Hay [?] to Jeremy Stephens.
- Fol. 174. "The case touching the Church of Wootton."
- Fol. 175. Copy of a letter to Dr Sheld[on].
- Fol. 175. b. Extract from a letter to Mr Fisher.
- Fol. 176. Notes relating to the legal proceedings in connection with the living of Wootton, headed: "Concerning Wootton."

- Fol. 176. b. Extracts relating to the House of Plantagenet and other noblemen, headed: "Yorke Herald pag. 373."
- Fol. 178. Notes on the misuse of the Scriptures.
- Fol. 179. Copy of an order of the Committee for Plundered Ministers, dated Nov. 1648, directing that a statement of the case against him be drawn up in answer to the petition of Jeremy Stephens.
- Fol. 179. b. Draft of a petition to the Parliament relating to [Stephens' ?] sequestration.
- Fol. 180. Copy of a letter to Dr Sheldon. [Written on the back of the following.]
- Fol. 180. b. Copy of a petition to the Northampton Committee, by thirty inhabitants of Wootton, on behalf of Jeremy Stephens, their minister.
- Fol. 182. Letter from C. S. to [Jeremy Stephens ?] about the rehearing of his case. Dated: May 31st, 1649. Another letter [unsigned] on the same subject.
- Fol. 183. Letter from C. S. on the subject of [Stephens' ?] case. June 19th, 1650.
- Fol. 184. Short note, apparently from John Cotton's *Pouring out of Seven Vials*.
- Fol. 184. b. Notes on his case [by Stephens ?].
- Fol. 185. Letter from C. S. on the same subject as the last. Sept. 10th, 1649.
- Fol. 185. b. Considerations "touching the correction & emendation of our laws & courts of justice."
- Fol. 187. b. Letter from Henry Paynter to Jeremy Stephens telling him that his brother refuses to be a party to his suit. Nov. 14th, 1650.
- Fol. 188. Letter from T. Barton [to Stephens ?] promising to procure a testimonial for him from the Vice-Chancellor. Queen's College, Oxford: March 1655.
- Fol. 188. b. Copy of a letter [from J. Stephens ?] to Daniel Earle.
- Fol. 189. Letter from C. S. [to J. Stephens ?] urging him to come up to London & look after his case in person. Feb. 5th, 1656[-7 ?].
- Fol. 189. b. Notes on religious affairs.
- Fol. 191. Letter from Philip Atkey to Philemon Stephens, stationer, at the Golden Lion in S. Paul's Churchyard,

concerning the parish and prebend of Ilfardcombe [Ilfracombe]. Sept. 14th, 1664.

Fol. 193. Letter from [name obliterated] to Jeremy Stephens, on personal affairs.

Fol. 195. Letter from M. A. [Martin Aylworth, of All Souls?] to Jeremy Stephens on Oxford affairs....“y^e picture of Christ above y^e Colledg gate did give great offence and scandall (to some weak brethren of our own societie, whereupon they have taken y^e same down, but were so exclam’d against by y^e neighbors & passengers, that they could not accomplish their work till y^e night time. Here is much talk of a new Visitation in Sept next to enquire how exercise is pform’d, & colledg statuts observ’d. Our colledg can give but a poor accompt, where ever y^e fault will light, for wee have had no exercise, discipline, nor respect to statut since the Reformation. Wee are in expectation of a new Vicechancelor, but I can not name y^e man, & conceive ’twill be hard to find one to equall y^e former.” etc. July 26th (no year).

MS. J. WALKER, c. 10

- Fol. 2. Agreement for the publication of the "Sufferings of the Clergy" between John Walker of the one part and John Nicholson, Robert Knaplock, Richard Wilkin and Benjamin Tooke junior of the other part. Dated: Dec. 14th, 1711 [on parchment].
- Fol. 3. "Short notes to be subjoyned to y^e names (of each of y^e sequestred clergy in y^e county of Devon) in y^e Parochial List which I have not room there to insert." Arranged alphabetically. On the first page are some rough notes by Walker referring to the Cathedral lists.
- Fol. 26. A printed copy of Walker's circular letter to Archdeacons, asking for their assistance in his undertaking. Dated from S. Mary's in Exeter: Nov. 20th, 1704.
- Fol. 27. Copy of a circular letter, addressed by Walker to certain of the parochial clergy, asking for information concerning their Puritan predecessors. Dated from S. Mary's in Exeter: 1705.
- Fol. 28. Another copy of the same.
- Fol. 29. Copy of a circular [?] letter, addressed by Walker to the Cathedral registrars, asking for information concerning the deprived Cathedral clergy.
- Fol. 31. Letter from Robert Forster, minister of Hartland, Devon, to Walker, enclosing an account mentioning the sequestrations of Nathaniel Forster of Allington; Riley of Newton-Tony; James White of Rollstone; Dr Hyde of Wiley [Wylve], all in Wilts; and Archdeacon Reeves and Dr Rogers of Great Hendred, Berks. Hartland: Nov. 26th, 1711.
- Fol. 32. Another copy of the account contained in the above letter.
- Fol. 33. "An alphabet of y^e parishes in Devon, from whence I have been answered." In Walker's writing.
- Fol. 37. Letter from Isaac Walton to Walker, referring

- to the despatch of some papers. Sarum Close: Feb. 19th, 1706-7.
- Fol. 39. From the same to the same, referring to some information contributed by Mr Thomas Twinning of Wilsford near Devizes. Sarum Close: Feb. 11th, 1706-7.
- Fol. 41. A list of the "Alphabetical lists both of persons & places for the whole, to look in on all occasions to see that I put not men downe twice." In Walker's writing. Twelve separate lists are mentioned, distinguished by various initials.
- Fol. 45. "The proceedings of y^e Second Class in Lancaster." Noted by Walker on the first page: "Mr. Gipps of Bury neare Manchester communicated to me a transcript of these proceedings (but not done by an accurate hand), and this is a transcript from that transcript, not done by an accurate hand neither." The MS. contains minutes of the meetings of the Second Classis from Mar. 25th, 1647 to May 11th, 1657.
- Fol. 81. Accounts of the Standing Committees for Cornwall, consisting of a record of payments and receipts for the years 1646-9. The payments are of all kinds and are devoted to the relief of distressed persons, the payment of ministers for the service of cures, allowances made to the wives and families of delinquent ministers and others, payments for military expenses and the support of regiments etc.

MS. J. WALKER, c. 11

- Fol. 2. Letter from John Carte [to Walker?] enclosing an account of Thomas Baker, the ejected rector of Baxterley, Warwick. He mentions "some books relating to the proceedings of the Leicester Committee among y^e records of this town which I hope will be communicated." Leicester: Nov. 5th, 1711.
- Fol. 4-81. Proceedings of the Leicester Sequestration Committee.
- fol. 4. Various orders relating to proceedings.
- fol. 5. "A note of the ministers' names that are questioned & articted against for their delinquency & scandall in life & doctrine, 1648."
- fol. 9. The case of Thomas Pestell, senior, of Packington and Thomas Pestell, jun.
- fol. 19. The case of Thomas Bird vicar of Somerby.
- fol. 21. The case of [Michael] Honyword, rector of Kegworth.
- fol. 23. The case of [Henry] Fern, of Husbands-Bosworth.
- fol. 26. The case of Thomas Hill, of Laughton.
- fol. 28. The case of [Thomas] Sturges of Higham.
- fol. 29. The case of Bernard Flesher of Saddington [Loddington?].
- fol. 31. The case of John Hodges of Shackerstone.
- fol. 32. The case of [Richard] Dawson of Congerstone [Congestone].
- fol. 34. The case of Thomas Rawson of Hoby.
- fol. 35. The case of Richard Locksmith of Loddington.
- fol. 37. The case of Nicholas Hall of Loughborough [and fol. 76].
- fol. 39. The case of Thomas Inge of Knighton.
- fol. 41. The case of Francis Standish of Swepton.
- fol. 43. The case of Francis Needham of Rotherby.
- fol. 45. The case of Joseph Smyth of Swithland.
- fol. 47. The case of Garvase Clifton of Thorp-Acre.
- fol. 48. The case of Richard Palmer of Wymeswold.

- fol. 49. The case of George Tongue of Kimcote.
 - fol. 52. The case of Thomas Sergeant, curate of S. Martin's, Bowden.
 - fol. 54. The case of Edward Herne of Coston.
 - fol. 56. The case of William Parkes of Belton [and fol. 62].
 - fol. 57. The case of Andrew Larmouth of Cleabrook.
 - fol. 63. The case of John Hubbucke [Hubback] of Nelston [Nailstone].
 - fol. 65. The case of Cuthbert Nicholson of Newbold-Verdon.
 - fol. 67. The case of [Michael] Crosley of Whitwick.
 - fol. 68. The case of William Houldsworth of East-Shilton.
 - fol. 69. The case of John Holland of Frisby.
 - fol. 69 (a). The case of Francis Squire of Queniborough.
 - fol. 70. The case of [William] Hunt of Kibworth.
 - fol. 72. The case of John Somerfield of Thornton.
 - fol. 74. The case of Richard Laytenhouse, curate of Desford.
 - fol. 77. The case of John Jones, curate to George Rogers of Blaby.
 - fol. 78. The case of George Rogers of Blaby.
 - fol. 80. Case of Robert Bayley of Goadby.
 - fol. 81. Case of Nathaniel Tovey of Lutterworth.
- [N.B. The "cases" contain the articles of accusation, and, in some cases, the defendant's answers or "interrogatories" for the examination of the witnesses against him.]
- Fol. 82-151. The other end of the MS. book, in which the above appear, was apparently used for the orders of the "Commissioners for the Militia for the County of Leicester appointed by the Act of Parliament of the 26th of July 1659."
- fol. 150. b. Order of the above Committee, dated Aug. 5th, 1659, appointing Nicholas Sherwin to be treasurer and directing him to pay Capt. William Heyrick the sum of forty shillings.
- Order to the bailiffs to summon all those given in the following list to send to the Red Lion in Leicester on Aug. 9th, "such number of horses as

are hereunder severally charged upon them with sufficient armes & furniture for each horse according to the decision of the said Act, & twenty-eight shillings in money for the fourteen dayes pay for the rider of each horse," etc.

fol. 150. "The names of the severall persons charged with horse & arms."

fol. 146. b. Order of the same committee, dated Aug. 11th, 1659, appointing officers in the regiment of horse "of volunteers raised & to be raised in the County of Leicester," of which Sir Thomas Hazlerigg was to be Colonel.

fol. 145. Orders of the same committee, of August, issued to the above regiment.

fol. 144. b. Order of the same, dated Oct. 12th, 1659, referring to the persons who had neglected to fulfil the Militia charges laid upon them.

fol. 144. Order of the same directing the treasurer to pay such sums as are due to the officers of Sir Thomas Hazlerigg's regiment.

[N.B. The middle part of the MS. book has been used for the entry of various payments made by some local body, and belonging apparently to the year 1663.]

fol. 82. Receipt [from the same committee?], dated August 5th, 1659, for a consignment of arms.

MS. J. WALKER, c. 12

Fol. 1. Portion of a parchment cover on which Walker has written: "Alphabet of the Sequestered Parochial Clergy. Note: This book will show my authoritys for all the parochiall sequestrations etc."

The rest of the volume consists of notes on which the biographical accounts in the "Sufferings of the Clergy" were based, arranged on the same principle as that followed in the printed work, i.e., alphabetically and according to counties.

Fol. 2. Notes, by Walker, relating to his proposed method of dealing with "more intelligences."

Fol. 3-6. Notes by Walker, relating to the following "Alphabet."

Fol. 10 to end. The "Alphabet."

MS. J. WALKER, c. 13

The Accounts of the Welsh sequestrators "Taken at Neath the tenth day of August One thousand, sixe hundred, fiftie five by vertue of an ordinance of his Highnes the Lord Protector and the Councill."

[N.B. This volume was at one time placed by mistake among the Rawlinson MSS. and was restored to the Walker Collection in 1888. See note on fol. 1.]

- Fol. 3. b. Notes by Walker relating to the following accounts.
- Fol. 4. b. Ditto.
- Fol. 5. Accounts for Pembroke, arranged in five columns:—parishes, rent, tenants, rent received, paid in rates, arrears.
- Fol. 7. Pembroke accounts. "A particular of my disbursements by order from the Committee for propagating the Gospell in Wales."
- Fol. 9. Pembroke accounts. "The accompt of Thomas Elliott, sequestrator for the year 1651."
- Fol. 10. b. Pembroke accounts. "Impropriations sequestred belonging to the Bishop of S. Davids."
- Fol. 11. Pembroke accounts. Further accounts of Thomas Elliott.
- Fol. 15. "The charges of the County of Glamorgan for the year 1650. Attested by John Bowen Esq."
- Fol. 17. "The Disbursements in Glamorgan in the yeare 1650."
- Fol. 19. Glamorganshire. "The Accompt of John Pryce Esq. treasurer for the yeare 1651."
- Fol. 21. Ditto for the year 1652.
- Fol. 25. Glamorganshire. "The accompt of Jenkin Williams collector within y^e five eastern hundreds of Glamorganshire for y^e yeare 1651."
- Fol. 29. Ditto for the year 1652.
- Fol. 33. Accounts for Cardigan for 1650, including the Dean and Chapter's revenue.

- Fol. 34. Cardigan. Disbursements by Jon. Lewis and Abel Griffin.
- Fol. 35. Cardigan. "An account as well of the sequestred parishes & vicarages as allso of the Deanes & Chapters in the County at Cardigan in 1651."
- Fol. 36. Cardigan accounts for 1652.
- Fol. 37. Carmarthenshire. "The perfect account of such parsonadges & vickarages & impropriations which have been sequestred in the yeare 1650 by John Hughes Esq."
- Fol. 38. Ditto for 1651.
- Fol. 39. Carmarthenshire. Account of disbursements in 1651-2.
- Fol. 40. Carmarthenshire accounts for 1652.
- Fol. 43. Monmouth. "A list of the tythes set by Wm. Jones sequestrator, belonging to the scandalous ministers in the said county, for the yeare 1650."
- Fol. 45. Monmouth. Account of disbursements in 1650.
- Fol. 47. Monmouth. "The names of the parishes together with the persons that are in arreare for the yeare 1650."
- Fol. 49. Monmouth. "An account of all the sequestred tythes & gleablands as they were set," etc. in 1651.
- Fol. 51. Monmouth. Account of disbursements in 1651.
- Fol. 53. Monmouth. "A cattologue of all the gleeblands & tythes sequestred" etc. in 1652.
- Fol. 57. Monmouth. Account of disbursements for 1652.
- Fol. 59. Brecon. "The account of William Jones collector of the sequestred tythes in the County of Brecon for the yeare 1650," etc.
- Fol. 60. Brecon. Account of disbursements, 1650.
- Fol. 61. Brecon. Account of sequestered tythes, 1651.
- Fol. 62. Brecon. Account of disbursements, 1651.
- Fol. 64. Brecon. Account of money uncollected.
- Fol. 65. Radnor. "The chardge of Roger Thomas, sequestrator," 1650.
- Fol. 66. Radnor. Account of disbursements, 1650.
- Fol. 67. Radnor. Account of rents collected, 1651-2.
- Fol. 68. Radnor. Account of disbursements, 1651-2.
- Fol. 69. b. Certification that the above accounts were taken and allowed at Neath on Aug. 10th, 1655 before

George Gwynn, Herbert Evans, Charles Gwynn, John Williams and Robert Thomas.

[N.B. The cover of the book is part of a parchment deed, empowering Col. Philip Jones to act as arbitrator in a matter of dispute between English merchants and the King of Portugal. In Latin.]

MS. J. WALKER, e. 1

This volume consists of two "Alphabets" by Walker, prefaced in each case by a few notes and memoranda.

- Fol. 2. "An alphabet of the sequestred suffring etc. clergy, school masters etc in the late times of Rebellion etc, as allso of such parishes oute of which it appeares the ministers were ejected, but their names cant be recoverd."
- Fol. 97. "An alphabet of such of y^e clergy as were suffrers tho' not formally ejected oute of their livings, as allso of such as were in donative, impropriate or daughter churches & curacys, schools etc & were thence ejected."

MS. J. WALKER, e. 2

"An Alphabet of such of y^e sequestred clergy concerning y^e charackters, suffrings etc of whome I have some more than ordinary & common notices." This consists of the biographical notes on which the accounts given in the "Sufferings of the Clergy" were based, written by Walker and arranged alphabetically under the names of the clergy in question. Prefaced, as before, with a few general notes.

MS. J. WALKER, e. 3

“An Alphabet of y^e severall cathedralls & colleges in Oxon & Cambridge as allso Ripon etc.”

- Fol. 1-6. Rough notes by Walker on the following lists.
 Fol. 7-73. An alphabet of the Cathedral Clergy. Notes by Walker for the final draft, arranged alphabetically.
 Fol. 74. “Some things to be observed in drawing up y^e Oxford List.

Mind not to use y^e authority of Oxon. Lachrymae when [I] have others. Mind that y^e first time that I use y^e authority of Oxon. Lachrymae to say at large in margin on what grounds I use y^e authority of it as to who were on foundations & as others come on say see y^e note” etc.

- Fol. 76-116. Oxford University List.
 Fol. 118-153. Cambridge University List.
 Fol. 155. “Christs College in Manchester.”
 Fol. 159. “Collegiate Church of Wolverhampton.”
 Fol. 163. Notes on Richard Parr and Richard Stewart.
 Fol. 166. “The Chappel Royal.”
 Fol. 168. “Beverley Coll. in York.”

MS. J. WALKER, e. 4

Devonshire Indexes.

Fol. 1-75. "An alphabetical list of the names of all the incumbents immediately after y^e Restoration (together with their severall parishes annexed) as farr as they can be discovered by y^e Bishops Visitation Book, Nov. 11th, 1662, and y^e Register of Institutions back from that time to y^e Restoration, and y^e visitation book for peculiars of deane & chapter in Ap. 26th, 1664, & Archdeacon's Visitation book for Exon. Archdeaconry '61 & the original acts of Chapter etc. & subscription book '62, all compared." Written partly by Walker and partly by another hand, and prefaced by some notes on the list by Walker.

fol. 1-5. Notes by Walker on the following list.

"Compare this with the subscription book to find oute who deprived etc....

...The first subscription was made July 25th 1662. The first who subscribed was John Lavers, rector of Morleigh.

...For y^e clergy in Exon. after Rebellion the first Archdeacon's visitation book. Easter '63.

The first Episcopal Visitation after the Restoration began at Okehampton Nov. 11th, 1662, and ended at Exon. 20th of y^e same month.

...Note 'tis to be thought that the reason why so many of y^e churches were vacant in Exon. immediately on y^e Restoration & some not filled up in some years was because they lay in rubbish & ruines as they actually did," etc.

Fol. 78. "A list of such rectors & vicars as subscribed the declaration from Bartholemew Day '62 to y^e 15th Nov. '64."

Fol. 79-106. "Alphabetical List of all the incumbents in Devon immediately before the Rebellion," written partly by Walker and partly by another hand, and prefaced by some notes on the list by Walker.

Fol. 107-145. "An alphabetical catalogue of all the rectorys, vicaradges, chappelrys etc. in Devon with y^e names adjoynd of the several incumbents next immediately after y^e Restoration gathered from y^e Institution book...as farr as Nov. 11th '62 when commenced an Episcopal Visitation & from thence gathered from that book, & from dean & chapters peculiar Visitation Book in April 26th 1664 & subscription-book '62. & Archdeacon's Visitation book for Exon. '61.

The collections are also confirmed from y^e Institution Book as farr as good part of 1644 [1664?] when 'tis presumed all depriving on y^e Uniformity Act closed.

And hence allso to be had the names of all who succeeded y^e ministers ejected at Bartholemew."

Written partly by Walker and partly by another hand and prefaced by a few notes by Walker.

Fol. 147-222. "An alphabetical list of all the rectorys, vicaridges etc in the County of Devon together with y^e names of the several incumbents on them immediately before y^e abolishing of Episcopacy in '46. Taken from y^e Bishops' Visitation Book, August '38, and confirmed after oute of the Register of Institutions [thence?] to the day of y^e abolishing Episcopacy, as allso oute of y^e Visitation Book for peculiars of deane & chapter, held in y^e yeare '40, & subscription-book '62, & Archdeacon's Visitation Book for Exon. '61." Written partly by Walker, but chiefly by another hand, and prefaced by notes as before.

fol. 148. ..."The last Episcopal Visitation immediately before y^e abolishing Episcopacy began at Exon. Aug. 8th 1638 & ended at Totnes, Sept. 3rd 1638.

The last Archidiaconal Visitation (as appears by y^e book for Exon. Archdeaconry) before y^e abolishing Episcopacy was 1645, what month or day not said.

The last Visitation book of y^e Deane & Chapter's peculiars that appears before y^e abolishing of Episcopacy is in y^e yeare '40. April 8th.

The act for abolishing Episcopacy took effect Sept. 5th 1646," etc.

Fol. 223-248. "An alphabetical list [A-M] of all those who were deprived by legal sentence of y^e Bishop's Court upon y^e Act of Uniformity. Taken oute of y^e beginning of y^e Subscription Book which is the original acts of y^e Court itselfe.

Gathered allso oute of y^e Institutions of their immediate successors by y^e clause per privationem rep. incumbensis" etc. Written partly by Walker and partly by another hand, and prefaced by notes with special reference to the bearing of the list on Calamy's account.

Fol. 249-285. A list of "incumbents immediately after y^e Restoration" [A-M]. Written partly by Walker and partly by another hand and prefaced by memoranda and explanatory notes.

Fol. 289-311. A list of names with dates (apparently) of institution, ranging from 1638-1646.

MS. J. WALKER, e. 5

This volume consists of "An alphabet of such of Mr. Calamy's Ejected Ministers as I have any more than common & ordinary notices concerning." Written by Walker and prefaced by memoranda and references to other papers etc.

On the cover, Walker has noted: "This is the main book of collections for the exam. of Dr. Calamy's List which is to make the remaining part of my book."

On fol. 5, he makes the following memorandum for his examination of Calamy's list: "Instead of naming the persons when I come to the characterising part, say no. 1st, no. 2nd etc & send Mr. Calamy y^e key in MSS., & note it in y^e preface why I have done so etc."

... " 'Testimony to the Truth of Jesus ' by y^e ministers of province of London. In it is a list of y^e errors of y^e times taken out of the books of several answers, some of which are Mr. Calamy's 'Orthodox' divines, tho' those who call them errors are on t'other hand others of his 'orthodox divines.' This pamphlet not yet run over for this purpose."...

On fol. 6. b. he notes: "Meddle nothing with their charackters in point of morallity (for Tenderness sake) but only as 'in y^e Rebellion' & as 'not ordained' or 'came in on sequestration' etc."

MS. J. WALKER, e. 6

This volume consists of notes and materials, for Walker's proposed examination of Calamy's 9th chapter of his *Abridgment of the Life of Baxter*.

Fol. 1-53. "Adversaria Calamistica," Part I.

This consists of memoranda and notes relating to the steps to be taken in the construction of the examination and the general line of argument to be adopted.

The following are a few selections :

"...Be as plaine & as earnest in exposing the shame-fac'd villainy of making this charge as possible, that all who read may be presently convinced" ... (fol. 3. b.).

"...To be sincere in y^e search of truth. Not to stifle & suppress y^e truth, not to varnish over & aggravate what is truth beyond its due degree ; To use no argument which, if turn'd, I should not receive ; To use none which may be resented ; to say nothing only for y^e sake of wit ; to have a constant regard to charity ; not to contemn & despise y^e adversary ; to have a steady eye to God's glory & continually to beg his helpe etc." (fol. 9. b.).

"...To consider what 'tis I am arguing against ; whether what I alledge will support y^e consequences. Strip it of flourish etc. & weigh y^e arguments nakedly with y^e conclusions & y^e thing I oppose etc." (fol. 14).

"...To write modestly & not lay myself open or provoke ; to forestall an answer as well as I can ; Quaere, whether it be not best to insinuate that I have drawn up the personal reflections on Mr. Calamy, but shall not publish them, till I find what sort of an answer he shall return me" (fol. 26. b.).

"...Let Joshua [Reynolds] or some body Take Calamy with them & run over all the historys & pamphlets which I have not & find oute all y^e names (by y^e black letter) of all his men & see what hand they had in y^e Rebellion" (fol. 33).

"...Mr. Cook tells me the Acts of y^e Tryers of

Ministers are in y^e Archbishop's or Bishop of London's office. Get them searched & inquired for" etc. (fol. 38).

... "My preface (if God permit) to mind Mr. Younge among those who have been assisting etc."

"After Dr. Goodall's book is printed, to advertise in y^e Gazette. If any one can give notice of where, in what records etc., any of y^e commissioners proceedings" etc. (fol. 52. b.).

Fol. 54-106. "Adversaria Calamistica," Part II.

Memoranda and notes similar to the foregoing.

"...Query whether I ought not to search y^e wills etc. to make the account of this county perfect etc." (fol. 58. b.).

... "Compare the usages of our men in this county with what Mr. Calamy saith of their men in this county, & after balance the single usages of our men in this county with all their usages in Calamy & Conformists' Plea etc." (fol. 59. b.).

... "I will allow numbers of ours were readers, were ignorant, were truly scandalous, but they put in as ignorant, as scandalous, as vitious. The maine thing they aymed at was putting in their party. They turned out numbers of the best of men, and that under y^e pretence of ignorance etc: we never pretended their ignorance but fairly turned them oute for not subscribing. I allow many of theirs were good etc. Now should they shew much scandal in ours, this will be no answer to me, for I am not now inquiring who were best, they or wee, but whether all theirs were such saints, 2000 learned orthodox, godly etc, as Mr. Calamy maketh them" (fol. 62).

... "Advance this proposition in opposition to Mr. Calamy's 'Not 2000 such Godly etc': Not so many such prophane & sacrilegious intruders into y^e ministry, such factious, rebellious, virulent, heterodox, ignorant, hypocritical, felonious & thievish, canting rogues in any 2000 ministers in y^e world as in those 2000, which from y^e bottom of my heart I believe to be a truth. So many were unordained; so many had eate the bread of starving familys; so many had forwarded

murder, rebellion etc. Compute each kind" (fol. 64. b.).

"...How little sending to y^e Archdeacon's availed will appeare by comparing y^e number in those countys where I had papers (except our owne) with those where y^e archdeacon's only were concerned" (fol. 73. b.).

"...So merciful was y^e Uniformity act that God knows many truly ignorant & scandalous persons were permitted in only for conforming" (*ibid.*).

"...Quaere, if y^e committee-books which Dr. Goodall had were not those of y^e parliament office" (fol. 80. b.).

On fol. 83 are some memoranda of the various persons who were "to search the Parliament Journalls" and the various periods which they were to examine:

"Steward,	Jan.— $4\frac{2}{3}$	Dec. $4\frac{5}{8}$
Gandy,	Jan.— $4\frac{4}{5}$	Dec. $4\frac{7}{8}$
Spinkes,	Jan.— $4\frac{7}{8}$	Dec. $5\frac{0}{1}$
Stripe,	Jan.— $5\frac{0}{1}$	Dec. $5\frac{3}{4}$
Milbourn,	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{6}{7}$

"...All inclusive" (cf. MS. J. Walker, e. 9. fol. 23. b.).

"...The Flying Press a collection of pamphlets clandestinely printed. Much of those times. Collected compleate for Dr. Stillingfleet" (fol. 83. b.)... "There are certainly some petitions (among y^e higher bundles of papers in y^e Paper Office) relating to y^e sufferings of y^e clergy.... Allso I suspect y^e committee of Lords & Commons (some books of whose I certainly saw in that office) had some powre relating to y^e clergy.... Desire Mr. Hutton to speake to his brethren of y^e Bull's Head Clubb (Esp. Mr. Petit & Mr. Holmes) for papers of this kind [i.e. relating to the clergy]... in their owne private ones or if they can direct to any or where probably some may be" (fol. 84. These notes have been crossed out).

Fol. 107-153. "Adversaria Calamistica," Part III.

Memoranda and notes, chiefly relating to sequestered clergymen and Puritan "intruders."

"...Another argument how little my sending querys avails for that of severall of y^e most noted persons in Wood, Mercurius Rusticus etc. & those which I have

otherways discovered...I have no account of by y helpe of my querys" (fol. 126. b.).

Fol. 155-206. "Miscellaneous observations on y^e historical part of Mr. Calamy's 9th chapter." Consists of notes on the text of the *Abridgment of the Life of Baxter*: chapter ix.

Fol. 209-242. "Proposals for answering to Mr. Calamy's 9th Chapter etc." This does not consist of disconnected notes like the foregoing papers in this volume but is a general scheme or outline of the proposed answer, arranged as follows:—

Calamy's avowed and real object in writing—His methods—Objects of enquiry in this answer—Sources to be consulted and methods to be pursued in order to obtain information—The particulars of the proposed work: (i) the names of the sequestered clergy; (ii) the characters of them and of their successors; (iii) their treatment by the Puritans; (iv) an enquiry into Calamy's list and outline of the answer to him; (v) a comparison between Churchmen and Dissenters in point of (a) number of those who suffered, (b) their learning and character, and (c) their sufferings; (vi) vindication of the Act of Uniformity.

Walker concludes: "In y^e meane time be pleased to look on these papers as the rough & tumultuous draught of a week's thoughts only, to which both for method and matter 'tis hoped multitudes of things & heads will be added when each part comes to be particularly searched into & handled."

Fol. 243-264. "Mr. C———'s First head of y^e charge against the Act [of Uniformity] drawn up in form." Extracts from Calamy's discussion of the Act, in his *Abridgment of the Life of Baxter*; with comments thereon by Walker.

Fol. 271. "Mr. C———'s 2nd head of y^e charge. Y^e enactors etc."

Fol. 275. "Mr. C———'s 3rd head of his charge. The manner of getting & passing the Act."

Fol. 279. "The 4th head of Mr. C———'s charge against y^e Act, which relates to the matter & constitutions of it."

- Fol. 307. Calamy's fifth charge. "Last of all Mr. Calamy argues against this act from the authority of both God & man," etc.
- Fol. 313. Rough notes by Walker for a discussion of Calamy's charge against the Act of Uniformity.
- Fol. 352. "References to the several places of Mr ——— charge against Act of Uniformity, with brief & rough heads of reply to most of them, & some other occasional observations & remarques, especially on Mr. ——— uncharitableness, unfaireness etc in this representation etc."
- Fol. 377. "An alphabetical catalogue of y^e ministers' names who were ejected anno '62 according to Mr. Calamy."

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The first part [fol. 1-57] of this volume of papers, which is written by Walker, contains: "Information etc of our owne county."

- Fol. 1. Table of contents.
- Fol. 2. "Mr. Long's informations." Notes on ejected clergymen. Noted by Walker [fol. 2]: "use these testimonys very cautiously."
- Fol. 19. "A relation concerning some matters in Exon. betwixt y^e years '40 & '60, taken from y^e personall relations of Mr. Ald. Dobinesse (?), Mr. Rook of Bradninch & Mr. Jonathan Carter senior. Mar. 17th, 1703-4." Account of the Exeter churches.
- Fol. 25. "List of such as turned oute, as Mr. Cook remembers." A few names of ejected clergy and of their livings.
- Fol. 26. "A relation taken from y^e Revnd Mr. Lough of Hennock, Oct. 13th, 1704." Notes on sequestered ministers etc.
- Fol. 38. "Informations taken from the Revnd. Mr. Bawden of Ashton. Oct. 14th, 1704.
- Fol. 42. "A list of such persons as Mr. Calamy affirms to have been deprived of y^e Bartholemew Act which it is impossible they should so be for reasons subjoynd to each name etc."
- Fol. 48. "A list of such persons as Mr. Calamy affirms to have been ejected, which, whether they were so or not at all, appears not per the Registers."
- Fol. 55. "A list of such which Mr. Calamy makes ejected when they were only in curacys."
- Fol. 60. "Collections of Sir Philip Sydenham [fol. 62], with an index to it [fol. 125], and an alphabet of such mentioned in Newcourt, Chauncy & others [fol. 129], & particularly the printed list of Vicechancellors, proctors etc. of Cambridge as could possibly be sufferers any where etc. [fol. 139]."
- Fol. 141. "No. 1st. The first episcopal visitation after y^e Restoration in London, Oct. 6th, '64. Dr. Henchman, Dr. Bishop [fol. 143], and, No. 2nd, Extract of London

Archdeaconry & part of Middlesex from y^e Bishops' Visitation Book of '40 [fol. 175] and, No. 3rd, Extract of Institutions from '40 etc in y^e diocess of London [fol. 200]." These consist of lists, arranged alphabetically under parishes, of the names of the incumbents given in the above records. Noted by Walker [fol. 141]: "I call this book London papers."

[The remaining papers in the volume, fol. 206-249, are headed: "Welch papers being 2, and a paper belonging (as I guess) to y^e books of y^e Commissioners for approving ministers."]

- Fol. 208. Notes and observations on a MS. entitled: "An extract of y^e account, from y^e commission by act of parliament for propagation of y^e Gospel in Wales, of all y^e sequestred tithes, church livings & impropriations within y^e counties of South Wales & y^e county of Monmouth, together with all y^e proceedings, made in obedience to y^e said act of Parliament by y^e said commission drawn up y^e 20th of April 1652." Partly in another hand than Walker's.
- Fol. 208. b. "A list of such as were sequestred before this act for propagating y^e Gospel mentioned occasionally in this account." In another hand.
- Fol. 209. b. Notes by Walker on the MS. from which the above notes were taken.
- Fol. 212. Notes and extracts from the MS. continued in the same hand as before with additions by Walker.
- Fol. 217. "Extract of a petition from y^e well-affected inhabitants of y^e 6 counties [of] South Wales & county Monmouth, to y^e supreme authority of Parliament" complaining that since the act of Feb. 22nd 1649, parishes had been deprived of ministers and but few supplied in their places. Notes by Walker.
- Fol. 218. Notes by Walker on the Welsh sequestrations.
- Fol. 244. Notes by Walker as to official returns of sequestrations for other districts besides Wales. "There were more."
- Fol. 247. "Places appearing to be sequestred." Written by Walker with a note: "N.B. I reckon this paper belongs to y^e books of y^e Commissioners for Approbation of Ministers. J. W. 1705."

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Fol. 1. "Copy of severall papers, querys etc. which I sent about etc." Written by Walker.

Fol. 2. "Copy of a letter designed to be sent to severall greate persons."

Begins: "May it please your Lordship (or Reverend & Honoured or Reverend Sir), May I presume humbly to begg that you would be pleased to communicate to me such general reflections & observations as you have made on that 9th chapter of Mr Calamy's Abridgment," etc.

Fol. 4. "Rough draught of directions for searching y^e Parliament Journals.

What is material to be observed oute of y^e House of Commons Journalls.

What I begg you would be pleased to observe & note downe oute of y^e Parliament Journalls are the following particulars :

1. The names & parishes of all the clergy whether barely taken into custody (either as delinquents or other way) or imprisoned (for they did not always follow one another) or other ways ill-used & the causes & reasons of it there alledged.

You will likewise find occasional mention of some in prison or custody for which no order of y^e House appears. Be pleased to note them allso.

2. The names of all such rectors, vicars or curates as were sequestred or turned oute of their livings, together with y^e names of their livings & y^e county in which they are as farr as they appeare in y^e Journalls.

You will be pleased to be punctual in setting downe rector, vicar, or curate respectively as farr as they appeare there.

3. All lecturers that were appointed by y^e House, the places where, and y^e occasion of it, for it was frequently done on petition of y^e inhabitants etc.

The appointing of these lectures was none of y^e least engin of those times at once to promote their rebellious

designes and to harrace & perplex the orthodox minister into whose church he was thus thrust.

4. All resolves, orders, committees appointed or bills brought in relating to any particular clergyman, the clergy in general or any ecclesiastical matters.

You will be pleased exactly to distinguish betwixt resolve & order, for every resolve doth not allway pass into an order.

As to Committees you will be pleased as well to remarque what new powers, relating to ecclesiastical matters, are given & added to old committees before in being, as to observe whether any are anew appointed.

Let me allso suggest that you will find the business & powres of each committee either immediately before or immediately after the list of their names, and it is not uncommon to mix secular & ecclesiastical matters together in y^e powres & business of y^e same committee, so that you will be pleased allways to read over y^e whole powres of all committees, as you will allso find sometimes laymen & clergymen imprisoned by one & y^e same order of y^e House, which will likewise oblige you to read all y^e names of persons imprisoned though you should find the first were laymen.

Concerning the bills relating to ecclesiastical persons or matters, you will be pleased to observe only when they were first brought into the House & when they passed. You will be pleased to give yourselfe no other trouble in makeing these collections than barely observing y^e order of time as you go on, leaving a margin to your papers, and at the head of it noteing y^e place, &, over against every resolve, order, bill etc, the month & day.

You will doubtless judge it necessary to transcribe as neare as you can, the very words of y^e Journall itselfe, which be pleased to underline that I may with confidence quote them as a transcript of y^e Journall. You will observe this rule more especially in the titles of all bills.

You will be pleased allso to remarque whatever else you shall judge material to my purpose, though it should not fall under any of these forgoing heads.

Several of y^e Journalls have notes in y^e margin, which will immediately shew you y^e business and mightily facilitate your search. Give me leave to suggest that if in these notes you find the name of a person singly, or the word petition, you will be oblidge to reade that order, resolve etc., whatever it be, for most frequently it is either a person imprisoned or sequestred, and y^e petition is frequently for a factious lecturer or against their minister.

The books I begg you would give yourselve the trouble to run over are from Jan. to Dec. inclusive."

Below is written: "Mr. Joddrell's, Chancery Lane."

- Fol. 6. A printed copy of the circular letter sent to the Archdeacons, dated from Exeter: Nov. 20th, 1704.
- Fol. 7. A printed copy of the "Queries for the Clergy." On the reverse side is a second printed letter, addressed to the clergy, signed by Walker, and dated from S. Mary's in Exon: Sept. 1705. Marginal note by Walker: "This side printed off after & sent only to y^e clergy of Devon."
- Fol. 8. "The copy of my letter to y^e Bishops for y^e copy of y^e Registers on y^e Bartholemew Act."

"...Upon a diligent inquiry in oure owne county I find Mr. Calamy's list to be most shamefully faulty, & that hardly y^e one halfe of those he mentions were ejected oute of any benefices at all.

I propose therefore to publish a true & exact list of all those who were deprived of any rectorys or vicaridges by y^e Uniformity Act, and then by shewing particularly in this county what all those others were which Mr. Calamy hath ranged in his list (but are not to be found on y^e register of the court) to let y^e world see what they are to think of his lists as to all the other countys of y^e kingdome," etc.

- Fol. 9. "A copy of a letter sent to y^e ministers of such parishes of this county as Mr. Calamy saieth men were turned out of, which appeare not on y^e acts of y^e court to be turned out & of which I have yet no particular accounts etc." Dated from S. Mary's in Exeter: 1705.

- Fol. 10. Copy of the "Advertisement on y^e breifes."
- Fol. 11. "A copy of the querys I printed." [This is the more detailed edition of the queries.]
- Fol. 13. "A copy of my letter to the severall cathedralls," asking for information of the sequestered cathedral clergy.
- Fol. 15. "Letter to Archdeacons & Querys to Clergy." MS. drafts of the printed forms.
- Fol. 17. Draft of a second circular letter issued to the archdeacons complaining of the unsatisfactory response to the former appeal and desiring renewed assistance. The distribution of the "Queries" "hath hitherto scarce added 200 names to those collections which I had before by other means got together," etc. Dated from S. Mary's in Exeter: Nov. 29th, 1705.
- Fol. 19. Corrections to the account, given in the *Attempt*, Pt. II, pp. 190, 203, of Reginald Burdyn of Chedington. He was not presented to the living till after the Restoration. The Burdyn mentioned on p. 203 was also rector of Aynhoe, Northants, and Walker is uncertain whether he was ejected.
- Fol. 20. List of "books wanting which Mr. Jodrel can't yet find." These are MSS., not printed books. Noted by Walker: "My Lord of Canterbury told y^e deane he had Hugh Peters his papers of sequestration etc."
- Fol. 22. "Materials for makeing a generall computation of y^e numbers of the sequestred clergy." Rough notes, extracts from letters, books etc., relating to the number of sequestrations.
- Fol. 32. "Mr. E. Elys' his papers."
- Fol. 33. Letter from Edmund Elys to Walker, commending his design and mentioning various sources of information.

... "I had several letters from R. Baxter, but I think they would not be to your purpose, but what you will find in the print in folio that I now send you, will clearly evince to all the world that he & his fellow-combatants against the Primitive Church have contributed very much to that inundation of blasphemous anti-Trinitarian conceits that within these thirteen years have overflowed this sinfull nation etc.

I have now undertaken to shew the mischief that the Bishop of Sarum has done to the Christian world & will doe, if he be not stopt in his career," etc.

Totnes: Mar. 6th, 1703[-4?].

- Fol. 35. From the same to the same, mentioning some letters which he is sending.

...“I ought to have the greater kindness for you that Sir Thomas Walker was your kinsman. There was so great an intimacie betwixt him & me as betwixt any two men in this county,” etc.

Totnes: Mar. 12th, 1703[-4?].

- Fol. 37. Copy of a letter from Edmund Elys to John Flavell connected with a controversy between them.

- Fol. 38. Copy of a letter from the same to the same. Dated, East Allington: June 4th, [16]87.

- Fol. 40. Copy of a letter from the same to the same, challenging him to show “any one poynt of Christian doctrine or sanctifying truth that you ever preacht, that I cannot shew to be contain’d in some of those forms of sound words which we deliver in our congregations every Lord’s Day,” etc.

- Fol. 40. b. Another copy of part of the letter above [fol. 38.], with additions.

- Fol. 43. Copies of further letters from the same to the same.

- Fol. 53. Letter from Edmund Elys to Walker, sending “a specimen of Hughes’ Practical Way of Preaching.”

...“If you hear of any answer that is already printed or designed to de Laune’s¹ book, that makes a great noise, I shall entreat you to give me notice of it. I desire you would also inform me if that First-born of Impudence, Galpine², makes any figure (as the mode of speaking is) amongst the Nonconformists in London.”

Totnes: Oct. 18th, 1704.

- Fol. 56. “A specimen of Mr. George Hughes his extraordinary practical way of preaching, taken out of his exposition of Genesis.”

- Fol. 59. “A letter from a Presbyter of the Church of

¹ Thomas de Laune, Nonconformist writer.

² Thomas Galpine, author of a life of John Flavell.

- England to a gentleman that ask'd him, what opinion he had of Mr. G. Hughes of Plymouth," signed E. E. [Edmund Elys]. Noted by Walker: "Written to me."
- Fol. 63. Letter from Edmund Elys to Walker, enclosing a prescription for his eyes and alluding to some controversial writings. Totnes: Mar. 29th, 1703.
- Fol. 65. From the same to the same, saying that the papers need not be returned.
- Fol. 66. From the same to the same urging Walker to regard his health. Totnes: June 15th, 1704.
- Fol. 67. From the same to the same containing some "adimadversions...on a treatise concerning the Lord's Supper by the Nonconformists' admir'd Thomas Doolitel." June 13th, 1704.
- Fol. 71. A transcript of a printed pamphlet entitled: "A list of the clergy of Hampshire" who were imprisoned, plundered or ill used during the Rebellion. Printed in London, 1662.
- Fol. 79. An abstract of the above pamphlet.
- Fol. 80. "Collections out of y^e Parliament sermons by y^e Reverend Mr. Knight." Extracts from sermons by Puritan divines.
- Fol. 101. "Some additional papers & copys of my Querys, inquirys etc when I first sate about the work etc. & an imperfect beginning of an alphabet of intruding successors etc."
- Fol. 102. A printed copy of the more detailed "queries" issued to the clergy and printed in Exeter 1704.
- Fol. 104. MS. draft of the same, addressed (on the back) to Mr Newte, rector of Tiverton, with a note from Walker announcing his intention of printing it. Exon: Feb. 4th, 1703-4.
- Fol. 106. Printed sheet containing a return of diseases, casualties, burials, etc., and other official information for London, May 16th-23rd, 1704. Printed by Benjamin Motte, printer to the Company of Parish-Clerks.
- Fol. 107. Ditto for July 11th-18th, 1704.
- Fol. 108. Draft of a letter resembling that intended for "severall greate persons" [see *ante* fol. 2].
- Fol. 109. Drafts of supplementary "queries" relating to the administration of the parishes by the Puritans.

- Fol. 111. "A list of such as succeeded in sequestred liveings." Arranged alphabetically.
- Fol. 117. Memoranda by Walker relating to the list of sequestrations.
- Fol. 118. Beginning of a bibliography, by Walker, relating to Baxter.
- Fol. 122. "An extract of y^e petitions of y^e sequestred ministers' widdows, & of their certificates, which were releived by y^e Corporation for Poor Ministers. These petitions are now (May 1704) in Mr. Tilliot's office (y^e Archbishop of Canterbury's Register) at y^e Commons." Notes on various clergymen based on references in this record.
- Fol. 142. "Extract of y^e Acts of y^e Court of y^e Governours of y^e Charity for the releife of poor widdows & children of clergymen, as far as relates to y^e widdows of sequestred clergymen. An alphabetical catalogue of y^e sequestred, plundred or suffering for loyalty ministers' widdows taken into this Charity."
- Fol. 150. "Odd papers." First bundle.
- Fol. 151. "The words he chimes upon. The sett of canting phrases he useth." Extracts from Calamy.
- Fol. 155. "List of such as am to inquire of and after." Rough notes, mostly crossed out.
- Fol. 159. "Such of y^e immediate incumbents after Restoration as now living."
- Fol. 160. "Uses to be made of y^e Register."
- Fol. 162. List of "peculiars," and their incumbents in 1640. Crossed out.
- Fol. 164. Miscellaneous memoranda and notes by Walker. Mostly crossed out.
- Fol. 170. Miscellaneous memoranda by Walker, headed: "Things to be done."
- Fol. 172. "A paper of memorandum for London," by Walker, probably jotted down before his visit to the Metropolis in May 1704. Among the people he proposes to visit is Sir Roger L'Estrange. Mostly crossed out.
- Fol. 176. An account of "the several ordinances whereby y^e clergy suffered," etc. by Walker. Crossed out.
- Fol. 180. "Continuation of miscellaneous observations oute of Wood," by Walker. Crossed out.

- Fol. 190. Miscellaneous memoranda and notes by Walker. Crossed out.
- Fol. 194. "Extract of Mr. Tho. Alden's of Alphington petitions," by Walker.
- Fol. 196. "A list of all the incumbents in Devon ejected at Bartholemew which had a legal right to their places." The list does not appear.
- Fol. 197. A list of the names headed: "Duplicates."
- Fol. 198. Miscellaneous notes by Walker. Crossed out.
- Fol. 202. "A list of such as I have already sent querys to or as must have none." Crossed out.
- Fol. 204. "A list of y^e incumbents on y^e peculiars in 1664." Crossed out.
- Fol. 208. "Further querys in the Register." Rough notes by Walker, mostly crossed out.
- Fol. 214. b. "A catalogue of such places as are vacant."
- Fol. 219. List of the "Lambeth papers."
- "Admission books for y^e yeares '54, '55, '56 (this at present with Mr. Tilliot), '57, '58, & part of '59.
- Numbers of papers & accounts belonging to y^e deane & chapter's lands, particularly for Dorset, Devon & Cornwall. The books of Augmentations of vicaridges, joyning & disjoyning parishes.
- A journal of y^e commissioners for better maintenance of ministers.
- A survey of y^e Bishops' lands, being papers of that matter collected into neare 20 volumes in folio, by his present Grace.
- Numberless papers of y^e Welsh affairs, both in y^e sequestrating times & allso after, of y^e King Charles II's inquiry into these sequestrations by y^e petty constables etc.
- A summary account of y^e proceedings of y^e commissioners for propagating y^e Gospel in Wales etc."
- Fol. 220. A page of rough notes.
- Fol. 221. "Odd Papers." Second bundle.
- Fol. 222. Miscellaneous notes, by Walker. Crossed out.
- Fol. 235. "The whole number of those ejected at Bartholomew according to Mr. Calamy." An analysis of Calamy's list. Not written by Walker.
- Fol. 239. "A list of such of Mr. Calamy's men as appeare

to have had a licence for preaching, taken from y^e Register of licenses for y^e Bishoprick of London from y^e yeare '27 to y^e yeare '62," by Walker.

Fol. 241. Short note, not by Walker, relating to the sequestration of Dr Philip Satterthwaite, vicar of Birling, Kent.

Fol. 242. Rough notes by Walker, written on the back of the following.

Fol. 243. Order of the "Keepers of the Liberty of England," presenting Samuel Hall to the rectory of Stoke-in-Teignhead. Signed: Hastings, and dated Nov. 11th, 1652.

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- Fol. 1. "Occasional Papers."
- Fol. 3. Miscellaneous memoranda by Walker, nearly all of which are crossed out. They are headed "Occasional papers" and relate chiefly to letters written or to be written in the collection of information.
- fol. 32. b. He gives a list of the persons whom he had deputed to search the Parliament Journals [cf. *ante*, e. 6, fol. 83].
- Fol. 39. Notes and memoranda, not written by Walker, headed "Things to be done," i.e., points to be looked up and books to be consulted.
- Fol. 43. Walker's "Occasional Papers" continued as above. [This appears to have been a note book kept for the purpose of entering memoranda. From fol. 57-74 is blank, being merely headed "Occasional papers."]
- Fol. 75. "Various Papers."
- Fol. 76. List of contents.
- Fol. 77. Extract from the Register of Norwich concerning the proceedings at S. Bartholomew's day in that diocese. By Mr Tanner.
- Fol. 82. "Some few things out of Bate's 'Elenchus'," noted by Walker.
- Fol. 85. "Collections out of Gunton's History of y^e Church of Peterborough," noted by Walker.
- Fol. 94. "Collections & references out of & to Rushworth's Collections," by Walker.
- Fol. 106. "References & collections out of Dugdale's View of y^e Troubles" [*Short View of the Troubles in England*], by Walker.
- Fol. 122. "Extract out of a manuscript of Mr. Gipps (being a transcript from y^e original) intituled 'the 2nd Classis in the Province of y^e county of Lancaster, containing the parishes of Bury, Bolton, Middleton,

Rochdale, Radcliffe & Deane'." [See *ante*, MS. J. Walker, c. 10. fol. 45.]

- Fol. 142. "Extract out of y^e books of y^e Commissioners for Approbation of Publick Preachers."

Noted: ..."(As appeares in y^e form) There are now in y^e Secretary's [the Archbishop of Canterbury's?] Office 4 of them [i.e., of the above books] to wit of y^e years '54, '55-57 & '58. At y^e end of which last is '59.

"On the foreells of these books are written 'Persons admitted': at the end of them are alphabetical indexes of y^e place & persons." The extracts consist of notes of sequestered clergymen and their successors.

- Fol. 163. "An index of the signification of y^e several abbreviations & marks on my several papers."
- Fol. 167. "Extract of Admission Books" at Lambeth. These consist of a list of sequestrations, notice of which is derived from the Admission books, arranged alphabetically and prefaced by a few explanatory notes.
- Fol. 273. Additional notes from the Admission Books.
- Fol. 277. Extracts from the order of a Committee of Parliament for Dorset.
- Fol. 281. "Extract out of y^e Parliament Journalls, with a list of some of those who were imprisoned." Part I. Beginning Nov. 3rd, 1640. Written by Walker. At the end [fol. 294] he writes: "Here cometh in Mr. Steward's first paper."
- Fol. 295. Extracts from the Parliament Journals from June 28th—Dec. 31st, 1641, in another hand [Steward's?].
- Fol. 297. Ditto, by Walker, from Jan. 1641-2 to Ap. 7th, 1642.
- Fol. 301. Ditto [by Steward?] from March to July 13th, 1642.
- Fol. 303. Ditto, by Walker, from July 14th, 1642 to March 1642-3, followed by some fuller, partly undated, extracts.

MS. J. WALKER, e. 10

- Fol. 1. "Account of books to be gott for y^e clering up this controversy." List of books, pamphlets and manuscripts bearing on the subject of the Church under the Puritans.
- Fol. 51. Copy of part of a letter from Walker to Richard Wilkin giving a list of books which Wilkin is to endeavour to procure for him.
- Fol. 52. List of books endorsed: "Catalogue from Dr. Northcotte."
- Fol. 54. "Extracts of some larger lives."
Extracts from the lives of twenty-one Episcopalian divines.
- Fol. 118. "Extracts & Epitomes of some books."
- Fol. 119. Epitome of the *Gentle Lash, or a Vindication of Dr. Featly* (1664).
- Fol. 121. Epitome of *Spongia or Articles against Dr. Featly*.
- Fol. 128. b. Extract of *An answer to y^e articles preferd against Edward Finch*.
- Fol. 132. b. Epitome of *An answer to Articles exhibited in Parliament against John Squire*.
- Fol. 135. *Inquisitio Anglicana*, 1654, printed copy.
- Fol. 147. Notes on *Inquisitio Anglicana*.
- Fol. 149. b. Epitome of *The petition of the six counties of South Wales*, printed 1652.
- Fol. 152. b. Epitome of *Mercurius Cambro-Britannicus* (1652).
- Fol. 163. *Strena Vavasoriensis, or a New Year's Gift for the Welch Itinerants*, 1654. Printed copy.
- Fol. 177. Extract from Walter Bushnell's *Narrative of the Proceedings of the Commissioners* (1660).
- Fol. 213. "An extract of a book endorsed 'Religion' in y^e House of Commons' Office & seems to be a journal of y^e Committee for Religion. It begins Monday 27th April 16th Caroli primi." In the margin Walker queries whether the book may not belong to the Committee

for Scandalous or Plundered Ministers or be a "distinct journal for y^e cheife matters of religion." The extracts are partly in Walker's hand and partly in another's.

Fol. 226. Extracts from the Commons Journals July 5th, 1641 to March 1642, in Walker's writing Continued, in another hand, from June 7th, 1644 to Dec. 29th, 1644.

Fol. 236. "Extract of the Visitation of the University of Oxford out of Wood's Antiquities."

Fol. 279. Extracts concerning the Regulation of Cambridge University out of *Querela Cantabrigiensis*.

MS. J. WALKER, e. 11

This volume consists of notes for the completed work. They are in a very rough, disjointed form and are frequently crossed out.

Fol. 2. "Matter for a Preface."

These notes are more or less disjointed and are in no sense a rough draft of the final copy. They relate very largely to "mistakes & imperfections."

"...own that I doubt not but very many mistakes, but mostly in circumstances, & Mr. Calamy y^e same, for zealous people often believe & report by affection & for other reasons [fol. 2. b., cf. Preface to the "Attempt," p. xxxviii. & xlii.].

...owne old Mr. Long put me on y^e work" [fol. 3.].

On fol. 52 is a draft of an answer to be made to those who had threatened to republish the crimes with which the Episcopal clergy were charged.

Fol. 55. "Heds of my Preface drawn out in short notes etc. Note: out of these papers will appear my authoritys for what I have alledged in my Preface etc." Short notes, all crossed out. The order of the heads is different to that followed in the published preface.

Fol. 97. "Materials for my first part as an account of acts, ordinances etc." Rough notes and extracts from acts, ordinances and orders. Nearly all crossed out.

Fol. 231. "Heds of the first part drawn out in short notes. Note: out of these papers will appear all my authoritys for what I have advanced in this part."

These consist of heads of subjects, with rough notes (crossed out), the order appearing to be that followed in the published work. Fol. 353 *et seq.* contains very full notes and numerical calculations for the account of the propagation of the Gospel in Wales, followed by an alphabetical list of parishes.

MS. J. WALKER, e. 12

"Materialls & collections for the remaining parts of the work."

This volume consists of notes apparently intended for the third part or appendix, which never saw the light. They are divided under eight heads:

Fol. 2. "The Vindication of the Clergy."

Notes for the vindication of the character of the Episcopal clergy from the aspersions cast upon them by the Puritans. They consist largely of appreciatory accounts of individual clergymen. The following extracts indicate the general scheme.

"...Run over my list & pick out y^e best characters, as Hammond, Sanderson, Pocock & Ussher etc....Make observations on evidences, proofs, crimes, which, if real, not sufficient. Manner of getting informations, etc." [fol. 8. b.].

"...unfit ones to judge of y^e ministers' abillitys. Observe this passim" [fol. 9. b.].

"...Small places not troubled. Mr. Sandford read y^e Common Prayer at Mariansleigh in Devon during y^e troubles without disturbance, the place being about £16 per annum. Mr. Shortrudge, fellow of Exeter College, told me [he] had it from Sandford's owne mouth" [fol. 11. b.].

The remainder of this section consists chiefly of extracts and quotations from books and from Goodall's papers [see *ante*, c. 6, fol. 2 etc.] and Jeremy Stephens' papers.

On fol. 24 is a draft for "the conclusion of my book," beginning "That the next part follow in time if God gives strength" and dealing with the numbers in Calamy's list.

Fol. 32. b. "Usage & Treatment."

Extracts from books, MS. papers and letters relating to the ill treatment of the Episcopal clergy.

- Fol. 46. "Prophanation of y^e Churches."
Extracts on the subject as above. There is an abstract of the account of the Exeter churches. [See *ante*, c. 4, fol. 253 etc.]
- Fol. 58. "An answer to his [Calamy's] harrangue & y^e imputations & calumnys etc." Notes for a vindication of the Act of Uniformity and an attempt to show that the treatment of the Puritans after the Restoration was very much milder than that received by the Episcopalian clergy during the Interregnum, followed by the citation of some individual cases.
- Fol. 74. "State of religion consequent on these matters etc." Notes on the state of religion after the overthrow of Episcopacy. Blasphemous tenets preached—excellent clergymen displaced in favour of ignorant mechanics—several instances taken chiefly from MS. accounts.
- Fol. 94. "Examination of his [Calamy's] names & numbers, etc." Arguments and extracts designed to reduce the number in Calamy's list. Many of them were Independents, unordained, or scandalous, or merely gave up their livings to the legal incumbent etc.
- Fol. 100. Notes on the characters of those in Calamy's list.
- Fol. 112. "Reflections & Comparisons." Notes on the respective hardships of Episcopalians and Puritans, with memoranda and references.
- Fol. 122. Additional notes on the state of religion.
- Fol. 125. Additional note on the profanation of churches relating to the parish church of S. Decuman's, Somerset.
- Fol. 126. On the back of this blank sheet Walker has noted: "1721. The last paper of each head of collections for sufferings of the Clergy. Not yet made use of."
- Fol. 130. "Miscellanies, not so readily reducible, to any head, and things relating to y^e severall parts of y^e harrangue after his list." Notes and extracts chiefly relating to persons.
- Fol. 137. Additional note on "Usage & Treatment."
- Fol. 139. Extracts from Bishop Bramhall's answer to Baxter's Grotian Religion, with reference to Calamy's "harrangue."

- Fol. 141. Additional notes on the "state of religion."
Fol. 143. Further "reflections & comparisons." Extract from Bishop Bramhall's Answer to Baxter.
Fol. 146. Some notes on the parishes of Hove, Rotherfield and Battle.
Fol. 148. Short notes on Peter Titley and Robert Marks, transcribed from a friend's pocket-book on Aug. 19th, 1718.
Fol. 149. Note that Towgood was sequestered from Burton, Dorset. Names of some clergymen nominated to the Assembly of Divines.
Fol. 151. Account of the dispossession of Henry Westlake, vicar of Bishops-Teignton, Devon.
Fol. 152. Notice of Philip Lecontaur who was forced to leave the living of S. Mary's, Jersey.

NOTE.

Mr W. D. Macray states that MSS. Rawl. D. 957 was formerly in the Walker Collection. "From Mr. Drake of Agmondsham" is written on the cover in Walker's handwriting. See *Catalogi Codicum Manuscriptorum Bibliothecae Bodleianae*, Pt. v. pp. 218-9.

APPENDIX II

TWO LETTERS FROM JOHN WALKER

LETTER No. 1.

[*Lansdowne MSS.* 1038. *fol.* 12. (*Brit. Mus.*)]

From John Walker to Dr Kennett, explaining the plan of his work and the steps which he had taken towards its fulfilment.

“Rev. Mr Archdeacon

I red. the very great favour of yours in its due time for which I return you my best thanks. And the reason why I did it not sooner is an indisposition w^{ch} I have had on me of late. I promised you a general account of my designe and of w^t. method I have hitherto taken to prosecute it w^{ch} are as follows.

I propose in the first place to advance an account of the numbers and sufferings of y^e loyall clergy. In the next place to examine into the numbers, sufferings and characters of those ejected—'62, as Mr Calamy hath given on each of y^m in his Abridgment under w^{ch} head it will appeare that when the curates, y^e occasional preachers, those who went oute to make way for the right owners, the Anabaptists y^e Independants, those in no orders at all (to none of which Mr Calamy himself can except) are deducted, His mighty numbers will be shrunk into less yⁿ one halfe. Here will allso appeare the faction, the ignorance etc. of those men so many of w^{ch} he hath cloathed in such white robes and given us all of y^m at once for learned, Godly and orthodox divines. And this point, by y^e way, I cannot learn that Dr Goodall thinks of meddling with tho' I take it to be a very material one. After this I purpose drawing

some reflections and comparisons betwixt the characters, numbers and sufferings of our sequestred clergy and those of Mr Calamy's frends ejected by y^e act of Uniformity, on the foot of those accounts before given of each respectively, And then to answer the general particulars of that har-rangue w^{ch} he hath subjoined to his catalogue.

The method I have hitherto taken is this. I have applied myselfe (either by letter or in person) to most I could heare of whose age on one hand, or their peculiar knowledge in these matters on the other seemd to render y^m capable of assisting in this undertaking, and not only writ to my friends in Oxon to bethink themselves of such people, but have already begg^d y^e assistance of my L^d Bp. of Worcester, the honoured Deane of Exeter, Dr South, Dr Lane, Mr Dodwell, Dr Hicks, Mr Archdeacon Boscough, Mr Bennet of Colchester, Mr Archdeacon Davies, as well as of your learned selfe. In order to discover books to this purpose, I have myselfe run over y^e printed part of the Bodlean catalogue and all Tony Woods Athena; I have searched severall studys of pamphletts (and Mr Bennet and Archdeacon Boscough have engaged to do the same for me) and desired my friends in Oxford to search the Manuscript part of y^e Bodlean Catalogue, as likewise all the private catalogues in y^e several colleges, and Mr Bennet hath engaged to get the same done in Cambridge. Besides that I purpose to send my catalogue of books already observed to your selfe, to Mr Boscough Dr Hickes, Mr Bennet, etc, to add as many more to y^m as you can think of. As for records and manuscripts (w^{ch} I apprehend to be of the chiefest use in this matter, and w^{ch}, by y^e way, I cannot learn Dr Goodall ever thought of) you well know I have presumed to trouble yourselfe on that head, as I have allso requested Mr Burscough to write my L^d. of Carlisle and Dr Prideaux to speake to Mr Tanner, as I did myselfe to Dr Gibson. But I presume to begg you would second my request to each of y^m in order to discover such papers as may be of use to me. I have moreover written to Dr Atterbury on the same score to this same purpose. Likewise I have ordered y^e Labratory (and particularly Mr Wood's papers) to be searched; And (not being able to get the catalogue of Manuscripts here in this towne) a learned clergyman of this

county who hath it will be so kind to run over that likewise for me. Besides w^{ch} I have betaken myselfe to Scobel's Collection of Acts and Ordinances (but I shall shortly have y^e more compleate collection of Husband) and thence have observed oute of the severall acts by w^{ch} the clergy suffred w^t the severall comissions etc were where they were to be executed etc., and thence have noted down w^t papers, proceedings etc. it is probable may be somewhere or other remaining relating to this matter, and in the last place I am makeing the best inquiry and searches I can after such papers of y^e comissioners w^{ch} sate in our county, tho' I doubt me they are either for the most part perished or els are lodged in such hands as it will prove verry difficult to get them oute of.

When I were in London I went first to Lambeth where I found in y^e secretary's keeping 4 Admission Books (answerable to our Institution Books) of those times from -54 to -59 oute of w^{ch} I recoverd aboute 300 names, but y^e claus how y^e places became vacant was verry frequently omitted, and so they were not allways so usefull as it had been to be wished. I found there allso among the confused papers of the towre the original presentations of the years above mentioned, but they answred the Admission Books as I found, and so did not search all of y^m over. There are allso amongst those papers and in y^e secretary's closet 40 or 50 volumes relating to the Augmentations joyning and disjoyning parishes etc., out of w^{ch} maight now and then be had a name or two occasionally mentioned, but they would not answer the iabour of searching them all over. There were allso two books containing a summary of y^e proceedings of y^e comissioners for propagating y^e Gospel in South Wales and many bundles of y^e constables' returns for y^e same countys of Wales (and one or two more) to a Comission of K Charles at his Restoration, for inquiring into those sequestrations, and some other papers relating to those matters oute of w^{ch} I recover^d aboute 500 names.

At the parliament or Hous of Lords Office I were assured there were no papers occasionally lodged there nor any but what properly belonged to that office, whence I concluded nothing there could be of use to me, tho' since I have met with an inuendo that some sequestrations were made by y^e Lds. withoute y^e Commons.

In the Index of the papers of y^e H. of Commons office (w^{ch} Mr Joddrell assures me is a compleate one) I found these following books.

- 1 Book of Reformation of y^e University of Cambridge Anno 43.
- 1 Book of sequestrations of the Orthodox Clergy from May 44 to Jan. 45.
- 1 Book ut supra from Jan. 45 to Sept^r 46.
- 1 Suffolk Comittee Book of articles against y^e orthodox Clergy.
- 2 Lincolnshire Comittee Books ut supra.
- 3 Cambridge Comittee Books ut supra.
- 4 Norfolk Comittee Books ut supra.

A book of Register of some who took y^e Engagement.

But on search not one of these books appears in the office. I then betook myselfe to y^e Parliament Journalls of those times and searched from '41 to '44, and recovered aboute an 100 names, but had not time to search further. I gave Mr Joddrell a guinea and promised him one more if he could find y^e above mentioned books w^{ch} mithinks should some way or other be done¹.

At the First Fruite office I found, by one who had been in it 30 years, that the First Fruites were pd. all the time of y^e troubles, but he assured me there were no papers in it elder yⁿ 60 and whether the rest [were] perished or occasionally re[ceiv^d] into any other office he could not resolve me. I could wish you would give yourselfe the trouble of looking further into that matter because I found y^e fellow (tho' no novice) yet was but an underling in the office, and I had not time to come againe.

The honoured Deane of Exeter and y^e under keeper of y^e towre records told me there were no occasional papers there nor any later than Hen. 7th, saving some petitions of y^e Presbyterians in K. James his time. I know not what he meanes. I should be glad would you be pleased to resolve me, for if he meanes their addresses to that K., they would be of use to shew how many of Mr Calamy's greate men were then complying etc. If they are not there you will be pleased to let me know (if yourselfe do) where they are.

¹ They had been lent to John Nalson many years before. See *ante* p. 93.

At the Commons Mr Tillot told me there were no old persons that he knew of w^{ch} could direct me to papers of this kind, neither had he any at all in his Registry. Mithinks I can hardly beleive it, and should be glad if anyone who knows that office on a view of y^e several papers could resolve me, for neither had I time to take a personal view of that office neither. But your intimation of y^e papers relating to y^e widdows of poor clergymen yielded me aboute 100 names for w^{ch} I humbly thank you.

At the Bishop of London's Registry I made some such observations as I have at our owne with relation to the reduction of Mr Calamy's men (too long to be here inserted), but alas the proceedings of y^t court on y^e Uniformity Act and the Register of ordinations are neither to be found in the office itselfe nor amongst the papers at S. Pauls, the former of w^{ch} was one of the maine things I wanted.

I were not at all at the Rolls hoping Dr Atterbury will search that office for me.

But I were told by a gentleman who had lately been there, I meane at the Paper Office, and by Mr Tucker, the Keeper, that in the Paper Office at Whitehall, there are greate numbers of papers relating to the Comittee of plundered ministers and their sequestrations of y^e clergy. These, Sr., you know must needs be an invalluable treasure to my purpose, but he told me there was no admission for me withoute an immediate warrant from the queen, w^{ch} the good Deane of Exeter would have procured for me had the A.B. of York been in towne, and, seeing he was not, I had not time to pursue any other method or procure any other friend to that purpose.

Honoured Mr Archdeacon, permit me to say I were in some payne lest my searches in these severall offices should come to Dr Goodall's ears and awaken him, who as he hath not hitherto applyed to any of y^e persons above mentioned, so neither can I find that he hath to any one of these offices, and I am more particularly uneasy for the papers in y^e Paper office at Whitehall becaus I could not get leave to extract y^m before I came oute of towne. I would therefore (if I maight) begg you would use your interest at Lambeth to get the Queen's warrant, and (if Dr Gibson or any other friends would assist) speedily to extract those

papers lest the Dr Goodall should prevent me, and, if the papers prove very many, be pleased to write immediately either to Mr John Beare at Slyfield hous neare Leatherhead in Surry or to Mr Tho. Rennell, fellow of Exeter Coll. in Oxon, or to both of y^m, and I know they will come up and helpe you. I will be sure readily to repay you all y^e charges you are at, but I leave this intirely to your owne wisdoine, only begg that wⁿ your leasure shall permit you to answer this you will take especial notice of this particular, and if I maight I would presume to begg you would be as private in this and all your searches and inquirys as the nature of the thing will permit, for feare Dr Goodall get intelligence of it and take y^e hint. If you should there meet with the proceedings of that Comittee you will be pleased (beside the names of the sequestred clergy) to observe w^t crimes (some such termes as malignity i.e. loyalty) they were sequestred for, how they were proved, what sort of persons the witneses were etc., and to make such other reflections on those proceedings as in your greate judgment you shall judge materiall, but especially if you meet wth any of our county there to extract their accusations, the names of those who succeeded etc, becaus I am more peculiarly capable of disproveing them. I am now done wth w^t belongs to Manuscripts and Registers in general when I have added that Dr Hickes hath promised to get y^e E. of Clarendon's papers inspected, if they may be come at, and that I purpose to search the county courts for y^e crimes alleged against such as Mr Calamy gives us for eminent sufferers.

When first I entertained the thought of this undertakeing, I purposed only to have done it for the two Universitys, and Cathedralls, London and our owne county w^{ch} last I intended to have made a standard for all the countys in England, and from y^e proportion of it to have guest at the rest, but finding such encouragment in London, and particularly from yourselfe, I resolved on undertakeing it for the whole kingdome. In Oxford Mr Rennell hath (or will) imploy one in each coll. to account for it, and I have directed him to the Registrum Visitationis, w^{ch} is a compleate account of y^e proceedings of the Visitors there, as allso to search for y^e proceedings of K. Charles his Comissioners sent thither soon on his Restoration. If you can

direct him immediately to any other paper you will be pleased to do it. And Mr Rennell is also to meet Mr Bennet at Cambridge on the same designe some time the latter end of this summer.

To each Cathedral I have written for a list of ye dignitarys, Prebends, etc and have gotten particular recommendations to every one, most of y^m by y^e interest of our honoured Deane, but should be glad if you would be pleased to second it with such as you know. I persist in my purpose of makeing our own county as perfect as possible and to meddle with little in y^e other countys besides the bare names, saveing where the character or sufferings of any one were verry peculiar.

What you were pleased to advise me concerning drawing up my calendar and sending it aboute I am willing to enlarge in this manner: I would transmit one of y^m to every Archdeacon in y^e Kingdome and humbly request that at their Visitations they would take the notices of their respective clergy w^{ch} that they maight come prepared to give in. I would be at the charge of printing off querys enough to dispers to every parish by y^e Apparator when he bids the Visitation; these I would deliver to the several Archdeacons when they meet at Convocation next winter, and hope by your and our Deane's intrest to engage them to undertake this trouble, only I begg you to consider whether by that time Dr Goodall's advertisement in the Gazette may not in some measure have prevented me, and therefor whether it will not be necessary to think of doing it against next Michaelmas Visitation, and contrive some way of remitting y^m to y^e severall Archdeacons by that time, and to this particular I begg an answer as soon as your leisure will permitt.

Thus, Rev^{end} Sr, I have layn my designe and my proceedings before you; w^t I have further to request of you with relation to it is that you would be pleased to correct or add to it as you shall judge meet, that you would give me what observations (whether general or particular) you have or shall make on that chapter of Mr Calamy's, that you would continue your inquirys for papers, registers etc, particularly that you would enquire of Dr Gibson, and bethinke with yourselfe what other papers there may be at

Lambeth relating to this matter, as allso that you would be occasionally inquiring for any of y^e familys and children of such as were comissioners, secretarys, etc in those times, who may probably have such papers in their hands, and with a promise of haveing nothing sd. to y^e dishonour of their ancestors would, it may be, willingly enough communicate them, that you would get the curious library of my Ld. Bp. of Norwich searched, That you would secure the intrests of such archdeacons as are your acquaintance for me before they are engaged wth Dr Goodall as you shall happen to see y^m. That if you shortly see the Deane of S. Pauls you would mind him of getting me the list of y^e dignitarys, prebendarys, etc sequestred thence as he promised me, but above all that you would be pleased to pardon these multitudes of requests and this (litterally) scribble in your most obedient humble servant

JOHN WALKER.

Exon. June 20th 1704.

In order to collect the notices of this county I dispersed by y^e Apparators last Visitation a sheet of querys to each parish.

Mr Calamy affirms that in K. James' time many peices against the Roman [Catholics, which the Dissenters] brought to be licensed that they could [not get] it done. If you readily know who were then chaplaines and licensers be pleased to tell me, and if you see any of y^m be pleased to inquire the truth of it and y^e reasons why such peices were not licensed if any such were brought.

I discharge not y^e whole postage lest the letter should be neglected on that account.

The drawing oute my Kalendar for you shall be the next thing I will set mysele aboute for I am sensible it is absolutely necessary you should have it before you go to the Paper office or any other where."

[The letter is addressed to "The Rev^{end} Dr. Kennet Neare St Botolph's Aldgate Church, London."]

LETTER No. 2.

[*Sloane MSS.* 4276. fol. 183. *Brit. Mus.*]

From John Walker to Sir Philip Sydenham.

"If this finds your honour at Cambridge as I hope it will, it bids you welcome thither. I ran over the titles of Wood's papers when I was in Oxford. I found none very directly to my purpose, and those w^{ch} lookt somewhat that way I had not time to extract nor would a year be sufficient for that and other things in Oxford.

The only reason why I did not answer your last from London was becaus I knew not how soon you would remove from thence, nor could I fix you any whither afterwards till Mr Agate's last letter directed me to Oxford.

It is impossible anything of mine could be so welcome to you as your last was to me. That you sent the post before under cover of Mr Agate is fully satisfactory and I return a thousand thanks for it. I shall write you at large of that matter as soon as I find by a line from you (w^{ch} I begg) that you are come to Cambridge. But I do not care to venture that as I do this. I am your Honour's allways obliged and most humble servant

JOHN WALKER.

Exon. Jan. 9th 171 $\frac{0}{1}$."

APPENDIX III

A list of the principal printed authorities cited by Walker
in Part I. of the *Sufferings of the Clergy*.

Allestry, Dr, Life of.

Antichrist Reveal'd.

Assembly Man, The (by Sir J. Birkenhead, publ. in 1663).

Articles against Mr Finch.

Articles against Dr Piers, Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Articles against Mr Squire.

Articles against Dr Wren, Bishop of Ely.

Bate, George ; Elenchus motuum nuperorum in Anglia
(1650).

Burton, Henry ; Narration of his life (1643).

Bushnell, Walter ; A narrative of the proceedings of the
Commissioners, etc. (1660).

Calamy, Edmund ; Continuation of the Life of Baxter.

Camden ; Britannia.

Chambers ; Answer to Bushnell's narrative.

Clarendon, Lord ; History of the Rebellion.

Complete History of England.

Continuation of the Friendly Debate.

Countermines, or a short but true discovery of the dangerous
principles of the dissenting party, The (1678).

Dissenter Sayings (by Sir M. Le Strange, 1681).

Draught of Lord Falkland's Speech, A. (1644).

Dugdale, Sir William ; Short View of the late troubles in
England (1681).

Durellus, Joannes ; Sanctae Ecclesiae Anglicanae adversus
Iniquas atque inverecundas Schismaticorum Crimina-
tiones vindiciae (1669).

Fuller, Thomas ; History of Cambridge.

Fuller, Thomas ; Church History.

Gatford, Lionel ; Petition for the vindication of the publique use of the Common Prayer (1654).

Gauden, John ; Petitionary Remonstrance presented to G. P. by J. G. in behalf of his distressed brethren (1655).

General Bill of Mortality for the City of London (1647).

Gentle Lash, or a Vindication of Dr Featly (1644).

Gunton, Symon ; History of Peterborough.

Heylyn, Peter ; Cyprianus Anglicanus.

Heylyn, Peter ; History of Presbytery.

History of English and Scotch Presbytery.

Husband's Collection of publicke orders and ordinances, etc. 1642-6.

Inquisitio Anglicana (by Anthony Sadler, 1654).

Letter from a Scholar in Oxon. to his friend in the Country.

List of the Sequestered Clergy in Hants. (1662).

Lloyd, Memoirs.

Mercurius Cambro-Britannicus (attributed to A. Griffith, 1652).

Mercurius Rusticus (1647).

Milton, John ; Character of the Long Parliament.

Nalson, John ; Impartial Collection of great affairs of State, 1639-49.

Newcourt, A. ; Repertorium Ecclesiasticum.

Nicholls ; Defensio Ecclesiae Anglicanae (1707).

Oxonii Lachrymae (1649).

Pegasus, or the Flying-horse from Oxford (1648).

Persecutio Undecima (1648).

Petition of South Wales (1652).

Pierce, Thomas ; The New Discoverer Discover'd, by way of answer to Baxter's Grotian Religion (1660).

Priestcraft in Perfection (by Anthony Collins, 1710).
Pope, Walter ; Life of Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury.

Querela Cantabrigiensis (1646).

Robinson's Review of the case of the Liturgy.
Rushworth's Historical Collections.

Scobell's Collection of Acts and Ordinances.
Smith, Thomas ; Vitae quorundam eruditissimorum et illustrium virorum.

South, Dr Robert ; Sermons.

Spongia, or Articles against Dr Featly.

Strena Vavasoriensis, or the Hue and Cry after Mr Vavasor
Powell (1654).

Symmons, Edward ; Loyal Subject's Belief (1643).

Symmons, Edward ; Vindication of King Charles (1648).

Toleration disapprov'd and condemned (1670).
Tryers Tried, The.

Walton, Isaac ; Life of Dr Saunderson.

White, John ; First Century of Scandalous Malignant
Priests.

Whitlock, Bulstrode ; Memoirs.

Wood, Anthony ; Antiquities of Oxford.

Wood, Anthony ; Athenae Oxonienses.

Young, W. ; Life of Hugh Peters (1663).

INDEX

- Admission Books (P. R. O), The, 87, 89
- Agate, John, 59, 114 note
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